The New-York Times.

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ALBANY.

GOV. TILDEN SENDS IN ANOTHER VETO MESSAGE.

HE DISAPPROVES THE RICHMOND COUNTY STORAGE COMPANY'S BILL—THE SEAMEN'S RETREAT NOT TO BE SOLD—TAXATION OF INSURANCE COMPANIES' STOCK—THE CARE OF PAUPER CHILDREN—THE COMMON SCHOOLS APPORTIONMENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 21, 1875.

There is at present an immense number of people here from New-York and other cities, who are drawn to the capital by various interests, in respect to pending and prospective legislation, and it would be idle to attempt to predict the particular motives or aims they have in view. Their objects are about as diversified as are their opinions, but there are just now some three or four persons here concerning whose visit there is particular interest manifested. Chief among these gentlemen, of course, stands John Kelly, who came up last night. He has taken quarters at Congress Hall, and is accompanied by Mr. Boyd, of the Tammany Committee on Legislation, and other patriots. Justices Sherwood and Kilbreth, of New-York, are still here, and inasmuch as they can find time to absent themselves so long from the City and from their respective courts, their presence here would seem to furnish the most unanswerable arguments against the necessity of creating any additional Police Justices. This afternoon Mr. John D. Townsend, of New-York, appeared before the Senate Committee on Cities and made an argument in favor of the Fox Police Justices bill. Mr. Townsend took three grounds in behalf of the bill, urging first that additional judicial assistance was necessary for the dispatch of business; second, that it was manifestly unjust that persons should be brought for trial at Special Sessions before the Judges by whom they were committed in the first instance; and, lastly, that the creation of additional Justices would result in saving many thousands of dollars per year to the City, as it would enable the staff of prison and clerical attaches to be largely reduced, and, by making rapid dispositions of the cases awaiting trial, would save expense in the maintenance and care of persons accused of offenses, and render unnecessary the contemplated enlargement of the municipal prisons.

The greater part of the time of the House to-day was occupied in the third reading and passage of bills, and considerable business was transacted. It was very noticeable, however, that during the whole day's session the attendance of members was very sparse, and many bills were passed that received but little more than the requisite number of votes. There is quite a number of members who habitually dodge voting on all sorts and kinds of bills, who seem to have a sort of natural repugnance to "putting themselves on record" on any question. At the close of the session some of these gentlemen will be found to have dodged the vote on forty-five out of every fifty votes taken on bills and resolutions, and their blank records will make, perhaps, as good reading for their constituents as if they had voted every time.

AN EXECUTIVE VETO.

The Governor transmitted to the Assembly the following veto message, which will be of interest to the commercial community. It was sustained by a unanimous vote:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, April 21, 1875.

To the Assembly:

I return herewith, without my approval, Assembly bill No. 172, entitled "An act to authorize the increase of the capital stock of the Richmond County Storage and Business Company." The company named in the title of this bill is incorporated by chapter 684, laws of 1870, with a capital of $100,000, with power to increase the same to $500,000.

I am informed that this corporation has never done any business under its charter, or exercised any of the powers thereby conferred upon it, except that it has forfeited its organization. The primary object of this company is "to receive on storage or deposit any goods, wares, merchandise, or property for safe keeping or shipment, and to make advances thereon or on the pledge thereof, to transact all kinds of business usually done by warehousemen or lightermen, and to collect dockage, wharfage, storage, and lighterage for the use of their property and the machinery connected therewith, or the lighters employed by them;" but it is also authorized by its charter to "guarantee the payment of promissory notes, bills of exchange, bonds, accounts, claims, annuities, mortgages, choses in action and evidence of debt, and the punctual performance of all contracts and obligations upon such terms as are allowed by law;" and also to receive and take the management, charge, or custody of real or personal property and choses in action; and to "advance moneys, securities, or credits thereon, on such terms as are allowed by law," whether such securities, contracts or property have any connection or relation to the business of storage, dockage, or lighterage or not.

The bill now before me authorizes the increase of the capital stock of the company to the extent of one million dollars. I cannot sanction any increase of the capital stock of a company whose powers are so diverse and extensive. On the other hand, I recommend the modification or repeal of its charter.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

The veto was sustained by a unanimous vote.

ANOTHER RALLY FOR "POOR JACK."

The bill introduced by Mr. Stephens, of Richmond, providing for the sale of the Seamen's Retreat and Hospital at Vanderbilt Landing, Staten Island, came up for third reading, and Mr. Hess, of New-York, moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill. This bill, he said, was one of great importance in its provisions and objects, being no less than the sale and demolition of an institution which had been of incalculable benefit to the poor and friendless seamen who came to the port of New-York from all the other ports and countries of the world. He was opposed to its passage on every principle of justice and humanity to those neglected and needy seafaring men. No provision had been made anywhere for their care and comfort if this establishment should be destroyed, and he hoped his motion in their interest would prevail. Mr. Stephens opposed the motion to strike out, and claimed that the bill was drawn in the interest of the seamen, the object being to utilize the funds derived from the sale of the property in benefiting needy sailors. Mr. Petty, of Suffolk, was of the opinion that the Seamen's Retreat and Hospital was doing as much good in its present form as could be done by it. The thousands of sailors who annually visit the port of New-York were without proper care and treatment, as a body, yet this bill sought to deprive them of one of the most useful of the few institutions which had been founded for their benefit. Without this establishment poor sailors might be left to die in ships' forecastles or hospitals, where, being poor and friendless, they would be left without attention or any necessary comforts which it was the intention of those who established this institution to provide for them. Mr. Alvord spoke briefly in favor of the bill and against the motion, holding that the fourth section of the bill was drawn so as to provide for the care of seamen. The only object in this proposed sale was to realize on the property so that a heavy mortgage on it could be discharged. Mr. Petty said there was another bill before the House which provided for all the relief in that direction which was needed, by permitting a sale of so much of the property as might be necessary to discharge that mortgage liability. He was opposed, however, to any measure which was designed to obliterate the institution. Messrs. T. C. Campbell and Dessar, of New-York, spoke in favor of the motion, and it was carried, thus destroying the bill. A motion subsequently made by Mr. Stephens to reconsider the vote by which the enacting clause was stricken out was also lost.

TAXATION OF INSURANCE COMPANIES' STOCK.

When the bill reported by Mr. Hammond from the Committee on Ways and Means providing that shareholders of Life, Fire, and Marine Insurance Companies was called, Mr. Husted, of New-York, moved to strike out the enacting clause, claiming that the provisions of this bill contemplated an outrage upon the stockholders of these companies, and was based neither upon logic nor upon sound ideas of business. Mr. Hammond claimed that the bill was a good one. It provides merely that the stockholders of insurance companies or the shares of such companies should be taxed the same as bank shares are now taxed. There was in this State over fifty millions of property which, through non-existence of some such law as this, was not taxed, and was nevertheless protected under the laws. Fire organizations were maintained in the cities at public expense, and all the expensive and elaborate machinery of the courts, yet this large and important volume of property paid no part of the tax by which they were maintained. The insurance companies were nevertheless able to keep up a powerful lobby outside of this House to guard their interests. Take, as a single instance the Mutual Life Insurance Company with its $47,000,000 of capital invested in bonds and mortgages. That company did not pay a dollar of tax on any of its personal property. To let these corporations escape this tax was an outrage. To tax banks and not tax insurance companies was a still greater outrage. Mr. Husted replied that the difficulty with this bill was not that it proposed to tax a man's personal property where he resided, but to tax it also where he did not reside. The shares of banks were taxed upon the banks themselves and not upon the stockholders. This bill was one of the most important bills introduced in this House this session. It came from the Committee on Ways and Means favorably reported, but as a member of that committee he felt bound to say that he had never seen the bill in that committee. He deemed the bill, however, of sufficient importance to warrant its being discussed in Committee of the Whole, and he would therefore withdraw his motion to strike out, and move to recommit the bill to the Committee of the Whole. After some further brief discussion by Messrs. J. C. Campbell of New-York, and Lincoln, of Ontario, the motion to recommit was agreed to, with amendments making the bill the special order for to-morrow and enabling it to retain its place in third readings.

THE ST. VINCENT DE PAUL'S "SCHOOLS."

Mr. McGowan's bill to amend the Common School act so as to enable the "schools of the Asylum of St. Vincent De Paul, in the City of New-York to participate in the apportionment of the school moneys," &c., was passed after the adoption of an amendment offered by Mr. Burtis, of Kings, providing that "the school of the St. Vincent de Paul Orphan Asylum, located at No. 245 West Thirty-ninth street, in the City of New York, * * * shall be entitled to participate in the apportionment of school moneys," &c.

THE CARE OF PAUPER CHILDREN.

The bill in relation to the care and custody of destitute and pauper children was also passed. It provides that it shall be the duty of County Superintendents of the Poor, Justices of the Peace, and Police Justices, when children between the ages of three and sixteen years are brought before them on charges of vagrancy or as applicants for public assistance or shelter, to commit such children to an orphan asylum or other reformatory institution; also, that so far as practicable, said officers shall commit such children to the care and custody of some orphan asylum or reformatory institution controlled by or carried on under the teachings or religious belief of the parents of the children so committed.

GENERAL BUSINESS IN THE SENATE—SALARIES OF STATE OFFICERS.

ALBANY, April 21.—Although the Senate was for a long time engaged this morning in the debate which is reported in another column, it nevertheless found occasion to pass a large number of bills. Of these perhaps the most important was the one which was introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Page, and which authorizes a tax of seven-eighths of a mill per dollar of valuation to be spent mainly in removing the bench walls of the Erie Canal. Before its passage the bill was amended, on motion of Senator Laning, by adding the following words: "No provision of this act shall be construed as approving, adopting, or abrogating any action of the Canal Board, Canal Commissioners, or Contracting Board, which was unauthorized or not in conformity with law when the act was done." The bill for the incorporation of societies for the prevention of cruelty to children was also passed, and so, too, was the bill fixing the salary of the Controller at $6,000; of the Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney General, State Engineer and Surveyor, and Canal Auditor at $5,000 each; of the Canal Commissioners at $4,000 each, and of the State Prison Inspector at $2,000.

Senator Booth introduced the bill which was offered in the Assembly by T. C. Campbell, and which authorizes the appointment by the Mayor of three Commissioners to audit armory and drill-room claims. Among the provisions of the bill is the noticeable one that upon a favorable report from the commission no invalidity in the lease is to prevent the payment of the rent demanded. The President presented a series of resolutions from the Board of Aldermen of New-York City requesting the Legislature to pass a law prohibiting forever the erection of any bone-boiling, fat-rendering, or kindred establishment within the corporate limits of the City, and to prohibit the establishment of an abattoir at or near the North River, foot of Fifty-ninth street.

SENATOR WOODIN'S BILL VIRTUALLY KILLED IN COMMITTEE—ACTION OF THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 21.—The Judiciary Committee of the Senate held a long executive session this afternoon to consider the constitutionality of the plan proposed by Senator Woodin's bill, of choosing from the Judiciary of the State a tribunal to try delinquent officials. Senators Kellogg and Bradley, who are members of the Judiciary Committee, were not in Albany, but Senators Robertson, Tobey, and Laning, the remaining members of the committee, came to the unanimous conclusion that the bill was unconstitutional. This renders almost certain the success of the plan giving to the Governor the power of suspension, and to the Senate, upon his recommendation, the power of removal. This it will be remembered is the second bill reported by the Judiciary Committee as a substitute for the one giving to the Governor unqualified power of removal. The friends of this latter plan are not fully convinced of its final decease, even yet, and a determined attempt will be made to-morrow to push it to a final passage in both Houses. In order to reach this result, as I learn from trustworthy sources, the Governor proposes to test the issue by submitting it squarely to the two Houses, and using all his influence to secure a vote. He feels that further delays are likely to remove the prospects of ultimate positive action, and that a steady effort will be made, as long as time can be gained, to load the bill down with amendments which will swamp it. The bill will be introduced in the Assembly, and an effort be made to commit it to the Committee of the Whole at once, simultaneously with the effort to pass it to a vote in the Senate.

THE INSPECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS BILL—DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 21, 1875.

Immediately after the consideration of the Removal bill the Senate went into Committee of the Whole, Senator Dow in the chair, upon the Assembly bill providing for the appointment of an Inspector of Public Works, that bill having been substituted for Senator Lowery's duplicate after its passage in the lower house. Senator King moved to amend the bill by adding, at the end of the fifth section, the following words:

"The said inspector may at any time suspend the progress of any of the works for a term not exceeding ten days, making a report within this time to the Governor, who may remove or continue such suspension in his discretion, but for a period not beyond thirty days after the meeting of the Legislature."

The amendment, he said, was in consonance with the constitutional amendment before the Senate last year, and in his opinion the bill should be further amended by making the consent of the Senate necessary to the appointment of the inspector by the Governor.

Senator Laning moved to report progress on the bill. The motion was lost.

After a personal debate between Senators Woodin and Lowery, progress was reported upon the bill, and, upon motion of Senator Lowery, it was made the special order for to-morrow after the consideration of the Removal bill.

THE REMOVAL BILL.

CONTINUATION OF THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

SPEECHES OF SENATORS WOODIN, JACOBS, LANING, AND OTHERS—A NEW BILL INTRODUCED BY MR. WOODIN—THE MATTER REFERRED TO THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE—TO BE REPORTED TO-MORROW.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 21, 1875.

For over two hours this morning the Senate was engaged in discussing the Removal bill and the bill authorizing the appointment of an Inspector of Public Works. The latter measure made no progress at all, except in developing the fact that there is latent opposition to it, although it is not now anticipated, notwithstanding Senator Lowrey's dark hints, that the bill will not finally pass in some shape. In the discussion of the Removal bill an entirely new phase was developed by the introduction by Senator Woodin of a bill providing for the appointment from the Judiciary of the State of a tribunal to try delinquent officials. Economy, speed, and entire justice are the recommendations of the plan as urged by Senator Woodin, but for some not very apparent reason the bill did not meet with much favor in any quarter, and an abundantly good enough reason for killing it will doubtless be found in the constitutional objection of Senator Gross. The speaking to-day was of an unusually interesting character, perhaps because it was more in the nature of a strict and rather personal debate than of a series of set speeches. Especially fine was the indignant eloquence with which Senator Woodin, in reply to Senators Jacobs and Lowery, denied that the Senate was desirous of shirking any responsibility, or was subject to any outside influence. No final result was reached upon either bill, and both are again the special order for to-morrow morning. Of to-day's proceedings a more detailed account will be found below.

Senator Woodin took the floor and briefly summarized the objections which he thought could fairly be made to any form of Removal bill which had yet been presented to the Senate. There was no doubt that the power of providing the ways and means of removing delinquent officials lay with the Legislature. Opinion had already been expressed upon the proposed plan of conferring that power upon the Governor, and it had been generally agreed that the plan was not supported either by necessity or propriety. He also had objections to making the Senate the tribunal before which the accused officer should be tried. His first objection was on the score of economy. The Senate could not be convened to sit as a court at a cost of less than $500 per day. A second objection was that that form of trial was slow and cumbrous. In the Senate every point of difference awakes argument, and every time a point is to be decided there must be an executive session. All that costs time and causes delay; the objection is inherent in the system. He therefore favored the selection of a tribunal from the Judiciary of the State, and he thought the plan would commend itself by its eminent fitness. The Judges of the courts were men educated for the task, while the Senators were mostly laymen, and, furthermore, such a tribunal would have a dignity which belongs to a court and which would be lacking to the Senate. Every Senator about that circle knew that in case of a trial he would be approached and talked to concerning it by his constituents. That was to be expected, because by experience in the legislative capacity of the Senate both the Senators and the people have been educated to it. But take the Judges of the State and organize them into a court, and no one would dare approach one of them. He would not suggest that any Senator would intentionally allow himself to be influenced by considerations of this kind, but the influence was very subtle and could not well be withstood. The judgments of a court chosen from the Judiciary would, he thought, also be final and conclusive and above suspicion of unfairness, but what, he asked, would be the effect of a verdict given to-day against the Canal Commissioners by the Senate? The public and the press would say that the Senate was influenced by partisan considerations.

Senator Lowery asked whether the same charge had not been made by the public press with reference to the highest court in the State.

Senator Woodin responded with marked emphasis that no such charge had been made, and added that if the Senator wished to insinuate anything he should make his charges clear. He returned the interrogatory, Had any such charges been made?

Senator Lowery responded that they had, and when asked if that was all the answer, he replied that if he had time he would make his point clear.

Senator Woodin said: "That would be work well worthy of your hands." He then read a bill as embodying his idea of how the court should be constituted, of which the following is a fair abstract:

An act to carry into effect the command of section 7 of article 10 of the Constitution.

SECTION 1. The Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals and the Presiding Justice of each of the General Terms of the four Departments of the Supreme Court, shall form a court for the hearing and trial of charges to be preferred by the Governor against all or any or either of the following-named State officers, viz.: The Controller, the Secretary of State, the Treasurer, the Attorney General, the State Engineer and Surveyor, and the Canal Commissioners, for removal from office on account of misconduct or malversation therein.

SEC. 2. The Governor shall fix upon a place at the State Capitol, and upon a day and hour, for the said court to convene and organize. He shall cause notice to be given to said Chief Judge and said Presiding Justices personally of at least five days, of said time and place. He shall serve upon the officer personally against whom he shall prefer charges, a copy of the same, with a notice to appear and answer and stand a trial thereupon at the time and place fixed upon by him for said court. Such service shall be at least — days before the time so fixed, or he may at his option omit to serve the same, and the same may be served as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 3. The said Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and the said Presiding Judges shall convene at the time and place named in the said notice, and shall organize themselves into a court for the hearing of the charges to be preferred by the Governor. The Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals shall preside over the court, and the court may appoint a Clerk, a Sergeant at Arms, and such attendants, not more than three, as it may see fit. Whenever the said court shall be convened and organized the Governor shall transmit to it the charges against the officer. If a copy of the said charges have not then been served upon such officer, at least —— days before the convening and organization of the said court, with notice as hereinafter provided, said court shall cause a summons vested in the name of the said Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals and signed by its clerk, and a copy of said charges to be personally served upon such officer, requiring him to appear before it, at a time not less than twenty days thereafter, at an hour and place to be named in said summons, to answer the said charges, and to have a trial thereon.

The fourth section provides that the Governor may suspend an officer during the investigation, and name a suitable person to perform his duties.

The fifth section gives the court power to make rules.

The sixth section empowers the Governor, in case of removal, to appoint a person to fill the vacancy until the beginning of the political year after the next election.

The remaining sections provide that the Governor may direct the Attorney General, or may name a suitable person, to conduct the trial, and give power to issue process of subpœna.

At the close of the reading of the bill Senator Gross raised the constitutional objection that the bill infringed article 6, section 10, of the amended Constitution, which reads as follows:

The Judges of the Court of Appeals and the Justices of the Supreme Court shall not hold any other office or public trust. All votes for them, for any other than a judicial office, given by the Legislature or the people shall be void.

Senator Woodin replied that in his opinion the bill did not violate the Constitution, as it did not appoint the Judges to any other office or public trust, but merely added to their duties. He added that he did not consider the bill perfect. He thought that it might be necessary to add a section prescribing the form of judgment which the court should render. In his opinion it ought to require only a bare majority to pass judgment of removal. He was not particular about the tribunal being composed solely of members of the Court of Appeals, or about the number of its members. There was nothing in the details of the bill he cared about. He only wanted the Senate to pass upon the question of constituting the tribunal from the judiciary of the State. The details could be settled afterward.

Senator Jacobs was the next speaker. He said he could very well understand why some Senators should prefer the very plausible plan of the Senator who had just spoken. Perhaps some of the men who have been accused were friends of the Senators, and they very naturally do not feel like convicting them. If the power of removal was given to the Governor everybody knew where the power lay, and the responsibility of its exercise went with it, but if the power was intrusted to a body of men the responsibility was divided and destroyed. He did not think the question of economy had anything to do with the appointment of the tribunal. What the people wanted was somebody responsible to them for trying these thieves. The bill proposed, unnecessarily goes outside of the Constitution, and creates a new tribunal. That, in his opinion, the people would regard as an attempt on the part of the Senate to escape from the responsibility of trying the accused officers. It might be a very repugnant duty to strike down your neighbor, or even to go into the bosom of your own family to find an offender, but such things had been done, and could be done again. He could understand how Senators should shrink from that duty, but that was no excuse for evading it, for it was a question of principle. Furthermore, the courts are even now crowded with business, but by the proposed bill five Judges might be taken from their benches for months. He regarded the bill as an apology for legislation. It opened an avenue of escape, and destroyed the power of the representatives of the people. He had as many friends among the State officers as any Senator, but he did not shrink from trying them, nor from finding them guilty if the evidence showed that they were so. He suggested that the bill should be printed, and he proposed that before the vote was taken every Senator should have an opportunity to make up his mind, unbiased by the eloquence and the influence of Senator Woodin, which were only too apparent.

Senator Woodin of course felt called upon to reply to remarks addressed so particularly to himself. He spoke, in beginning, of the power possessed by Senator Jacobs of putting everybody who disagreed with him unduly in the wrong, and of his artful way of couching his arguments in language designed to be read. He then first replied to Senator Jacobs' argument against his bill that the Judges were already overworked. The Senator seemed to labor under the impression, he said, that the court was to be immediately organized, and was to continue for all time to be occupied with the trial of offending officers. But on the contrary it was to be hoped that these trials would be infrequent. He also denied that the Judges were overworked. He had conversed with some of them and they had seemed to think that the labor proposed would be a pleasant relief from the monotonous round of their usual duties. He then referred to Senator Jacobs' argument that the bill was only an attempt on the part of the Senate to screen itself from the responsibility of trying, and possibly of convicting, delinquent officers. "What," he asked, "had the Senator been about for a week past but attempting to convince the Senate and himself that it should shirk this responsibility by conferring it upon the Governor? That talk about responsibility was all bunbum. The Senator had said that the bill opened an avenue for escape, but he did not think the Judges would allow any guilty man to escape. The Senator had also said that it would be hard to sit in judgment on friends and relatives. He did not know what the Senator meant, although he undoubtedly had some particular meaning. He denied the assertion that there was the slightest disposition on the part of the Senate to shield the guilty, and he said to the Senator from the Third that if that bill, or some other, did not succeed, even the one giving the Governor the power of removal must be passed, and that, too, with his vote. He was just as ardent and sincere as the Senator from the Third, or anybody else, and this Legislature, he promised, should never adjourn until some way of removal was opened, some scheme provided that should be effective. He then referred to Senator Jacobs' remark that the influence of his voice and eloquence had been too apparent. Too apparent for what, he would ask? Had the Senator been saved from himself, and from violating the cardinal principles of the Democratic Party? He utterly disclaimed that any power of his had influenced a single Senator against the removal bill, for they had been born and bred in opposition to it. He closed by denying that there was any attempt on his part, to enact a plausible bill in obedience to popular excitement upon the subject.

Senator Jacobs responded briefly. He made the explanation that he had not meant any personal reference, but had only supposed a very possible case when he said that the Senators might shrink from trying a friend or relative. As for himself, he admitted that he was controlled by popular excitement. He stood there to represent public opinion as well as he was able, and in a great emergency he though it right to listen to the voice of the people.

Senator Laning said that in his opinion there was great force in the constitutional objection of the Senator from the Sixth, (Mr. Gross,) as the bill did undoubtedly confer upon the Judges named a "public trust." He would suggest that it would be better to confer the power upon the Court of Appeals, which by the Constitution was named as a part of the Court of Impeachment.

Senator Gross objected that the jurisdiction of that court was confined to that conferred upon it by the Constitution, and that since by the Constitution it was a part of the Court of Impeachment, it would be unconstitutional to confer the power of trying delinquent officers upon that court in any other form than that now provided.

Senator Laning said that upon that point he had not a mature opinion, but he had little doubt that his own view was a sound one. He agreed, however, with the objection made by the Senator from the Third [Senator Jacobs] that they ought not to pass a bill to which there was such grave constitutional objection, that it might appear to the people to be an effectual remedy, and yet would allow public plunderers to escape. His reason for naming the Courut of Appeals as an appropriate judicial tribunal were that it was named in the Constitution as part of the court of impeachment; that it was always in session; that its members were used to acting together; that it was free from political bias; and it would interfere less with the public business than the court proposed by the Senator from the Twenty-fifth, [Mr. Woodin.]

At this point the debate was suspended, and on motion of Senator Jacobs the committee rose and reported progress. Immediately afterward he moved that the bill be printed and that it be referred to the Judiciary Committee with instructions to report to-morrow morning. This motion was supported by Senator Woodin and was carried, after which, on motion of Senator Jacobs, the bill was made a special order for to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

RECEPTION BY GOV. TILDEN LAST NIGHT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 21.—The reception tendered this evening at the Executive Mansion to the Legislature by Gov. Tilden and Mrs. Pelton was well attended as a whole, though it was noticeable that many prominent members of both houses were not present. Among the prominent gentlemen in attendance were Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer, Senators Jacobs and Robertson, Adjt. Gen. Townsend, Assistant Adjt. Gen. Taylor, Gen. Kilburn Knox, Commissary General of Ordance, and Cols. James B. Pearsall, Stokes, Bartlett, and Strong, of the Governor's staff.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION IN NEWPORT.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 21.—In the Newport municipal election to-day Stephen P. Slocum was re-elected Mayor by 237 majority, over Col. Burdick and T. T. Carr. No party nominations were made.

WASHINGTON.

POSTAL TREATY WITH THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

FRANCE AGREES TO THE POSTAL CONVENTION, WITH THREE CONDITIONS—THE SIOUX DETERMINED TO PROTECT THE BLACK HILLS FROM INVASION—RUMORS ABOUT SECRETARY DELANO'S RESIGNATION UNTRUE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The French Government has agreed to the Postal Convention arranged last Fall by the International Commissioners, but unites with the acceptance three conditions. The first is that the parties to the convention shall agree upon some standard of weight. The standard recommended by the Commissioners was fifteen grammes, which is a trifle less than half an ounce. The French Government evidently desire, that the single rate should be reduced still lower, but does not specify the particular weight preferred. The second condition is that maritime and land rates shall be made uniform, which would be an important modification of the treaty as submitted. The third condition requires the postponement of the time when the treaty shall go into operation till June 1, 1876. The date fixed was July 1, 1875. The French fiscal and calendar years correspond, and France desires the changes of rates to go into effect at the beginning of her next fiscal year because the calculations of revenue for the whole year, have been made up on the old basis. The conditions will be submitted to the councilors chosen by the Commissioners, and they will decide whether the changes shall be made. France does not positively decline to accept the treaty even if her conditions are not complied with.

INDIANS PROTECTING THE BLACK HILLS.

An army officer who recently arrived from a fort near the Black Hills, and who has under his charge a large portion of the Sioux country, says that the mining parties not intercepted by the military will certainly be destroyed by the Indians. He has had a large experience with the Sioux, and says that he never knew them to be more determined in any matter than in protecting the Black Hills from invasion.

EXAMINATION OF BANK CHECKS.

Secretary Bristow has advised Controller Knox that the examination of the national banks by the Bank Examiners for the procurement of information as to whether or not checks, drafts, orders, or vouchers for the payment of any sum of money, as described in section 15 of the act of Feb. 8, 1875, are stamped, as required by law, will, in his opinion, be advantageous to the Government, and it is hoped will meet the views of the national banks. The Controller, in accordance with the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, will immediately direct the Bank Examiners for the several districts, in the course of their examinations of the different banks, to inspect all checks and vouchers required to be stamped with the two-cent stamp and report to him the facts in reference thereto, which information, when received, will be transmitted to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION OR RETIREMENT.

The board of naval officers to examine naval officers for promotion or retirement, of which Commodore Nichols is President, resumed its session at the Navy Department yesterday. Lieut. Commander Phillip was to-day examined for promotion, and the board will report in favor of promoting him to the grade of Commander.

UNTRUE RUMORS ABOUT CABINET CHANGES.

It is not true that the resignation of Secretary Delano has been asked for by the President. Neither is it true that Assistant Secretary Cowen has been consulted in regard to succeeding Secretary Delano. Many other statements and rumors connected with the announcement of an impending change in the Cabinet are also without foundation in fact.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

EXTENSION OF RAILROAD MAIL SERVICE.

The Post Office Department to-day ordered a postal-car service on the entire length of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad extension from Grafton, West Va., to Chicago.

ARMY ORDERS.

Major A. R. Buffington, of the Ordnance Department, is transferred from the Indianapolis Arsenal, Indiana, to the Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Penn., and Major J. W. Todd from the Detroit Arsenal, Michigan, to the Indianapolis Arsenal, Indiana. The Secretary of War orders that hereafter the trowel bayonet will habitually be worn in the scabbard except when it is required to be fixed for use as a weapon, or when specifically directed to be fixed in Upton's infantry tactics. But this bayonet will under no circumstances be used for instructing purposes when fixed upon the rifle.

NAVY ORDERS.

Master William W. Wood is detached from the Hydrographic Office and ordered to the Minnesota. Assistant Surgeon J. F. Bransford and Assistant Paymaster Frank H. Clark have reported their return home from the Panama surveying expedition, and have been detached from that duty, but ordered to remain on special duty connected with the expedition until further orders.

CONTRACT FOR BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.

The contract for burglar-proof safes required by the Treasury Department for the next year was to-day awarded to Herring & Co., of New-York and Boston, after a competitive test.

THE SOUTH PACIFIC SQUADRON.

VOYAGE OF THE BROOKLYN—THE HEALTH OF THE FLEET AT MONTEVIDEO—OBSERVANCE OF THE BIRTHDAY OF VICTOR EMMANUEL.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Information has been received at the Navy Department from Capt. Truxton, of the United States steamer Brooklyn, reporting the arrival of that vessel at Rio de Janeiro, on the 19th of March, forty-six days from Norfolk. All well on board. Paul Perez, a landsman, fell overboard March 7, and was drowned before a boat could reach him.

Dispatches have been received at the Navy Department from Rear Admiral Leroy, commanding the South Atlantic Station, dated on board his flagship, the Lancaster, at Montevideo, March 16, announcing that the Wasp was also at Montevideo, and that the health of the officers and crews of both ships was good.

The 14th of March being the anniversary of the birth of King Victor Emmanuel, and also of his son, the Crown Prince of Italy, and of her Majesty, the Empress of Brazil, the Lancaster and Wasp, in connection with other men-of-war in port, were dressed with flags, the ensigns of Italy and Brazil displayed at the main, and the customary salutes fired. The Lancaster was to sail for Rio early in April.

BOSTON LADIES AND THE CENTENNIAL.

BOSTON, Mass., April 21.—A large meeting of the ladies of Boston was held in Horticultural Hall at noon to-day, for the purpose of stimulating the efforts to aid the department assigned to women in the National Centennial in Philadelphia in 1876. Gov. Gaston, Rev. Philip Brooks, Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Hon. George B. Loring, and other prominent gentlemen were in attendance and made addresses. The platform was decorated with flowers, and the committee of the Women's Centennial in this city occupied chairs thereon. Mrs. Gillespie, of Philadelphia, a grand-daughter of Benjamin Franklin, made an interesting address. A grand centennial reception will be held by ladies in this city on the 29th and 30th inst.

THE CROPS AND THE FROST.

CONDITION OF THE FRUIT AND WHEAT CROPS IN OHIO, INDIANA, AND MICHIGAN.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 21.—The *Commercial* this morning publishes advices as to the condition of the fruit and wheat crops from sixty-one towns in Ohio and thirty-one in Indiana. In Ohio the peach crop will be a complete failure; the apples are but slightly injured. In regard to other fruit one town reports a good crop, twelve report a half crop, forty-eight report no crop at all. As to wheat, twenty-four towns report the crop uninjured; twenty-two report a half crop; twelve no crop. In Indiana thirteen towns report the crop uninjured, eight a half crop, and nine no crop. As to fruit, three report a good crop, seven a half crop, and twenty-one no crop. Advices from ten towns in Western Pennsylvania indicate about half a crop each in fruit and wheat.

A special to the *Commercial* from Detroit, Mich., states that reports from all parts of Michigan indicate that the drought and cold weather have greatly injured the wheat crop, killed off the peaches very generally, and seriously damaged small fruits. Apples promise a good yield. Plentiful rains may improve the wheat crop very materially.

DETROIT, Mich., April 21.—Dispatches from Mackinaw to-night report extremely cold weather and the ice as solid as at any time during the Winter.

LOUISIANA.

CONGRESSMAN FRYE DENOUNCES THE REMOVAL OF THE REPUBLICANS FROM THE LOWER HOUSE AS A VIOLATION OF GOOD FAITH AND PLIGHTED HONOR.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 21.—The following telegrams explain themselves:

NEW-ORLEANS, April 20.

Hon. William P. Frye, M. C., Lewiston, Maine:

The Democrats unseated four Republican members to-day. Telegraph me whether, in your opinion, by the agreement signed, the Democrats were to disturb more of the members of the House except those mentioned in the award to go out.

S. B. PACKARD.

LEWISTON, Me., April 21.

Hon. S. B. Packard, United States Marshal, New-Orleans:

By the agreement and award the status of your Legislature was to remain as we left it. The Democrats violate their good faith and plighted honor in their outrageous attempt to change it.

W. P. FRYE.

A SPECIAL MESSAGE TO BOTH HOUSES FROM GOV. KELLOGG.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 21.—Gov. Kellogg sent a special Message to-day to both Houses of the General Assembly, calling attention to the fact that the time for which the Assembly was convened is rapidly drawing to a close; earnestly urging the passage of the bill for the relief of the City of New-Orleans, and recommending an amendment to the funding law. His Message closes as follows:

"Permit me to say that it is expected of you, under existing circumstances, that the great interests of the State and city shall receive the preference in your proceedings over the advancement of party ends, and that our financial condition renders it very undesirable that the term of this session should be extended, nor can it be with justice to the taxpayers or the creditors of the State."

The impeachment resolution against Auditor Clinton passed the House by a vote of 73 to 21.

THE MEXICAN BORDER.

THE TROUBLES IN TEXAS—DISPATCHES FROM AN ARMY OFFICER.

GALVESTON, April 21.—The following is a special to the *News* from San Antonio:

HEAD-QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS, SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 20, 1875.

To the Governor of Texas:

The following is just received from the General of the Army in answer to a dispatch from prominent citizens of Corpus Christi setting forth the condition of affairs in that portion of Texas:

Your dispatch of the 19th is received and will be sent to the Secretary of War for the information of the President. The duty of the troops on the Rio Grande frontier is to protect all officers of the General Government, and as far as possible to aid the State authorities in protecting the people against organized bands of marauders from any quarter. But the State authorities should understand that on them rests the duty in the first instance, and that we can only assist them. Should it be a hostile measure from Mexico the President may order more troops, and a more positive course of action.

(Signed,) R. C. DRUM, Assistant Adjutant General.

Please inform me how best I can co-operate with the State authorities in protecting the frontier. I have ordered out troops from Ringgold Barracks and Fort Brown. The troops should in both cases be accompanied by civil officers empowered to make arrests. Can you give directions to that effect?

(Signed,) E. O. C. ORD, Brigadier General.

The following dispatch was received to-day:

FORT BROWN, April 21.

Assistant Adjutant General, Department of Texas, San Antonio, Texas:

Will send my disposable mounted force in the direction of El Saux, on the Rio Cano. There has been no news of the marauders to-day.

(Signed,) J. H. POTTER, Colonel of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, commanding.

MEXICO.

SUGAR EXPORTATIONS TO THE UNITED STATES—A TERRIBLE OUTRAGE BY NATIVES.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 12, via HAVANA.—The planters of the Tierras Calientas, at a recent meeting, resolved to export 150,000 arrobas of sugar to the United States and to Hamburg, for the purpose of making its quality known abroad and increasing its value, as well as that of their plantations. They have also taken steps to induce the General Government to remove the tax on native sugar. The Legislature of Morelos is disposed to return the local tax paid by the planters, thus offering a premium for the production of sugar.

Ten natives of Ixtacalco are on trial here charged with having buried three men alive, leaving only their heads above ground, and then dispatching them with hatchets and knives after prolonged torture.

A SPIRITUALIST COMMITS SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., April 21.—Mrs. Henry Van Buren, a lady about sixty years of age, died last night in this city, from an overdose of laudanum. She took two ounces, and before the doctor could be called was beyond remedy. The deceased was a believer in Spiritualism, and during last Winter attended a number of seances in this city, in which a large number of the prominent men and women of the place were active workers and believers. Previous to her death Mrs. Van Buren said that the spirits had said she must kill herself, and it is thought that this was the reason why she poisoned herself.

HEAVY DAMAGES AGAINST A CHICAGO EDITOR.

CHICAGO, April 21.—The jury in the case of Alice A. Early, of Rockford, Ill., against Wilbur F. Story, editor of the Chicago *Times*, for libel, in the publication of a story nearly a year ago, in which Miss Early's character was assailed, brought in a sealed verdict, which was opened this morning. It awards the plaintiff $25,000 damages. The article on which the case was based was written under the belief that the story was true, several letters affirming its truth, signed by prominent citizens of Rockford, having been sent to the *Times*. A retraction was subsequently published, but it proved insufficient to satisfy the injured person, who resorted to legal means of redress.

MURDERED WITH MORPHINE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 21.—A dispatch from San Diego reports the death in that city of Thomas Ford, by means of morphine administered by a companion named John McIntyre. Ford was a discharged soldier en route from Arizona to New-York, where he has a family. He had $700 or $800 with him. McIntyre has been arrested.

FRENCH TOPICS.

POLITICAL AND GENERAL THEMES.

M. DUFAURE'S POLICY—THE COUNTRY AS A REPUBLIC—THE LONGCHAMPS RACES—HIPPOPHAGY—FRANCE AND THE CENTENNIAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, April 5, 1875.

As we are still in the midst of our Easter vacation, no political news of importance need be expected from France, and we have few items of ordinary interest. M. Dufaure, the strongest man in the new Ministry, is making his individuality felt in the councils of the Government, and is working hard to consolidate the Republic. Each Minister, however, seems to have a desire to say his word upon the situation, and give some sort of expression to his political opinions. M. Buffet began with his declaration; M. Dufaure followed with his circular; M. Wallon has now taken advantage of a purely scientific occasion to tell the public what he thinks of matters in general and what he augurs of the Republic. The ascending gradation in these declarations is clearly visible. M. Dufaure went a little further than M. Buffet; M. Wallon has gone a little further than M. Dufaure. Meanwhile the Monarchical part of the Republican Cabinet remains silent, but not content, and the councils of the Government are said to be very far from harmonious. The Cabinet already has its Left, Left Centre, and Right, or nearly as many factions as the Chamber itself. At the same time it is quite as homogeneous as any of its predecessors, and, although there may be some show of feeling on account of the boldness of the Republican Ministers in assuming to speak for the whole, there is no danger of disintegration. The difficulty of replacing this Ministry precludes the idea. Those classically morose natures who cling to all the formalities and etiquette of parliamentarianism, and who cherish the memory of the great Casimir Périer, naturally find something disagreeable in these personal shots; and personal declarations are, according to their ideas, scandalous in the extreme. They are great sticklers for parliamentary discipline, and have no taste for this sort of sharp-shooting, which compromises them, beyond question, to doctrines they do not approve. What they want is a declaration from official lips alone, published regularly in the official journal, after having been debated in Cabinet Council. But the Republican Ministers mean to compromise their colleagues, and, since the fact of the voting of the Republic cannot be disputed, they stand upon tolerably strong ground. M. Wallon, as can be readily imagined, stood up for the Republic of which he is the father, and denounced as factious all who would not support it; but one line in his speech will give rise to debate. He speaks of "eventual revisions," and of changes that the new Republic must undergo before it will come up to the Republican ideal. The word "transformations" used by him is full of future storms. The revision of the Republic cannot mean its suppression in favor of a monarchical form of government, but must consist in ameliorating, modifying, correcting, and augmenting the Republic itself, without putting in doubt the Republican principle. In a word, things must go as in Switzerland, where they have the right of revising the constitution, but no right to discuss its essence, type, or principle. The question at issue is, whether this was the meaning of article 8 of the new Constitution, which, in terms somewhat vague, treats of the right of revision. The Monarchists say that this was not their meaning; the Republicans say that it was their meaning. The question could be fairly settled by an appeal to universal suffrage, but only one of the parties, the Bonapartist, is in favor of an immediate appeal to the nation.

THE PRAYERS FOR GOVERNMENT.

This question of revision brings up a curious topic. The circular of M. Dufaure has informed the Magistracy that the Republic, since the 25th February, has been the legal Government of France. The word, therefore, must be employed in all legal documents. There is reason, perhaps, for a similar circular from the Minister of Public Worship, for the clergy are not yet fully fixed upon the form of their official prayers. In all times it has been the custom to chant in the churches, temples, and synagogues a prayer in honor of the Government of the day. Under Louis XVIII. and Charles X., the last King of France, the words employed were: *Domine, salvum fac regem nostrum Ludovicum* or *Carolum.* Under Louis Philippe, *roi des Français,* the formula was, *Domine, salvum fac regem Ludovicum Philippum.* In 1848 it was *salvum fac Rempublicam,* and in 1852, *Domine, salvum fac imperatorem nostrum Napoleonem.* In 1871 there was a moment of doubt and confusion. The Republic had not been legally established or lawfully proclaimed, and although M. Thiers had pronounced in favor of a Conservative Republic, the popular term was not easily rendered in Latin. It was a little risky, classically speaking, to say *salvum fac Rempublicam Conservatricem,* and a facetious priest, a dreadful "reactionnaire," by the by, suggested *salvum fac M. Thiers et sa dame.* In 1873–4 the doubt still existed, and the confusion was even greater. It was questionable propriety on the part of those who do not like the Republic to use the term "Republican" before the Republic was defined, and it would have sounded strange to chant *Domine, salvum fac Septennatum impersonnalem* or *personnalem Septennatum.* To-day, however, the weightier doubts have been removed by the adoption of the Wallon constitution, and yet the clergy do not seem inclined to adopt the proper term. The detail does not appear to be one of great importance, yet the Republicans lay great stress upon it, and demand that the *fac rempublicam* shall be again heard at mass. But as they themselves declare that the Wallon constitution demands immediate revision, and that the present Republic shall undergo transformation, the clergy might sing, "*Domine, salvum fac rempublicam—subjectam ad revisionem posteriorem,*" which, being freely translated, might mean, "Lord, save the Republic—but give us a chance for ulterior revision."

THE LONGCHAMPS RACES.

The weather was magnificent yesterday, and the fourth day of the races at Longchamps was very brilliant. There was a very large attendance, both at the stands and on the field. The racing was very good, and if time had been the main consideration, I fancy the record would have been exceedingly handsome, for the horses entered were very fleet. The Prix de Longchamps was carried off by M. Lupin's horse Dollar, more recently rebaptized as Saint-Cyr. The day before he had been offered at ten to one, but after seeing him upon the turf the odds fell until only an even bet was offered. Saint-Cyr justified the hopes of his friends, and won the race easily. Count de Lagrange's Nougat won the Prix de la Seine by a head

struggle. The important race of the day was for the Prix Raimbow, for which the French favorite, Boïard was entered. Thus far this famous animal has been invincible, and has won every race contested by him. It was natural, therefore, that every one should want to lay odds upon him, and the book-makers demanded six louis to four. When he came upon the course and displayed his long-bounding stride, no one had a doubt about his triumph. Great was the surprise of all, however, to see him labor heavily on turning the corner, and on the home-stretch he had hard work to keep neck and neck with Saltarelle. He won, however, by not more than two or three inches of nose, and for a moment it was thought that it was a dead heat. The secret soon came out. Carver, the jockey, had broken a stirrup when half round the course, and had ridden in with one, of course to great disadvantage. The ordinary odds were 3 to 1 upon Boïard. Going to Longchamps is very pleasant work in this fine Spring weather, when the trees in the Bois are just showing their buds, but getting home in the evening, when wearied by being long upon one's feet, is quite another thing. Before getting out of the main avenues the way is blocked up with carriages, and then it is a slow march all the way to the Place de la Concorde, a distance of three or four miles. It was near 7 o'clock in the evening before we could get free from these vehicles and enter the boulevards. This was the first agreeable racing day of the season. In the city the streets were thronged with promenaders. It was the opening day of the annual horse show, which I shall visit to-morrow. I am told that there are some very fine horses entered. The exercises will be unusually fine, for the cavalry of the Saint-Cyr Military School are to take part in them, as the Cent Gardes did in the time of Napoleon III.

A MODERN CELEBRITY.

A man has just died here who had his hours of glory, and whose fame has reached the uttermost parts of the earth. He was the colleague of the man who breaks paving-stones with his fist, and of the man who swallows a sword—a *saltimbanque*, or juggler, known as "the man with the fleas." Jéan Lesillia, *l'homme aux puces*, was a decided character. For many years he exhibited his learned fleas throughout France, making them do a number of astounding feats. Among other things he marshaled them into companies, massing them much like soldiers, then turned them into horses, and made them draw a tiny chariot across a table. It was really wonderful to see the seeming intelligence of these insects. One day *l'homme aux puces* was going through his performance at the Clichy fair, when a big dog rushed up and seized him by the calf of the leg. Jean Lesillia had ordered his fleas into their box, and held it in his hand. The nip of the dog at his leg made him turn in haste, and in his fright he dropped his box of fleas. Their natural instincts made them jump upon the dog for safety, and at the same moment their master gave the dog a vigorous kick, which sent him howling away. It was not until he saw the dog running that he comprehended the loss of his pets. The crowd began to laugh in the heartiest manner; but it was no laughing matter to Jean Lesillia. His occupation was gone; he had been despoiled in a moment of his means of earning his daily bread for himself and children, and the poor fellow sank down upon the ground weeping like a child. A crowd is always touched by such exhibitions of feeling, and a subscription was taken up, which, after all, amounted to only one day's receipts. What was he, then, to do? It required a year's hard labor to train a new lot of fleas, and Jean Lesillia had not the means. When he had first done so he was a single man; now he was married and the father of several young children. He turned rag-picker, and during the past Winter worked as a *chiffonnier* to support his family. But the life did not suit him, and chagrin and the severity of the season soon brought him to his grave. He died in his modest garret, No. 12 Passage Sainte Marie, and the children he had so handsomely supported before the loss of his learned fleas are now objects of charity.

THE STORY OF AN OVERCOAT.

The advantages that newspaper readers have over those who do not read them is incalculable. Here is a case in point to show the truth of this assertion. A few days ago the peasants in the valley of the Chevreuse were greatly excited over the discovery of an overcoat in a field. It was a thick and comfortable garment, unlike anything seen in the district, and evidently belonged to a stranger. A crime was suspected, and all the more readily because Chevreuse is not far from Limours, the scene of several mysterious murders, the authors of which have never been discovered. The Police were sent for, the magistrates came upon the ground, the people of the district assembled, and an official inquiry was issued. The peasants began to gossip, and several remembered to have seen men in similar coats passing in the dusk of evening, followed later by men of villainous aspect. While the authorities were carefully examining the ground to find the tracks of the assassins, Count Breteuil drove by reading a newspaper, and got out to see what was the matter. He took the coat and found it marked "Silvel." The mystery was explained to him, for he had just then read of the good air-ship Zenith that had gone up on the 23d and sailed away over the Valley of the Chevreuse, and the Zenith was commanded by Capt. Silvel. Count Breteuil took the coat and sent it to its owner in Paris. M. Silvel had taken up his coat to put it on, but had to adjust a rope at the moment, and threw it across the edge of the basket. He unfortunately hit it with his foot and pushed it overboard, and had to suffer for his negligence during the cold hours of the night.

AMONG THE ARTISTS.

As the hour for opening the Salon approaches, we hear a great many reports about the famous *Prix du Salon*, for the artists are still obstinate and refuse to bestow it. A few would do so, but the scholastics have the upper hand at this moment, and they would injure the prospects of any young artist who tried to defy them. It is only such men as Courbet, Corot, Millet, and the second-rate painters who imitate these first-rate painters, that dare do so. There is a report that the Marquis de Chennevières has sent in his resignation as Director of the Beaux Arts, finding too great hostility in the Professors of the Art School. Artists are a lawless set, anyhow, and they give a great deal of trouble sometimes in matters of official detail. Each year brings its artistic scandal, and we have come to look for three or four.

HIPPOPHAGY.

The horse-meat dinner came off at the Grand Hotel on Saturday night, and appears to have been a brilliant affair. There was a very large attendance, and they all pronounced the horse-meat excellent. Cooked by accomplished *cordons bleus* it ought to be, for they can, it is said, make a soup of an old boot, and serve up a cat so that it cannot be told from hare. Two or three hundred people ate horse, ass, and mule meat in a great variety of ways, drank a large quantity of champagne, and then made speeches in honor of hippophagy. The wonderful part of all this is that a majority of the persons present were English, the speeches being made in that language mainly, the leading members of the society having come over here for the purpose of eating horse-meat, and of singing the praises of the mule as an animal fit for public alimentation. In my college days, I remember to have read in one of the old authors of the Greek poet who spoke contemptuously of mules as "half-asses," but the King was fond of mule racing, and sent the poet a present of £20. He replied in an ode, in which he addressed the mules as "Daughters of steeds fleet as the winds." We have a sort of contempt for "half-asses," as a general thing, but if half that was said the other night be true, we must make as radical a change in our opinions as the Greek poet after receiving his £20. The Chairman finds as many good things in mule-meat as Ruskin finds beauties in one of Turner's paintings. As for that poor specimen of a brute known as the jackass, he was glorified in terms at once eloquent and gaudy. I shall never again hear his melodious bray without recalling the glowing words in which this hippophagist *savant* described a donkey stew. I may close this paragraph with a curious reflection. Very often my American friends, when they first come over, ask me where they can get a good dish of frogs. My answer is that London is about the nearest place, but next to that the best place is New-York. It is a common idea that the French are great frog-eaters, but the first frog I ever ate was in New-York, then in London, and I have never seen above two or three dishes during many years' residence in Paris. Some restaurants have them, but only for their English and American clients, as they assert. So with hippophagy—we were under the impression that the idea was French, but we find Englishmen claiming the honor of having introduced it, of propagating it, of getting up the society, and at the annual dinner of horse-eaters two-thirds of the persons present are English. Let me add that this meat is not bad—when you can get nothing else. During the Virginia campaign of 1863 I ate a very nice mule-steak, and during the siege of Paris ate horse-meat every day for some six weeks; but I must say that in normal times my preferences are decidedly for beef. Shall I give one reason why? The horse sweats; the ox does not; and the meat of the horse seems impregnated with an odor of perspiration. Ardent hippophagists, however, will say that this is nothing but prejudice; but with all due deference to their more advanced opinions I will still say that I incline to beef.

FRANCE AND THE CENTENNIAL.

I think that I have a piece of information that will gladden the hearts of the Centennial Commission, and I know they have not heard it. On Friday the Marquis de Lafayette said that things were going on very well here; that a good French exhibit had been secured, and that the Government was really very deeply interested. "If the Commission will only assure me," remarked M. De Lafayette, "that the Exhibition is under the patronage of the Government, or even under the auspices of the State Government of Pennsylvania, I will get a million of francs for our exhibition at Philadelphia." The Duc Decazes is very much interested and sees the necessity of having French industry largely represented, but the difficulty is to get over the fact that the Exhibition is a private speculation. Considering the fact that we are desirous of doing ourselves honor on our hundredth birthday, and invite the world over to see our grandeur, I do not see why the Government cannot settle the difficulties by patronizing the Exposition. If it will not, *tant pis*; but the Centennial Commission can do without its aid if it will get the State of Pennsylvania to assume the control of the enterprise. The best thing would be to make it a national affair, in my humble opinion; but failing in that it should be a State affair, for if kept a private enterprise a great deal less will be done for it in Europe.

HOW SHARKEY OBTAINED AN ENGLISH PASSPORT.

JOHN FOX, A BRITISH SUBJECT, RESIDENT IN HAVANA, ALLEGES THAT HIS PASSPORT WAS STOLEN BY THE MURDERER SHARKEY—AN INTERESTING STATEMENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My name having appeared in several of the New-York papers in connection with the "Sharkey case" as having assisted him in escaping to Santiago de Cuba, both by giving him my passport and aiding him pecuniarily, I beg to state that I have done neither the one nor the other.

My passport was stolen, whether by Sharkey or one of his friends I know not, and as soon as I heard of his having been arrested at Santiago de Cuba, and claiming British protection at that port under my name, I at once communicated with the British Consul General here, and made the following protest:

Appeared before me, Alexander Graham Dunlop, Esq., her Brittannic Majesty's Consul General, &c., in Cuba, John Fox, British subject, generally resident at New-York, and occasionally visiting Cuba upon business, who, being duly sworn, declares as follows:

I arrived in Havana from New-York in November, 1874, having my passport in good order, as given to me at the British Consulate General in New-York. I became slightly acquainted in Havana with a man calling himself Frank Campbell, having met him occasionally in a café. He often expressed his wish to obtain a foreign passport by any means. I had left my passport in a locked drawer in a friend's office, with the view of obtaining the customary "cedula," or pass, for this island through the British Consulate General. During my friend's absence my passport was surreptitiously and unknown to me taken from this receptacle, (drawer,) and I have no knowledge or notion how this occurred, nor has my friend under whose temporary care it was left. About a week ago I was greatly surprised to hear that an individual carrying a British passport in the name of "John Fox" was detained under that name at Santiago de Cuba; and I hereby declare my suspicion that this must be my passport, which must have been purloined by some one, and may have got into the hands of the aforesaid Frank Campbell in an irregular manner. And I hereby declare that my passport was taken from the drawer without my knowledge or that of my friend; and also, that, from rumors here, there is reason to suspect that the man who called himself "Campbell" in Havana is really named "Sharkey," an American citizen, who has therefore obtained and held my passport illegally, and I hereby claim back my passport, and protest against any injury or damage which its loss may have occasioned or may occasion to me. (Signed,) JOHN FOX. [Seal.]

Declared and sworn to and signed before me, in the British Consulate General, in Havana, this 24th March, 1875. (Signed,) A. GRAHAM DUNLOP, H. B. M., Consul General, &c., Cuba.

I take this opportunity of denying most emphatically any connection whatever with the aforesaid Sharkey. My first acquaintance with him commenced in this City, where he presented himself to me as a "relation," although I had never seen him in my life before. I met him frequently during his stay in Havana, but in connection with his escape from here and giving him money, I had absolutely nothing whatever to do. My first intimation of his having left the City was several days after his arrest in Santiago, when, as I before stated, I at once protested before my consul. Sharkey is at present in this city in durance, and Detective Davies, I understand, is waiting to accompany him to New-York. I hear that several of Sharkey's friends are using their influence to prevent his being taken away, and as a "relation" I shall probably be considered one of them, notwithstanding my entire want of feeling or interest in his case. JOHN FOX.

HAVANA, Saturday, April 17, 1875.

THE VEILED MURDERESS.

The Troy *Times* says: "The bill that has just passed both houses of the State Legislature in relation to convicts sentenced to prison for life, affects but one person sentenced from Troy—Henrietta Robinson, known as 'the veiled murderess.' The bill provides that persons sentenced for life shal be conditionally released at the end of fifteen years provided their conduct has been such as to warrant clemency; that they are to have their liberty for ten years, at the end of which time, if no other charge is brought against them, they are to receive pardon. If they are convicted of crime during the ten years they are to be remanded to prison to serve out the life sentence. Henrietta Robinson is now confined in the insane asylum at Auburn, being one of the three women in the State Prison there who will be released by the new law. Her crime is familiar to Trojans. She was convicted in 1854 of poisoning a saloon-keeper residing near her home in the upper portion of this city by administering poisoned beer. No provocation was shown, but it was proved that she not only administered the poison to the person who died, but also to a lady, a relative of the deceased. She was sentenced to be hanged, but this was afterward commuted to imprisonment for life. She remained in Sing Sing prison until quite recently, when she became insane, and was transferred to Auburn. She was very beautiful. To this day even the counsel who defended her, among whom was Hon. Martin I. Townsend, do not know her parentage for a certainty. She became known as "the veiled murderess," on account of her refusal to raise her veil during the trial. She has no friends, and will probably remain in the insane asylum until released by death. A few years ago her pardon would have been gladly welcomed. It comes too late, however, and perhaps she will never realize it."

THE MAY MAGAZINES.

HARPER'S MONTHLY.

—This month brings us the concluding number of the fiftieth volume of *Harper's*. Those readers who can compare it with the first will better understand how much it has advanced in the quarter of a century during which it has been growing. The outside appearance is the same, but the contents are vastly improved. The "Easy Chair" does due honor to the occasion. First in the list of contents we have a paper by Frederic Hudson descriptive of the "Concord Fight." Mr. Parton resumes his notes on caricature, with material gleaned from the time of the Puritans. "The Rape of the Gamp" is concluded, and we have continuations of "The Stone Age in Europe," by Prof. Rau; "The Republican Movement in Europe," by Signor Castelar; "The First Century of the Republic," by Prof. Brewer; "Miss Angel," by Miss Thackeray; and "American Humor," by Hon. S. S. Cox. As a specimen of the last named, we quote the following:

"Many years ago I was one of a party in Washington City, when South and North vied with each other in convivial life. Another of the party was Gen. Dawson, member from Western Pennsylvania, whose homestead was Albert Gallatin's old home. He was an admirable story-teller. I recall somewhat sadly, now that he is gone, how well he illustrated the laziness of a class of Virginians. The story was a part of his Congressional canvassing. On one occasion he got across the Pennsylvania line into a little village of Virginia. He was in the midst of a group around the tavern. While treating and talking, a procession approached, which looked like a funeral. He asked who was to be buried?

"Job Dowling," said they.

"Poor Job!" sighed the General. He was a good natured, good-for-nothing, lazy fellow, living on the few fish he caught and the squirrels he killed, but mostly on the donations of his neighbors. "So poor Job is dead, is he?"

"No, he ain't dead, zactly," said they.

"Not dead—not d— Yet you are going to bury him?"

"Fact is, General, he has got too infernal, all-fired lazy to live. We can't afford him any more. He's got so lazy that the grass began to grow over his shoes—so everlastin' lazy that he put out one of his eyes to save the trouble of winkin' when out a gunnin'."

"But," says the General, "this must not be. It will disgrace my neighborhood. Try him awhile longer, can't you?"

"Can't; too late—coffin cost $1 25. Must go on now."

About this time the procession came up and halted, when the General proposed, if they would let Job out, he would send over a bag of corn. On this announcement the lids of the coffin opened, and Job languidly sat up; the cents dropped from his eyes as he asked:

"Is the corn shelled, General?"

"No, not shelled."

"Then," said Job, as he lazily lay down, "go on with the funeral!"

There are besides, three capital short stories by Virginia Johnson, Sarah Burten, and Fannie H. Burnett, and verses by Mary H. Dodge, Nelly Hutchinson, Kate Hillard, and John Hay.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY.

—The current number forms the beginning of a new volume, the tenth, and it promises well. The opening chapter is devoted to a notice of the Baltimore Bonapartes, and is enriched with an excellent engraving of Gilbert Stuart's three-fold portrait of Mme. Patterson Bonaparte, now in the rooms of the Maryland Historical Society. Mr. George E. Waring describes the "Drainage of Haarlem Lake," as promised last month; Dr. William Hayes Ward, in an article entitled "The Elder Myths," notices some of the recent discoveries in Assyrian literature; James L. Bowen writes of the "Chinese Educational Mission;" an anonymous contributor discourses of "Women Poets," and another, who also lies hidden under initials, gives us a short lecture entitled "Both Sides of the Shield." In "A Temple of Song" we have a timely and practical description, well illustrated, of the new Paris Opera-house, a building which will probably long be noted as a marvel of theatrical construction and architectural embellishment. The article is by Frederick A. Schwab, who thus outlines the magnitude of the scale upon which this Opera-house has been built. He says:

"It is impossible to give an adequate idea of the accommodations reserved for the attachés of the house. Some estimate of their requirements may be arrived at by sitting beside the *concierge* an hour or so before the representation commences. First appear the stage carpenters, who are always seventy, and sometimes, when 'L'Africaine,' for example, with its ship scene, is the opera, 110 strong. Then come stage upholsterers, whose sole duty it is to lay carpets, hang curtains, &c.; gasmen, and a squad of firemen. *Claqueurs*, call-boys, property-men, dressers, coiffeurs, supernumeraries, and artists, follow. The supernumeraries number about one hundred; some are hired by the year, but the 'masseses' are generally recruited at the last minute, and are usually working men who seek to add to their meagre earnings. There are about a hundred choristers, and about eighty musicians. Next we behold equerries, whose horses are hoisted on the stage by means of an elevator; electricians who manage the light-producing batteries; hydrauliciens to take charge of the water-works in ballets like 'La Source;' artificers who prepare the conflagration in 'Le Prophète;' florists who make ready Marguérite's garden, and a host of minor employes. This personnel is provided for as follows: Eighty dressing-rooms are reserved for the artists, each including a small antechamber, the dressing-room proper, and a little closet. These rooms contain two mirrors, affording full-length views of the occupant; four burners, of which two are movable, so as to throw the light in any direction; and a grate and a register, enabling the artist to choose between a damp and a dry heat. Besides these apartments, the Opéra has a dressing-room for sixty male, and another for fifty female choristers; a third for thirty-four male dancers; four dressing-rooms for twenty female dancers of different grades; a dressing-room for 190 supernumeraries, &c. In brief, 538 persons have places assigned them wherein to change their attire. The musicians have a *foyer* with one hundred closets for their instruments. Sixty costumers have two work-rooms for themselves, and there are wardrobe-rooms, armor-rooms, and property-rooms in profusion.

The part of the Opéra reserved for the administrative forces has a department of archives; a musical library embracing 31,200 volumes, inclusive of 244 operas, complete for artists, chorus and orchestra; 110 ballet-scores, and 176 conductor's scores. A dramatic library, only ten years old, already boasts upward of four thousand pamphlets, thirty thousand prints, and a vast collection of drawings of scenery and costumes."

We have a further installment of the "Old Letters," and continuations of "Sevenoaks," and "The Mysterious Island," besides two good stories from the pens respectively of G. W. Cable and Charles Barnard. The poets this month are J. Maurice Thompson, Kate O'Donnel, Celia Thaxter, and H. H. A new department is added to the miscellaneous portion of the magazine, and all are filled with interesting notes.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

—An interesting account, well and profusely illustrated, of life and scenery up the Parana, and in Paraguay, forms the opening chapter here, and is derived mainly from the notes of M. Forgues, a Frenchman, who traversed the country. "Overworked Women" is the title, sufficiently explanatory, of a paper by Alexander Delmar, who rests his observations mainly on the condition of women on the Continent of Europe. We have, also, an excellent memoir of Frederic Lemaitre, the actor, from the pen of Wirt Sikes, who starts with a quotation from Charles Dickens describing his astonishment at the acting of Lemaitre when he saw him twenty years ago at the Theatre of the Porte St. Martin. "No stage reputation," we are told, "in the century he lives in has equaled this actor's." Frank Vincent, Jr., writes of India; and an anonymous contributor sends a timely notice of William, Earl of Shelburne, taken from the life of that nobleman by Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, and recently published by Macmillan & Co. There are four papers of lighter character, among which the continuation of William Black's "Three Feathers" is the chief. "How Lady Louisa Moore Amused Herself" is a good story by the author of "Blindpits;" another is from the French of Gustave Droz by T. S. Perry, under the title "Behind the Fans." An anonymous writer tells, also, a "Story of American Chivalry," but it is less striking. These, with a short article from Mr. Trollope and a few verses from E. Kearsley, W. W. Young, and J. Maurice Thompson complete the principal body of contents. There is, however, much of interest to be gleaned from the "Monthly Gossip." We have before noticed favorably the feature of this department in *Lippincott's*, and it evinces no falling off in the present number. Intending travelers across the Atlantic will derive from it some useful hints on social customs in Europe, though some of the observations are not exactly in accordance with common experience.

THE GALAXY.

—The contributions to this magazine whose titles have not been previously made familiar, are three, two biograpical and one a short story. The last is good, but the writer, who styles it "Miss Cleve and I," is hidden under initials. Of the other two, one is a notice of Louis II., of Bavaria, by a French Communist, and the other a memoir of Salvator Rosa, "The Last of the Old Masters," by F. M. Gray. "Leah," "Dear Lady Disdain," and "The Norseman's Pilgrimage" are continued. Angelica Kaufman once more supplies the subject of a notice, and Richard Grant White returns with some timely hints and suggestions to his "Literary and Linguistic Notes and Queries." J. W. De Forest, F. W. Bourdillon, J. J. Piatt, R. C., and Mrs. Mary B. Dodge supply the verses, and the miscellaneous selections are well filled with notes upon scientific, literary, and art topics.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

—There are several valuable papers this month, and all are of deep interest for the general reader. Foremost among them we would mention a reprint from *Macmillan's Magazine* entitled "Natural Religion," but here styled "The Deeper Harmonies of Science and Religion." It bears directly upon the relations between the two, and for close and logical reasoning it is well worth being read. A paper by Prof. Huxley on some of the results of the expedition of Her Majesty's Ship Challenger, is also reprinted from the *Contemporary Review*, and another interesting and timely article is a further translation from the German of Albrecht Mueller on the "First Traces of Man in Europe," wherein he treats of the evidences obtained from the more recent layers of the older Diluvium. The only fault with these papers is that they are too brief and superficial. Dr. Lockwood sends a contribution on "Sea Anemones," which suggests the question why marine aquaria are not more common among us, the opportunities for preparing them being nowhere much better. Dr. W. J. Youmans takes up the subject of "Chemical Radiations;" Dr. Osgood Mason writes of "Evolution and the After-Life;" and there is a curious paper from the *Gentleman's Magazine* on "The Physiology of Authorship" by R. E. Francillon. Dean Stanley's discourse on the death of Lyell is also given, and there is a good practical paper, which may possibly give rise to some discussion, on "Modern Street Pavements" from the pen of Adolf Cluss, of Washington. Besides one or two minor contributions, the number closes with several literary and editoral notices.

ST. NICHOLAS.

—When we said, long ago, that this is essentially the standard magazine for members of the rising generation, we hardly anticipated how completely our remark was to be realized. *St. Nicholas* had already swallowed up *Our Young Folks* and *The Riverside*, both of Bostonian fame; and also *The Children's Hour*, of Philadelphia. Now it has absorbed, in like manner, *The Schoolday Magazine*, of that same city, and the *Little Corporal*, of Chicago, so that one by one it appears to be clearing the field of all competitors. If the subscribers to those serials lost anything by the change we should regret it. But they do not. On the contrary, they will gain a great deal, for *St. Nicholas* cannot fail to please. The number before us is an unusually good one—full of life and fun, intermixed with not a little instruction. Of the illustrations "The New Comer" is one of the best. It is marked with genuine humor. Every figure is capitally effective, but we shall not attempt to describe them. It is one of Mr. F. S. Church's most successful sketches. "Poll Tadpole" is a swamp ballad by Rose Terry Cooke, apropos of the season and of the evolution discussion, and well worth quoting if only we had the space. "Poor Puck," by Mary A. Lothbury, is another noteworthy set of verses, leading away as the name indicates, to fairy land, which, by the way, is touched upon elsewhere also. But there are many things we can not name, which will almost equally approve themselves to the boys and girls, besides—for these we must not pass over—stories by R. H. Davis, Elsie Gorham, and the author of "Rutledge," as well as a pleasant May Day contribution from Susan Coolidge. "The Young Surveyor," and "The Eight Cousins," are, of course, continued. Among weightier articles we notice one by Emily Noyes, on Michael Angelo, and a paper on Heraldry, by Annie Moore. The "Very Little Folks" are not forgotten; indeed there is a rich feast provided for them, and all the other departments are well filled.

THE ALDINE.

—Last month there appeared the first of a series of engravings intended to illustrate the principal events of the days of the Revolution. This month it is continued with an incident in the taking of Ticonderoga from a picture by John S. Davis. In great contrast to it, are three pictures of fairy land, "The Fatal Spindle," and "Cinderella's Pumpkin," after Doré, and "Cinderella in the Corner" from a painting by Bertrand. This last is finely rendered by Jonnard, who gives us also another excellent engraving from Bouguereau entitled "The Young Marauders." "A Funeral on the Adriatic" is an effective scene by moonlight and funereal lamps, after Amberger; and there are also a pretty little sketch of Swiss scenery and a well drawn plan of the fresco centre-piece in the Museum at Leipsic. The reading matter comprises an article on the Centennial by Mr. Morford; "Byron's Last Efforts," by George W. Clarke; "Flower Thoughts and Fancies," by D. Williams; continuations of "Lost Lillian Bray," and "The Spur of Monmouth," and some minor pieces, including verses and descriptions of the engravings. Notes on music, art, and literature make up the table of contents.

THE AQUATIC MONTHLY.

—The review of the yachting season of 1874, which was discontinued last month, is here concluded. In it will be found a useful hint for the New-York Yacht Club, and a tolerably complete review of the closing events of last season. "Lubber," who writes from Chicago, gives a lively account of a voyage of "three-quarters of a mile in a Baden Powell canoe," as full of adventure as the most exacting reader can desire. "Leaves from the Log of the Lida," is the title of a contribution not yet completed, from an anonymous writer. O. F. B. sends another shaft after Mr. Norcross for his remarks about the construction of safe sea-going vessels; and there is a short communication from "Tom Cringle" on fog signals, drawing the attention of yachtsmen to them, and to the rule concerning their use, which has been issued over the signature of Mr. Boutwell. Under the head of "Yachting" appears a description of the yacht Fione, which has been agitating the members of the New-York Yacht Club, through, the alleged probability of her appearance in American waters to contest the possession of the "Queen's Cup." The *Aquatic* affirms that the Vindex is the only cutter here which could compete with any chance of success against her in an ocean race. The Fione, it appears, was built in 1865. In the "Beatswain's Locker" is the conclusion of an article previously noted, on the Islands of the Pacific, and in addition to one or two other shorter papers of interest, there is a number of items of yachting and rowing news which mark the progress of events fully to date of publication.

THE TEACHING OF ART.

WHAT MAY BE LEARNED FROM ITALY.

THE MANUFACTURE OF MAJOLICA AND PORCELAIN—POSSIBLE INFLUENCE OF THE CENTENNIAL ON AMERICAN TASTE—THE WORTH OF ELEMENTARY INSTRUCTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Saturday, April 3, 1875.

The establishment for the manufacture of majolica ware, and every variety of porcelain, of the Marquis Sinori, at Doccia, near Florence, has often been referred to, and its extent, and the great improvement made there in the art, give it a place among the first manufactories of this kind in Europe. The art of producing what the French call *faïence* had its origin in Italy. Indeed, the French term comes from Faenza, in the Emilia District, in which city the art once flourished. After a very long period of neglect and decay, it has lately been revived there, and some of the specimens we now see are quite equal in beauty to anything produced in the past. At Gubbio, also, famous centuries ago for this manufacture, new attempts have been made with success in this kind of production; and with what we have so far seen accomplished, we are justified in believing that Italy may once more resume her old place in this art. But there is one great defect into which modern manufacturers are liable to fall, and it is that of yielding too much to vulgar tastes, and sending out as models *barocco* forms. Some of the finest porcelain vases of Sinori are sadly exposed to this criticism. Instead of the simple lines and pure forms of classical beauty, which have stood the test, and will stand the test of all time, extravagant conceits are given way to, in attempts to produce something original. If the manufacturer is asked why he does this, the reply is, "the public taste demands it," and as a large sale is the first object, the vulgar fancy must be gratified. With the diffusion of wealth, thousands now are able to have in their houses objects of luxury, while in the past such objects were furnished for the enjoyment of the few. Refinement of taste does not keep pace with the progress of wealth. The resolute resistance of a few to the corrupting current that is sweeping on is not sufficient to keep the waters pure. There is no hope of checking deteriorating tendencies, except by making the principles of true taste a part of education. The public must have always before its eye only the best models. Instead of allowing upstart ostentation to rule, with its spangled-glitter of half-savage Indians, intelligence must combine form and color so as to give to objects a meaning which may raise them almost to symbols of moral and intellectual instruction. The more one dwells upon the subject of art education, all the more one becomes impressed with a conviction of its value.

The Exposition at Philadelphia next year should be the beginning of a new epoch in the artistic, not less than the industrial, history of the great American Commonwealth. The people of the United States have finished the greater part of the rough work of building the civic edifice, and now the time has arrived for designing and executing the elegant ornaments with which the structure is to be enriched. To accomplish this it will be necessary for the talent and thought of large numbers to be specially directed by artistic study and discipline to the development of design. We dwell with pleasure and hope upon the arrival of the time when training schools of architectural, industrial, and other kinds of design shall be established as a part of our general system of public instruction. It is gratifying to know that Massachusetts, always ready by intelligent foresight to give an example of advanced civilization, has taken the lead in this matter also by offering to assist, out of the public funds, any school district which signifies a wish to establish instruction in design under the direction of competent teachers. In making a beginning, it was found necessary, as was to be expected, to import teachers from England, where, for the past twenty years, special attention has been given to these studies, both with reference to the improvement of the public taste, and to enhance the value of a thousand productions of national industry. The same means, used, will produce similar results in the United States, even with more widely extended benefits, if such instruction becomes a part of the public-school system. As has already been suggested in reports, it will be necessary first of all to establish normal schools to train teachers, as the number is at present extremely limited of those competent to take charge of the work of educating and reforming the taste of a large population. There is much ignorance to be overcome, and opposition is to be expected from those who have not had opportunities to know what advantages are derived from a systematic training in a knowledge of form, and the strict relation such training has with the condition of progress of the national taste. Instruction of any kind is either a good or an evil. We believe that every sort of acquisition which tends to lift men above the level of a low or a common-place civilization is worthy of encouragement.

Some, who have given little attention to the matter, when they hear instruction in drawing in the public schools spoken of, think of nothing else but a wild Utopian scheme to make sculptors and painters of half the population. The buds of artistic genius in every numb-skull brain are to be cultivated until they sprout out into the foliage, flowers, and fruits of a garden of æsthetic delights. Young men will be qualified to leave their shops when the fancy seizes them, and go out into the fields and make sketches of the charming scenes of nature as fine as anything left by Claude Lorraine or Paul Bril. Such are the sudden conclusions arrived at by those who know little or nothing about the matter. There is no more expectation that those who have received instruction in drawing will become professional artists than there is that those who have been taught writing will be raised to the rank of the historians and poets of the country. It has been said that it is nearly as easy to teach drawing as it is to train the young pupil's hand to the acquisition of skill in chirography; and it is no doubt true. To know how to dance is considered an indispensable part of the education of all who are ever to move in any circle of what deserves to be called society. As we so well knew, the object of this art is to open a new source of innocent gayety; but more than that, to promote ease of movement and soften the hardness of rustic manners. Instruction in drawing or design is to have in another direction, or upon another class of faculties, a similar influence. While the hand is trained the eye is to be educated to discriminate between the true and the false in ornament; between harmony and deformity of proportions; between the grace and true beauty of nature and the ugliness of barbaric excess.

There are none too many influences at work to make us Americans a polished nation; there are enough to produce the asperity of manners which comes from a conflict of rude forces, and the roughness of undisciplined extravagance. Perpetual contact with hard material elements needs to be relieved by moments of æsthetic relaxation, and the vulgarizing influence of a too exclusive devotion to trade needs the softening action of the elegant arts. The great work of the cultivation of the American voice—which makes a pressing demand—may be left to the future, and the regulation of the cut and model of the national beard or hat, with whisky-drinking and the vast mixture of other interior and exterior counter-elements which make up the national anti-æsthetics, may wait to be agitated; but each and all should find their critics, pricking them to improvement by the discipline of radical reform.

For the rest, the cultivation of taste is one of the works which a nation has to do which aspires to maintain a standard of polished civilization. It is a question of education, and this, like any other kind of education, is to be carried on by discipline of feeling and of thought and the inculcation of principles.

A VISION OF SPRING IN WINTER.

BY ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE.

From the Fortnightly Review.

I.

O tender time that love thinks long to see,
Sweet foot of Spring that with her footfall sows
Late snowlike flowery leavings of the snows,
Be not too long irresolute to be;
O mother-month, where have they hidden thee?
Out of the pale time of the flowerless rose
I reach my heart out toward the Springtime lands,
I stretch my spirit forth to the fair hours,
The purplest of the prime;
I lean my soul down over them, with hands
Made wide to take the ghostly growths of flowers;
I send my love back to the lovely time.

II.

Where has the greenwood hid thy gracious head?
Veiled with what visions while the gray world grieves,
Or muffled with what shadows of green leaves,
What warm intangible green shadows spread
To sweeten the sweet twilight for thy bed?
What sleep enchants thee? what delight deceives?
Where the deep dreamlike dew before the dawn
Feels not the fingers of the sunlight yet
His silver web unweave,
Thy footless ghost on some unfooted lawn
Whose air the unrisen sunbeams fear to fret
Lives a ghost's life of daylong dawn and eve.

III.

Sunrise it sees not, neither set of star,
Large nightfall, nor imperial plenilune,
Nor strong sweet shape of the full-breasted noon;
But where the silver-sandaled shadows are,
Too soft for arrows of the sun to mar,
Moves with the mild gait of an ungrown moon;
Hard overhead the half-lit crescent swims,
The tender-colored night draws hardly breath,
The light is listening;
They watch the dawn of slender-shapen limbs,
Virginal, born again of doubtful death,
Chill foster-father of the weanling Spring.

IV.

As sweet desire of day before the day,
As dreams of love before the true love born,
From the outer edge of Winter overworn
The ghost arisen of May before the May
Takes through dim air her unawakened way,
The gracious ghost of morning risen ere morn.
With little unblown breasts and child-eyed looks
Following, the very maid, the girl-child Spring,
Lifts windward her bright brows,
Dips her light feet in warm and moving brooks,
And kindles with her own mouth's coloring
The fearful firstlings of the plumeless boughs.

V.

I seek thee sleeping, and awhile I see,
Fair face that art not, how thy maiden breath
Shall put at last the deadly days to death
And fill the fields and fire the woods with thee
And seaward hollows where my feet would be
When heaven shall hear the word that April saith
To change the cold heart of the weary time,
To stir and soften all the time to tears,
Tears joyfuler than mirth;
As even to May's clear height the young days climb
With feet not swifter than those fair first years
Whose flowers revive not with thy flowers on earth.

VI.

I would not bid thee, though I might, give back
One good thing youth has given and borne away;
I crave not any comfort of the day
That is not, nor on time's retrodden track
Would turn to meet the white-robed hours or black
That long since left me on their mortal way;
Nor light nor love that has been, nor the breath
That comes with morning from the sun to be
And sets light hope on fire;
No fruit, no flower thought once too fair for death,
No flower nor hour once fallen from life's green tree,
No leaf once plucked or once-fulfilled desire.

VII.

The morning song beneath the stars that fled
With twilight through the moonless mountain air,
While youth with burning lips and wreathless hair
Sang toward the sun that was to crown his head,
Rising; the hopes that triumphed and fell dead,
The sweet swift eyes and songs of hours that were;
These may'st thou not give back forever; these,
As at the sea's heart all her wrecks lie waste,
Lie deeper than the sea;
But flowers thou may'st, and winds, and hours of ease,
And all its April to the world thou may'st
Give back, and half my April back to me.

SPELLING AT THE NORMAL COLLEGE.

A large number of ladies and gentlemen assembled in the large hall of Normal College yesterday morning to witness a spelling match among the students of the college. Over 1,000 girls who attend the various classes of the institution were in the body of the house. The galleries were crowded with visitors, and a number of invited guests occupied seats on the platform, among whom were Commissioners Fuller, Herring, Farr, and Trand, of the Board of Education. The exercises were opened at 9:30 o'clock by Dr. Alexander, who read a lesson from the Scriptures. A variety of exhibitions were then given in reading, elocution, music, and singing, in which the pupils of the various classes showed great proficiency. The spelling contest was begun soon after 11 o'clock, when forty young ladies came forward and took their places in front of the platform, twenty on the right and twenty on the left. Mr. Hunt, the President of the College, and one of the teachers occupied seats in the centre. About three hundred words had been selected. For the first half hour the ranks remained unbroken on both sides. As fast as the words could be given out they were correctly spelled. Within the next half hour twelve of the competitors on the left had retired from the contest, and six seats had been vacated on the right. Three or four of the girls on the right, who had mastered all the difficult words on the list up to that time, now failed upon comparatively simple ones. One failed to spell "Deuteronomy," another stumbled upon the word "battalion," and a third upon "Calicoes." The next dozen words given were proper names taken from foreign countries and ancient history, which had been placed on the list for the purpose of bringing the contest to a close. In many instances the competitors had never heard the words before, and the result was that the left wing speedily disappeared, while only few remained on the right. The President then asked them if they would prefer to draw lots for the bouquet offered as a prize or continue the contest. But they preferred to spell it out. The teacher then drew upon the remaining stock of proper names left on the list until Miss Merrington alone remained in her seat as the victor. The prize was then awarded to her, and the President called upon Commissioner Herring to address the audience. Mr. Herring expressed himself well pleased with the exhibition. Miss Carolan than sang a solo, and Miss Roberts read an essay. The proceedings were closed with humorous recitations by several of the pupils.

CRUELTY TO A CHILD ON LONG ISLAND.

An alleged case of ill-treatment and neglect, followed by death, is now undergoing investigation at Westbury. A laboring man named Joe Sequate lives in a tenant-house on the place of Mr. Edward Cowell, at Westbury, and works for that gentleman. Four years ago Sequate and his wife, having several children, arranged to place their eldest daughter, then seven years old, in the family of Mrs. Hicks Atherton, living at Ridgewood, south of Farmingdale. She is represented to have been a handsome girl, and well behaved. Last week Mrs. Atherton sent her home on a cold, windy day, in a dying condition. Her parents called in a physician, who at once decided that she was dying of inflammation of the lungs, and she expired in a few hours after reaching home, having, as alleged, previously received no medical attention whatever. Mrs. Cowell and others who assisted in laying out the body and preparing it for the grave, report that it was a mass of filth and covered with vermin. There is great indignation at Westbury, the general belief being that the girl had been overworked and utterly neglected. In her delirium the little creature was constantly calling out that she must "hurry, hurry, and wash the milk-cans," or do other work.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

PROPOSED CHANGE IN THE CONSTITUTION MAKING THE STUDY OF GERMAN OPTIONAL—THE PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS—REPORT OF THE CITY SUPERINTENDENT AND OTHER MATTERS.

The regular session of the Board of Education yesterday was protracted. The business of chief importance was the reception of the report of the Committee on Course of Studies as the special order of business for the meeting. It relates to the teaching of German and French in the public schools. The report of the committee is in the shape of amendments to the constitution and by-laws, and is virtually a compromise. It suggests the retention of the study of the languages, but with important modifications of the present rules. It provides that the study of French and German shall not be compulsory, but left optional with the parents and guardians of the children. The following are the sections governing the matter, as amended by the committee:

SEC. 76. Whenever the parents or guardians of at least thirty pupils attending a grammar department shall desire the introduction of French or German, the Trustees of the ward shall introduce the study of such language in said department, but no child shall be compelled to study German or French contrary to the wishes of its parents or guardians, expressed either personally or in writing, and whenever the average attendance of pupils engaged in the study of French or German in any department shall fall below fifteen for the period of three months, such study shall thereafter be discontinued in said department.

SEC. 77. Whenever the study of French or German shall be introduced into any grammar school, the teachers who may be employed to teach either of these languages may receive a salary not to exceed the average allowed for assistants, male or female, in the grammar schools, but no teacher shall receive such average salary unless his or her whole time shall be employed in such teaching; and in all cases where a less time is so employed the amount of salary to be paid shall be proportionate to the amount of time actually occupied in teaching.

SEC. 78. Whenever the study of French or German shall have been introduced as above, it shall be pursued according to the course of studies in French or German which has been, or may hereafter be, prescribed by the board, and pupils pursuing the study of either of these languages shall be required to show the proficiency assigned to each grade before being promoted to a higher grade in the same language.

SEC. 79. The City Superintendent, under the direction of the Committee on Teachers, shall be authorized to license teachers specially to give instruction in French or German. The number of recitations in French or German in each class pursuing the study of either of these languages shall be four of twenty-five minutes each per week, and no pupil shall be permitted to pursue the study of more than one of these languages at the same time.

The grades of study are to remain in their present shape.

The report is signed by Commissioners Herring, Jenkins, and Farr, a majority of the committee, Commissioners Klamroth and Man dissenting. When the report shall be taken from the table at the next meeting Mr. Klamroth, it is understood, will make a verbal objection to it.

Among the large batch of communications read and referred to appropriate committees were the resolutions of the Presbytery of New-York, objecting to the propositions of the Catholic Parochial School Committee, already published in THE TIMES.

Resolutions adopted by the Ninth Assembly District Organization of Political Reform, protesting against any compromise with the Parochial School Trustees, or any unwarrantable diversion of the school fund from its legitimate purpose, and expressing the belief that great efficiency of the public school system can only be accomplished by leaving the system free from the teachings of all religious tenets, were also read and referred to the special committee of seven.

The report of the City Superintendent for the month of March sets forth that 40 schools were inspected and 393 classes carefully examined, 184 of which passed excellent examinations, 172 good, 35 fair, and 2 indifferent.

The total number of pupils on the rolls was 107,360, or 1,116 more than the corresponding month last year; average attendance, 94,940, or 1,231 less than that of March, 1874; total number of days of absence of teachers, 2,134. In concluding his report the Superintendent called attention to the filthy condition of the streets in the immediate vicinity of Grammar Schools No. 51, in West Fifty-fourth street, and No. 27, in West Thirty-seventh street.

The report of the Superintendent of Truancy states that 521 cases had been investigated, 187 of which were habitual truants or non-attendants. One hundred and thirty-nine of these were returned to the schools.

The Committee on Sites and Buildings reported that it had considered a protest of citizens against the further use of the old school building, No. 60 Christie street, on the ground that it is very old and dilapidated. After examining the premises the committee came to the conclusion that with an expenditure of from $20,000 to $25,000 the building could be made perfectly safe and suitable for the purpose of a public school. The report was adopted, after some discussion. The same committee reported favorably on the petition of the Twenty-second Ward Trustees for the purchase of building lots on West Fifty-sixth street. The report was laid over for further investigation, Commissioner Baker having asserted that the lots could be purchased for less money, and that if they were purchased at the price named "somebody would be making $1,500."

A recommendation of the Committee on By-laws, that the application of the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum for a share in the general fund of the corporate schools, according to section 15 of the amended act of 1851, was adopted.

The Finance Committee reported that the amount of the appropriation for 1875 was $1,120,420 72, and that the average attendance of pupils was 95,997, and recommended that the appropriation be distributed pro rata to the schools according to the attendance at each.

ARRESTED FOR LIBEL.

A "PUMPKIN HOLE" IN A BARREL OF SUGAR—A QUESTION OF WEIGHT.

The wife of Mathew Westbrook, owner of a syrup factory at No. 242 Hudson street, called, on March 25, at the store of Joseph H. Stiner & Sons, (the well-known tea and grocery merchants,) No. 178 Chambers street, and purchased what purported to be a barrel of sugar weighing 302 pounds. The barrel was sent to Mr. Westbrook's place of business, and when it was opened a "pumpkin hole," extending from the top to the bottom, was discovered. Mr. Westbrook was indignant, and had the sugar re-weighed, and found it to be eighteen pounds short. He then caused a large number of circulars to be printed and scattered over the City. The circulars stated in glaring letters that Stiner & Sons were first-class frauds; that they were the champion light weights of the country, and it warned all people to beware in their dealings with them. A few days ago Mr. Joseph L. Stiner saw a copy of this document, and at once applied for a warrant for the arrest of Westbrook on a charge of "wicked and malicious" libel. Westbrook was arrested by Officer Kierns, of the Court Squad, and brought before Justice Smith, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, and held for examination. Mr. Stiner states that Mr. Westbrook's object in publishing the circular was to ruin him, and while he does not deny that the barrel of sugar was eighteen pounds short, he claims that he did not know that such was the case.

THE MITCHEL TESTIMONIAL.

Delegates from the various Irish patriotic, benevolent, and temperance societies throughout the City met last evening at Demilt Hall, Twenty-third street and Second avenue, to take action regarding the proposed testimonial in aid of the family of the late John Mitchel. William E. Robinson occupied the chair, and John Mullaly acted as Secretary. It was announced that the following gentlemen would act as Trustees to take charge of the money subscribed: Charles O'Conor, Richard O'Gorman, Eugene Kelly, Charles A. Dana, Thomas B. Connery, Arthur Leary, and Joseph J. Donohue. Resolutions expressing appreciation of the character of the deceased, and gratitude for his services in the cause of Ireland, and inviting the co-operation of their fellow-countrymen throughout the United States in the tribute to his memory, were then read and unanimously adopted. A committee of three was appointed to decide upon a day for a future meeting, and to notify all societies in New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey, and Staten Island, and ask their co-operation, and the meeting was adjourned.

THE STRIKE OF THE BROOKLYN HOD-CARRIERS.

The hod-carriers' strike, which was begun on Monday, continued yesterday, no general settlement being made, but loyalty to the union was not universal, some of the men returning to their work on the old basis of ten hours a day's work. In other instances the employers hired new men. The strikers say they are 2,000 in number, but this is an overestimate, and even were they as numerous as they claim to be their places can easily be filled by men willing to work ten hours for $1 50 or $2, between which sums the wages vary. No serious detriment to the interests of employers will result from the strike, as times are so hard that work is scarce and laborers plenty.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON TERMINAL CHARGES.

The Senate Committee of Investigation into Terminal Charges on Grain, Hon. Charles Kelly, Chairman; Hon. Henry C. Connelly and Hon. William Johnson, arrived in the City yesterday, and paid a visit to the Produce Exchange. The Board of Managers placed their rooms, at No. 33 Pearl street, at the disposal of the committee, for holding their sessions, and the offer was accepted. The committee will meet this morning at 10 o'clock. They have summoned a number of grain receivers, canal-boatmen, railroad men, and elevator men to testify.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

THE DEFENDANT'S EXAMINATION CONCLUDED.

HIS ACQUAINTANCE WITH MRS. WOODHULL—THE LETTERS THAT SHE WROTE HIM AND HIS ANSWERS—THE CONDITION OF HIS HEALTH IN 1873—A SHORT RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION ENDS HIS TESTIMONY—THE CASHIER OF WOODRUFF & ROBINSON ON THE STAND—A LONG ARGUMENT BY COUNSEL.

No time was lost by the lawyers yesterday morning. Mr. Beecher was promptly on the stand at 11 o'clock. He twirled in his fingers a bright little bouquet, but looked somewhat tired and weary. Mr. Fullerton, on the contrary, had lost the paleness ocasioned by his recent illness, and looked in vigorous health. The court-room, as usual, was packed, and those who had work to do were, as usual, crowded intolerably by those who had no work to do. The services of an usher are no longer required to marshal the Plymouth people to their chairs. Each one knows his or her chair, and occupies it every day as a matter of course. Much disappointment was expressed by the spectators at the close of Mr. Beecher's cross-examination shortly after 12 o'clock. They manifested their disgust by not returning after recess. Mr. Beecher himself did not attend the afternoon session; but Mrs. Beecher and the other members of his family were present. Mr. Fullerton followed Mr. Beecher's example, and took the last half of the day to himself. The concluding portion of Mr. Beecher's examination was unmarked by any sharp encounters between Mr. Fullerton and the witness. The cross-examiner appeared to elicit what he wished to bring out without much effort, and only once did he insist on Mr. Beecher answering a quest on by a simple yes or no. There was not much fencing, the witness getting out of the difficulty by replying: "Yes in a certain sense and no in a certain sense," with which Mr. Fullerton appeared to be very well satisfied. Judge Neilson took occasion to say in reference to a matter about which volumes of testimony had been given, that his soul was weary of it, and if a judgment might be formed from the manner in which the remark was made it applied with equal force to the whole case. There was a general impression yesterday that the conclusion of Mr. Beecher's examination was the beginning of the end.

Mr. Fullerton resumed the cross-examination by asking Mr. Beecher when he first saw Victoria Woodhull. The defendant said it was not far from the month of June, 1871. He had an interview with her about that time, but was not sure whether it was after the publication of her card in the TIMES and *World*. He thought it very likely that the interview was brought about by the publication of the card, but he had no knowledge at that time that such was the case. The interview lasted ten or fifteen minutes. He had the next interview with her on Oct. 20, 1871. He did not think he had letters of Mrs. Woodhull's in his possession, but his counsel might have. Mr. Fullerton here showed the witness a letter and asked him if he could identify it as one he had received from Mrs. Woodhull. The letter was dated Nov. 19, 1871, and peremptorily demanded an interview with Mr. Beecher the next day. The witness was not sufficiently familiar with the handwriting to positively identify the letter, but he had no doubt he had received it from Mrs. Woodhull. Mr. Beecher did not answer that letter, but took it to Mr. Moulton on the day of its receipt. He was about to write an answer, but Mr. Moulton dissuaded him, saying that he would fix that matter. The following morning he had an interview with Mrs. Woodhull at Mr. Moulton's house. No person was present but himself and Mrs. Woodhull during the interview. He thought they talked together for half an hour, more or less. Mr. Beecher thought he went home immediately after the interview, but subsequently recollected that he stopped to give Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton, both of whom were in another room, an account of the interview. Mr. Beecher was shown a letter from Mrs. Woodhull inclosed in one from his sister, in which the former asked him to use his influence with Congress to pass a bill introduced by Gen. Butler in reference to woman suffrage. Being asked if he consulted Mr. Moulton about that time, Mr. Beecher said he did about many things, but not in reference to the scandal. Mr. Fullerton asked if the witness had solicited Mr. Moulton's advice in reference to the letter just shown him. He admitted that he had, but he did not call that a consultation. A letter was shown to Mr. Beecher which he had written to Mr. Moulton, inclosing Mrs. Woodhull's letter and his [Beecher's] answer to it. The answer was inclosed for the purpose of obtaining Mr. Moulton's judgment on it. In answer to a question by Mr. Fullerton, Mr. Beecher said that he did not think, when he sent Mrs. Woodhull's letter to Mr. Moulton, that it had any reference to the scandal, but after some further questioning he admitted that it was possible he desired to placate Mrs. Woodhull.

Mr. Fullerton passed to the interview between Mrs. Moulton and Mr. Beecher, at which the former asked the witness if it was proper that she should associate with Mrs. Woodhull. Mr. Beecher said that he only knew Mrs. Woodhull through Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton, and that they thought highly of her. Mr. Beecher said he declined to preside at the Steinway Hall meeting, first because it was not his habit to preside at public meetings, and next because he was not in accord with Mrs. Woodhull's views. Mrs. Moulton had not said to him that her acquaintance with Mrs. Woodhull was formed and kept up for the purpose of placating the latter in Mr. Beecher's interest. No reference whatever was made to that subject between them. Mr. Beecher did not remember how many times he saw Mrs. Woodhull after the Steinway Hall meeting. He could only recall two interviews altogether. The witness thought that his letter in answer to Mrs. Woodhull's asking him to influence Congress to pass Butler's bill was long r than it appeared now, but did not think that it was Mr. Moulton who abbreviated it. He could not, however, be sure of that.

Leaving the Woodhull letters, Mr. Fullerton next questioned Mr. Beecher as to the general state of his health in 1873. To the question whether he anticipated sudden death about that time the witness sought to give an extended answer, but Mr. Fullerton insisted on "yes" or "no," and the court was of opinion that the question could be answered in that way. A characteristic answer from Mr. Beecher was given as follows: "Yes, in a certain sense, and no, in a certain sense." Mr. Fullerton was obliged to be satisfied with this. Mr. Beecher did not make the statement that he had entered the pulpit a hundred times with the conviction that he would never leave it alive in reference to the year 1873. He could not recall that he had ever made that statement. A long series of questions were then put to the witness with the purpose of ascertaining what were the symptoms that induced him to believe he was in danger of death from apoplexy. He finally explained that the symptoms were illusory, and that, in his ignorance, he mistook the natural results of over-work and had his life insured three times, he thought, but could not recollect the dates. Mr. Beecher was here shown an application paper of the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company with his name affixed to it. Mr. Fullerton read the usual list of questions contained in the paper, as to whether the applicant had ever suffered from any form of disease, mental or physical, or had ever presented symptoms of the diseases mentioned. Mr. Beecher's answers showed that he had never been afflicted with any of the diseases mentioned—among them apoplexy. The insurance on his life was obtained by J. B. Ford & Co., his publishers, for their benefit. He had no interest in the policy. Mr. Fullerton here announced that the cross-examination was closed.

Mr. Evarts then commenced the re-direct examination, and concluded it in little more than half an hour. Mr. Beecher said that when he was despondent he had apprehensions of death, but that these were merely transient impressions that soon passed away. In the Winter of 1870-71, when Mrs. Beecher was in Florida, Mr. Beecher did not have one of his sisters as housekeeper. Mrs. Beecher gave what supervision was necessary to household affairs by correspondence. The witness said there was not any oral denial by Mrs. Tilton of her undue affection for him. About the Winter of 1870-71, Mr. Beecher received from fifteen to twenty-five letters a day. Judge Neilson remarked that he had received as many anonymous letters on several days during the trial. It was Mr. Beecher's general habit to open his own letters, but Mrs. Beecher opened many of them. He did not think he ever read a line in the record book of the church. He very seldom attended the committee meetings, and knew nothing about the church correspondence. The only time he remembered having taken part in the church correspondence was when Plymouth Church was impleaded by the sister Congregational Churches. He never looked up notices of himself. He used to when he had a standing to make, but now he never read either complimentary or hostile notices. All the interest he had in the report of the Plymouth Church Investigating Committee was that it made the church happy. To a question with regard to the mortgage on his house, suggested to Mr. Evarts by a juror, Mr. Beecher replied that Mrs. Beecher signed the mortgage. She had asked him what it was for, and he explained to her, in a jocose way, that it was a matter of business which she did not understand. This closed the redirect examination.

There was no recross-examination, and the court took a recess for an hour. Mr. Beecher on leaving the stand was surrounded for several minutes by members of Plymouth Church, all of whom were anxious to congratulate him on the end of his cross-examination.

On the reassembling of the court at 2:30 o'clock neither Mr. Beecher nor Mr. Fullerton were present. Mr. Evarts had announced that Mr. Cleveland would be the next witness called, and that gentleman was present, but contrary to general expectation was not summoned to the witness stand. Mr. Evarts called Mr. Samuel White Partridge, an old gentleman wearing green spectacles and a green shade over his eyes. The witness had been in the employ of the firm of Woodruff & Robinson since 1849, with the exception of one year, until last November in the capacity of cashier and collector. Checks paid to the firm passed through his hands. He remembered in 1872 receiving a check for deposit of $7,000 together with a slip of paper. He had not seen the check since until shown it in court. The witness identified the check. He had given the slip of paper to Mr. Shearman last Friday. The check and the piece of paper were given to the witness, he thought, by Mr. Franklin Woodruff. Mr. Evarts offered the slip of paper in evidence, and Mr. Beach objected. Judge Neilson could not see that it had been properly connected with the check. Mr. Beach said that, for the sake of discussion, he would admit that the writing on the slip of paper was in Mr. Tilton's hand, but that it had not been connected with the check, and was therefore not admissible as evidence. He said, while objecting to its admission, that he did not think it of importance. Mr. Evarts made another effort to get the paper in evidence, and managed, by reading it, to inform the jury of its contents. It was an irregular piece of yellow paper, and the writing on it was as follows: "Spoils of new friends for the enrichment of old." Judge Neilson said that they had all the evidence in connection with the $7,000 check, and why Mr. Bowen paid it to Mr. Tilton, in painful detail. His soul, his Honor said, was weary of it. He understood what this slip of paper was; it was an entirely outside matter, and would be disposed of at the right time. He refused to permit it in evidence. The reading of the paper by Mr. Evarts caused both Moulton and Tilton to laugh heartily. Returning to the re-examination, Mr. Evarts asked the witness if he had heard what Tilton was going to do if he had not received the check. He had, but an objection from Mr. Beach prevented him from giving the information to the jury. The witness remembered the fact of the publication of Mrs. Woodhull's life by Mr. Tilton, and of Mr. Moulton's speaking to him concerning it. "Did Mr. Moulton tell you the object Mr. Tilton had in writing Mrs. Woodhull's life?" questioned Mr. Evarts. Mr. Beach objected on the ground that Mr. Moulton was not a party to that transaction. On that point he was antagonistic to Mr. Tilton. He did not know that Mr. Tilton was writing Mrs. Woodhull's life, and when he learned of it he condemned Mr. Tilton severely. The evidence was collateral, and its admission was not justified by any principle of law or justice. Mr. Evarts replied, urging that it was inconceivable that the interests of these two men, so closely united throughout the case, could be antagonistic on this point. As in the case of the slip of paper attached to the check, Mr. Evarts managed to get before the jury that the witness when interrupted was about to say that Mr. Moulton had told him that Mr. Tilton had written Mrs. Woodhull's life for the purpose of placing himself at the head of the Spiritualists of the country, who far outnumbered the Congregationalists. Mr. Beach replied at great length, and Judge Neilson said as against Moulton the evidence was not admissible. Mr. Evarts took an exception to the ruling of the court. The witness then testified that he had received a check from Mr. Moulton for $5,000 in May, 1873, and credited it to that gentleman. He had also by Mr. Moulton's instruction made out a $1,000 check and credited it to "T. T." This closed Mr. Partridge's direct examination. He was not cross-examined, and as the hour of adjournment had arrived no other witness was called. Mr. Cleveland will be the first witness called to-day.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The various counsel and parties were on hand promptly at 11 o'clock. The jury were called, and Mr. Beecher took the witness chair, when Mr. Fullerton resumed his cross-examination as follows:

Q.—Mr. Beecher, when did you first see Victoria Woodhull? A.—I think it was not far from the month of June of 18/1, so far as I now know; I cannot be certain as to the date.

Q.—And where did you first see her? A.—At Mr. Tilton's.

Q.—Did you have an interview with her? A.—I did.

Q.—Was it before or after the publication of her card in THE NEW-YORK TIMES or *World*, or both? A.—I think it was after, Sir.

Q.—And how soon after? A.—That is more than I could say, for I cannot quite fix the date; I have a general impression it was after.

Q.—Was it not immediately after? A.—I could not say about that, Sir, because the date of the interview is uncertain in my mind.

Q.—Well, was not that interview brought about in consequence or by reason of the publication of the card? A.—That very likely might be, but not with my knowledge.

Q.—Had you no intimation that you were to see her before you were taken there? A.—Almost within her reach.

Q.—And how long an interview did you have with her? A.—It might have been ten minutes, it might have been fifteen minutes, but I think not more than ten minutes.

Q.—When did you next see her after that? A.—I think it was in the Autumn of 1871; I could determine it by the—if I knew about the yacht sailing—the date of it.

Mr. Shearman—That was about the 20th of October.

Mr. Beecher—20th October, 1871.

Mr. Fullerton—Between those interviews did you receive any communication from her? A.—I cannot say now, Sir.

Q.—Have you any letters in your possession that you received from her at any time? A.—I don't think I have; I have none in my personal possession, and I am not aware that my counsel have any, but they may have.

Q.—Look at the paper I now show you and say whether you received it from Victoria Woodhull? [Handing paper to witness.] A.—[After examining it carefully]—I think that this is it, Sir; I am not familiar with her handwriting enough to identify, but that looks like the tenor of the conference, and it seems to me to be the same.

VICTORIA WOODHULL DESIRES AN INTERVIEW WITH BEECHER.

Q. (Reading letter)—

No. 15 EAST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET, 19th, 11 A. M.

November, I suppose?

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher:

DEAR SIR For reasons in which *you* are deeply interested, as well as myself and the cause of truth, I desire to have an interview with you, without fail, at some hour to-morrow. Two of your sisters have gone out of their way to assail my character and purposes, both by means of the public press and by numerous private letters written to vari us persons with whom they seek to injure me, and thus to defeat the political ends at which I aim.

You doubtless know that it is in my power to strike back, and in ways more disastrous than anything that can come to me, but I do not desire to do this. I simply desire justice from those from whom I have a right to expect it, and a reasonable course on your part will assist me to it. I speak guardedly, but I think you will unders and me. I repeat that I must have an interview to-morrow, since I am to speak to-morrow evening in Steinway Hall, and what I shall or shall not say will depend largely upon the result of the interview.

Yours, very truly,
VICTORIA C. WOODHULL.

P. S.—Please return an answer by bearer.

Did you answer that note? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—What did you do with the letter? A.—I sent it to Mr. Moulton or carried it.

Q.—Was anything said between you two in regard to an answer? A.—Yes, Sir; I proposed to write an answer, and consulted with him about it; he said that he declined; he dissuaded me from writing an answer, and said that he thought he could manage that matter himself.

Q.—How did he say that he could manage it? A.—He said it—how did he say it?

Q.—How did he say that he could manage it? A.—He did not explain to me at all, Sir.

Q.—Did he not state to you how he could manage it? A.—Oh, no, Sir; no, Sir, he did not; I understood that he was going to see her personally.

Q.—Did you understand from him what he was going to urge upon her or say to her? A.—My understanding was—

Q.—Did he say? A.—No, Sir, he did not detail to me. I told him distinctly that I did not want to see her, that I did not want to have anything to do with her, and he said that he thought an answer to that—that I had better not write one. I think there was some motion toward making an answer, but he said in substance that he thought he could manage the case, and that that would be better, rather than a written answer.

Q.—And just took it off your hands? A.—And just took it off my hands.

WHY WAS MOULTON CONSULTED.

Q.—Why did you consult Mr. Moulton in regard to it? A.—I consulted him in regard to everything.

Q.—Did you have an interview with Mrs. Woodhull soon after that? A.—Yes, Sir; the next morning.

Q.—Where? A.—At Mr. Moulton's house.

Q.—How was that brought about? A.—By him, I suppose, Sir; I went to see him in the morning to know how far it had proceeded, and he then was of a different mind from what he had been the day before. On the day before he was of the mind that I should write an answer; on that morning, at first that I should write an answer, then that I had better not write an answer, that I had better settle it; the next morning, that the best way was to see Mrs. Woodhull, that he thought I could best settle it in that way.

Q.—Where were you when he told you that? A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—Were you not in his house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When he told you you had better see her were you at his house? A.—Yes, Sir; and she too, I think.

Q.—You had not learned from him then that you should see her before you went to the house? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How long after that did you see her? A.—I do not know.

Q.—About how long? A.—The whole thing did not take, I think, over three-quarters of an hour.

Q.—Was she at Mr. Moulton's house at that time? A.—I cannot say as to that; she either was there or she came in immediately; my impression is she was there.

Q.—You did have an interview with her? A.—I did.

Q.—Where? A.—In the second-story front room.

Q.—Any one present at that interview? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How long did it last? A.—Half an hour—may be a little more, may be a little less.

Q.—Now, after that interview, where did you go? A.—I do not know; I presume I went home.

Q.—Did you go to any part of Mr. Moulton's house? A.—Not that I recall, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect what you stated on your direct examination in that regard? A.—Oh, yes; I was thinking whether I went into the other chamber, the back chamber; I saw Mr. Moulton, and I think Mr. Tilton, both down stairs, after the termination of that.

Q.—Where did you see them? A.—I think it was in the parlor; but I am not sure about that.

Q.—Did you leave Mrs. Woodhull at the house when you left? A.—My impression is she took a carriage and went away.

Mr. Fullerton—The letter of Nov. 19, 1871, may be marked now.

Stenographer—It is Exhibit 119.

Mr. Fullerton—Look at that letter and say whether you received it from Mrs. Woodhull? A.—I cannot say as to this. Sir—this special document; I received a communication from Mrs. Woodhull in regard to this subject, and I presume this is it; it was accompanied by a letter from my sister.

Q.—While counsel are looking at that, I will ask you if you did not relate the interview which you had with Mrs. Woodhull, of which you have just spoken, to Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton? A.—I gave them some account of the interview.

Q.—When and where? A.—Immediately subsequent to that, Sir.

Q.—Where? A.—Below, as my impression is; but I am not sure that it was in the parlor; it is possible that they may have come up into the room after she left; but my impression is that I spoke to them in the parlor below, but I am not sure about that.

Mr. Fullerton then read as follows:

MRS. WOODHULL INVITES BEECHER TO SPEAK AT THE WASHINGTON CONVENTION.

No. 44 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK, 12—30—1871.

MY DEAR MR. BEECHER: Mrs. Stanton and I have just had a conference about who ought to be procured to speak at the Washington Convention, Jan. 10, 11, 12. You are aware that we intend to use every effort to persuade or force Congress to pass a declaratory act, just introduced by Gen. Butler. No single person whom we could have would have so good and great an influence upon Congress as yourself, and we hope that you may deem the occasion worthy of your attention and presence. We will give you either evening to yourself, and arrange it just as you may desire. Please reply, and don't let it be in the negative. Let me assure you, you will never regret it.

Yours faithfully,
VICTORIA C. WOODHULL.

Q.—Did you answer that letter? A.—I have an impression that I did, Sir.

Q.—And before answering, did you communicate it—communicate with Mr. Moulton? A.—I think, Sir, I made my answer and showed it to him, or I had some conversation with him about it.

Q.—Look at Exhibit 42, and say whether that is the letter that you read to Mr. Moulton, after receiving the letter from Mrs. Woodhull, which has been last read? A.—I presume this is the same, Sir; I, of course, speak with some reservation, as one would without the document before him.

Q.—There is the document?—A.—No matter; I presume that is.

Mr. Fullerton then read as follows:

BEECHER SENDS MRS. WOODHULL'S LETTER TO MOULTON.

BROOKLYN, Tuesday Evening, 2d Jan., 1872.

My Dear Moulton:

1. I send you V. W.'s letter to me, and a reply which I submit to your judgment. Tell me what you think. Is it too long? Will she use it for publishing? I do not wish to have it so used. I do not mean to speak on the platform of either of the two suffrage societies. What influence I exert I prefer to do on my own hook, and I do not mean to pair with either party, and it would not be fair to press me in where I do not wish to go. But I leave it for you. Judge for me. I have leaned on you hitherto, and have never been sorry for it.

2. I was mistaken about the *Ch. Union* coming out so early that I could not get a notice of the *G. Age* in it. It was *just the other way*, to be delayed, and I send you a rough proof of the first page and the *Star* article.

In the paper to-morrow, a line or so will be inserted to soften a little, the touch about the *Liberal Christian*.

3. Do you think I ought to keep a copy of any letters to V. W.? Do you think it would be better to write it again, and not say so much? Will you keep the letter for me and send the other, if you judge it wise? Will you send a line to my house this morning, saying what you conclude? I am full of company. Yours truly and affectionately,

H. W. B.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, did you at that time consult with Mr. Moulton in regard to anything except this difficulty—this domestic difficulty? A.—That was not, as I recollect now, consulted about at all.

Q.—At that period; I do not mean on this occasion? A.—Oh, yes; I talked with him about a great many subjects.

Q.—My question was, whether you consulted with him in regard to any matters pertaining to yourself, except that which related to this scandal? A.—Yes; I consulted him about the *Christian Union* affairs.

Q.—About how it should be arranged? A.—No; I wanted him to take some stock in it; I told him that I should be very glad to have him become one of the stockholders; for I thought that his business habits would be of great help to me.

Q.—Did you regard that as a consultation? A.—I do not pretend to designate things so exactly. It was a conversation; a consultation I should call it. If I talk with a man about business, I should say in a general way that I consulted with him about business.

Q.—If you solicited him to subscribe to the stock of a paper in which you were interested, would you call the conversation a consultation or a solicitation? A.—If I were on the stand I should probably say "solicitation;" if I was not on the stand I should probably say "consultation."

Q.—Please remember that you are now on the stand. A.—I am not saying anything now about it.

Q.—I have asked you whether you ever consulted Mr. Moulton (using the word consultation in its ordinary signification) in regard to anything except this scandal. A.—I consider, when I use the word on the stand, that I should use the word in deference to your desire for accuracy, but if I should use it off the stand I should say that solicitation and consultation under the circumstances were substantially the same thing, and that it was merely a play upon words to make the distinction.

Q.—Then we will get at it in another way.

Judge Neilson—Read the clause in that letter to which your question really relates. Read it in connection with or embodied in your question.

Mr. Beach—The question does not refer to any clause in any letter, but only to a previous declaration which the witness has made that he consulted with Mr. Moulton in regard to everything.

Mr. Beecher—In view of the sweep of that question, if you will allow me, I will change my answer and say that I consulted with Mr. Moulton about some things.

Q.—No; relative to the scandal. A.—Not related to the scandal.

Q.—What were they? A.—I cannot tell you all of them; I remember that single one.

Q.—Tell us some of them? A.—I have told you one; I do not now recall others.

Q.—Do you recall any others? A.—I do not recall any others.

Q.—Do you still adhere to the use of the word consultation with reference to your soliciting him to take stock in the *Christian Union*? A.—I adhere to that.

Q.—Then I will put this question: Did you not write this letter to Mr. Moulton dated 20d January, 1872— A.—The one you have just read?

Q.—Yes—and in which you inclosed the letter of Victoria Woodhull to you which I have just read, because in your judgment it related to the scandal? A.—No; I do not think that I had in my mind the scandal at that time.

Q.—It was after the publication of her card in 1871? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you not apprehensive at that time that she would say or do something in reference to that scandal? A.—I was not specially so.

Q.—Were you so—specially or generally? A.—I do not think that I was at that time.

Q.—Had you entirely lost sight of the fact that she professed to be in possession of some facts with regard to it? A.—No, I had not; but I was under influences that disarmed those facts.

Q.—Well, Sir, when you read this letter and said "I send you Victoria Woodhull's letter to me, and a reply, which I submit to your judgment," did you not wish his judgment with reference to that reply in order to determine its bearing upon her subsequent action with reference to the scandal? A.—I think it possible that that may have been in my mind, though I cannot now recall it; that which rests on my mind now is entirely another matter.

Q.—When I ask for that other matter I presume that we will get it. I am asking for another thing now? A.—I do not now recall that that was in my mind.

Q.—Don't you think it was so? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Was the receipt of a letter from Victoria Woodhull, asking you to attend a convention at Washington, a matter of so much importance that you had to call in and consult with some one as to the nature of your reply? A.—A letter from Mrs. Woodhull, accompanied by one from my sister, urging me to attend at Washington, not with reference to the general women's suffrage question, but with reference to a special theory, gotten up by Gen. Butler, was a matter for considerable consideration.

Q.—I ask you whether it was of sufficient importance to call in a third person to consult with? A.—It was.

Q.—But it had, you think, no reference to the scandal? A.—I do not say that; I think it may have had, but I cannot now recall that that entered into my mind at that time.

Q.—Was it not your idea at that time to placate that woman by sending an answer that would not give offense while at the same time refusing her request? A.—Quite possible, but I do not recollect that that entered into my thought at that time.

WHAT MOULTON SAID IN REGARD TO THE PROPOSED REPLY BY BEECHER.

Q.—What did Mr. Moulton say with regard to your proposed reply? A.—He said in reply to my suggestion that it was too long, that he did not think that it was too long; that the remarks which I made in favor of woman's suffrage in general were all very well, and, as he thought, pertinent; that he regretted that the reasons for not going existed; that he thought it would be a good thing for me to go; but that if I had lecture or other engagements, it could not be helped; and that under those circumstances the letter was good enough.

Q.—Did he give you any reason for saying that he thought it would be a good thing for you to go? A.—I do not remember that he did.

Q.—Did he not tell you that he thought it would be a good thing, for you would then have an opportunity to exert a kindly influence over that woman? A.—I do not recollect that he did.

Q.—Can you say that he did not? A.—I can say, according to the best of my recollection, that he did not.

Q.—But you will not swear positively that he did not? A.—I will not swear that he did not, positively.

MRS. MOULTON'S ASSOCIATION WITH MRS. WOODHULL.

Q.—When was it that Mrs. Moulton asked you with regard to the propriety of her associating with Mrs. Woodhull? A.—That I cannot quite determine.

Q.—As near as you can place it, when was it? A.—I think it was in the Fall of 1871, or in the Summer of 1872, or somewhere along there.

Q.—Please state again what reply you made to Mrs. Moulton when she questioned you upon that subject? A.—I said that I did not know much about Mrs. Woodhull, except from the representations of her husband and Mr. Tilton; that they thought exceedingly high of her; and that if their thoughts were correct, I supposed she was a rough diamond perhaps; that at any rate, so far as she was concerned, I do not think that her seeing her at her house would injure her.

Q.—Had you the fullest confidence in Mrs. Woodhull at the time? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you state that fact to Mrs. Moulton? A.—I do not know that I did; I think that I told her that my first feelings about Mrs. Woodhull had not been favorable, and that the modification of them, or the suspended state that I was in, was the result of the very positive statements of Mr. Moulton and of Mr. Tilton to me.

Q.—Were these positive statements of a character which induced you to be willing to associate with Mrs. Woodhull? A.—No; I had no call to do so; I am in a situation in which I cannot associate with 10,000 most worthy people, still less—

Q.—Had you been asked at that time to preside at Steinway Hall? A.—That is more than I can say to you, Sir, but I think—not; I don't know about that, Sir; I cannot fix the date.

WHY HE DID NOT PRESIDE AT STEINWAY HALL.

Q.—Well, you did not preside at Steinway Hall? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And you have given us the reason why you did not preside? A.—I have.

Q.—You did not believe in her doctrines? A.—So far as I knew them; I never professed to know them, Sir.

Q.—You knew them well enough to refuse to preside? A.—So far as that was concerned, I said to Mrs. Woodhull it was not my habit to preside at public meetings at all, and I saw no reason in her case why I should change my habit; as respects the appeal she made to me that I believed in her views, and as it was a forlorn hope struggling for existence, it would be in accordance with my lifelong habit to fight on the weak side or reform that was coming up, my reply was that that was not an argument to me at all, because I was not apprised of all her views; I had not known anything of herself, but, so far as I did know what her social theories were, I was not in accord with them.

Q.—And therefore that was a reason you would not preside? A.—That was a reason with the uniform habit of declining all such work; taken with the fact that it was not convenient for me, and when she urged that upon me that I was in accord with her views, I said I was not; I was not informed of her views, but so far as I was I was not in accordance with them.

Q.—Did not you say you would not take a step in that direction? A.—I do not recall now.

Q.—Did not you say so far as you were acquainted with her views you loathed and abhorred them? A.—In so far as her views were concerned, I do not think I said that, though I may possibly, but I do not recall it, Sir.

Q.—Very well; why did not you state to Mrs. Moulton, then, what your views were with regard to Mrs. Woodhull when she asked your advice in respect to associating with her? A.—That was not the question, Sir.

A.—How? A.—That was not the question; the question she propounded to me was what I thought about Mrs. Moulton, and that Frank—

Q.—Mrs. Woodhull? A.—Mrs. Woodhull, and that Frank wanted to have her in his house, and that at first she had been disinclined to do it, but she wanted to do what Frank thought was best and right, and wanted to know what I thought of her, and I said I did not know much about Mrs. Woodhull, and all that I do know I have derived from Frank and Mr. Tilton in regard to her, but, at any rate, I said I did not think her visiting her occasionally would be any damage to her; we did not go into the question of her social theories a particle.

Q.—At that time did not Mrs. Moulton tell why, or the object her husband had in view in wishing her to associate with Mrs. Woodhull? A.—Not at all, Sir.

Q.—Was not it stated to you in substance that it was for the purpose of exercising a kindly influence over her, and controlling her action with regard to the scandal? A.—Nothing, Sir; all illusion.

OTHER MEETINGS WITH MRS. WOODHULL.

Q.—Now, state what other meeting you had with Mrs. Woodhull. A.—One in 1871; one in—Midsummer of 1871—and once at a dinner at Mr. Moulton's; I do not at this moment recall, Sir, except those two. They evidently made little impression upon my mind; there may have been a third, but I do not at this moment recall it.

Q.—How many times did you see her after the Steinway Hall lecture? A.—I cannot say, Sir; by looking over my memorandum I may find it.

Q.—Look at that letter, please, purporting to have been signed by you and say whether that is the letter which you wrote Victoria Woodhull in reply to the last one that I read in evidence? [handing bound volume of *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly* to witness.] A.—I do not remember it, Sir, but it reads very much like mine, and I am willing to indorse it. I had an impression in recalling my letter that I made it much longer than that; this is quite short.

Mr. Evarts (after examining letter)—We have no objection to having this read in evidence if the original is later produced.

MR. BEECHER TO MRS. WOODHULL.

Mr. Fullerton (reading)—

BROOKLYN, Jan. 1, 1872.

MY DEAR MADAM: Your letter of Dec. 30, in which, after conference with Mrs. Stanton, you invite me to take part in the Washington convention on behalf of woman suffrage, is duly received.

I am engaged during the whole week of the convention with lectures in Massachusetts and Maine. I cannot say that I am so sanguine of the immediate or near admission of women to the right of suffrage. But of its ultimate accomplishment I have not a doubt, since justice and expediency combine in requiring it. That method is on the whole made better and stronger by a direct participation in the duties and responsibilities of active citizenship, notwithstanding incidental evils, is becoming the sentiment of the civilized world—

Mr. Beecher (interrupting)—Did you begin that sentence right? I misheard you, or you read it method. It is manhood.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, it is.

[Reading]—

Notwithstanding incidental evils is becoming the sentiment of the civilized world; nor is there any reason to doubt that, in spite of temporary and incidental evils, the same advantage would accrue to womanhood. In every wise and Christian Government for the education and enfranchisement of woman"—

Mr. Beecher (interrupting)—Movement.

Mr. Fullerton—What did I call it?

Mr. Beecher—Government.

Mr. Fullerton—It is movement.

[Continuing]—

I hope always to be in sympathy.

I am, yours respectfully,
HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Mrs. VICTORIA WOODHULL.

Q.—You say you think you wrote that letter much longer than it is here? A.—The impression left on my mind was that it was a much longer letter.

Q.—Is it not the fact that you wrote a much longer letter, and a good deal of it was eliminated from it by Mr. Moulton? A.—No, Sir; I doubt whether Mr. Moulton eliminated anything from it.

Q.—This was after the Steinway Hall meeting, was it not? A.—What is the date of that letter, Sir.

Q.—Jan. 1, 1872. A.—And the Steinway Hall meeting was in October—in November, 1871, was it not?

Q.—I believe it was. A.—Yes, Sir; it was after that.

A long pause here occurred, during which plaintiff's lawyers were seeking for a letter from Mrs. Woodhull to Mr. Beecher, inclosing one from Mrs. Hooker. At length, while defendant's counsel were looking for the letter, Mr. Fullerton resumed his examination, as follows:

Q.—Do you recollect receiving a letter from Mrs. Woodhull, inclosing one from your sister? A.—I had an impression that this one was accompanied by one from my sister.

Q.—Don't you recollect that that letter refers to securing Steinway Hall? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect receiving such a letter from her? A.—I recollect—yes—I recollect either by message or by letter—I think it was by letter, that I received one from her; let me think about that a minute.

Q.—I can recall your attention to it; do you recollect of a correction you made one morning, in your evidence in your direct examination?

Mr. Evarts [to Mr. Fullerton]—It is in evidence the one you are asking for.

After another long pause.

THE CONDITION OF MR. BEECHER'S HEALTH IN 1873.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, what was the condition of your health in the Summer of 1873?

Mr. Evarts—About this letter—this letter, as I understand it, which you are seeking for, I suppose, is really a letter written by Mr. Beecher to Mr. Steinway; well, naturally, we should not have it, of course.

Mr. Morris—We understand—

Mr. Fullerton—There may be a misunderstanding about it, but I understand that you had that letter, and would produce it.

Mr. Evarts—No, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—Then we will produce it hereafter, if it is in existence.

Q.—Mr. Beecher, what was the condition of your health in 1873? A.—My general health, as far as I can recollect, was good.

Q.—Did you at that time anticipate sudden death? A.—In some way—

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, never mind the way, just answer the question. A.—I cannot answer it truly, Sir, by yes or no.

Judge Neilson—Cannot you say, in a certain sense, yes or no, and then he may ask you in what sense. A.—In a certain sense *yes* and *no*. [Laughter.]

Judge Neilson—I don't know as I helped you.

The Witness—You always help me, Sir.

By Mr. Fullerton—Do you suppose that you entered the pulpit a hundred times when you never expected you would leave it alive? A.—I have often entered the pulpit—

Q.—Did you state that? That is the question. A.—Did I state that?

Q.—Yes. A.—As belonging to 1873? No, Sir, not as relating to that.

Q.—Did you ever make that statement? A.—I do not think I did, Sir.

Q.—Relating to any period of time? A.—I might have made it as relating to my life, or as relating to long periods of time, but as it related to 1873 you must recollect that it would take every time I entered the pulpit to do that.

Q.—I cannot help that, if you used that language. A.—Well, if I did it was a very careless statement, and I would not be willing to stand by it, Sir.

Q.—Let me read to you so that I may refresh your recollection.

"In my letter to Mrs. Tilton I alluded to the fact that I did not expect when I saw her last to be alive many days. That statement stands connected with a series of symptoms which I first experienced in 1856. I went through the Fremont campaign, speaking in the open air three hours at a time three days in a week. On renewing my literary labors I felt I must have given away. I very seriously thought that I was going to have apoplexy or paralysis or something of the kind. On two or three occasions while preaching I should have fallen in the pulpit if I had not held on to the table. Very often I came near falling in the street. During the last fifteen years I have gone into the pulpit I suppose a hundred times with a very strong impression that I should never come out of it alive. I have preached more sermons than any human being would believe when I felt all the time that, whatever I had got to say to my people, I must say it then or I would never have another chance to say it. If I had consulted a physician his first advice would have been, 'You must stop work.' But I was in such a situation that I could not stop work."

Did those symptoms continue in 1873? A.—I do not recall, Sir, the fact that they did, but the state of my mind continued through that year.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, please talk about symptoms and not your state of mind? A.—I do not recall about them.

Q.—Did you not connect these symptoms with the writing of the letter of June 1, 1873, in the statement I have just read? A.—I do not recollect, Sir, as connecting them with the symptoms in that year.

Q.—(Reading.)

"That statement stands connected with a series of symptoms which I first experienced in 1856." Now the statement is this: "In my letter to Mrs. Tilton I alluded to the fact that I did not expect when I saw her last to be alive many days."

Now, what period of time did that refer to "when I saw her last?" A.—I do not take your question exactly.

Q.—I will put it again:

"In my letter to Mrs. Tilton I alluded to the fact that I did not expect when I saw her last to be alive many days."

What letter did you allude to? A.—I do not now recall the letter.

Q.—Was it not the letter of February, 1871? A.—If it was it was, but I am not now apprised that it was.

Q.—Do you not recollect the language of the letter of Feb. 7? A.—Yes, Sir, but this is a question about that statement.

Q.—Is not that very statement in it? does not the letter open with that statement? A.—If it does, it does; but I do not remember the letter except in a very general way. Perhaps I can help you by looking over my—what date is that?

Mr. Fullerton—Feb. 7, 1871.

Mr. Beecher—I now—[noticing Mr. Morris and Mr. Fullerton conferring together]—I beg pardon, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Fullerton, in connection with the letter before him, call his attention to a written statement of his.

Mr. Fullerton—I ask you the question now whether the letter of Feb. 5 or Feb. 7, 1871, was not referred to when you used this language—"In my letter to Mrs. Tilton I alluded to the fact that I had not expected,

right to ask him any question whatever about symptoms, or diseases—

Judge Neilson—Or about any statement contained in that letter.

Mr. Evarts—Is it understood that it is legally admitted after we have raised the question?

Judge Neilson—Yes; go on, Mr. Fullerton.

THE QUESTIONS IN THE PROPOSAL.

Mr. Fullerton—One of the questions and answers on this paper are as follows:

"Has the party been afflicted, since childhood, with rupture, liver complaint, rheumatism, gout, spitting of blood, consumption, paralysis, insanity, or with diseases of the kidney or bladder; if so, which?" and the answer is "No."

"Has the party been afflicted with disease of the heart, or any of the vital organs; if so, which?" "No."

"Has the party been afflicted during the last ten years with any constitutional disease; if so, what?" "No."

"Is the party now afflicted with any disease or disorder; if so, what?" "No."

Then there is written across here:

"No sickness except hay fever, and not that the last three years."

Then below:

"It is hereby declared that the age of the person whose life is to be insured is correctly stated; that he is now in and does ordinarily enjoy good health; and that in the above proposal there has been nothing withheld touching the past or present state of health or habits of such person, with which the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company ought to be made acquainted, or in any way affecting the insurance; and that the undersigned has an insurable interest in the life of the person proposed to be insured in the full amount specified above; also that the above are fair and true answers to the foregoing questions; and it is acknowledged and agreed by the undersigned that the above statement shall form the basis of the contract of insurance; and also that any fraudulent answers, or any suppression of the facts with regard to present health, or neglect to pay the premium on or before the day it shall become due, will render the policy null and void, and forfeit all payments made thereon, except as provided in the policy. And it is also understood and agreed that under no circumstances shall the policy be in force until the actual tender and acceptance of the above premium to this company, or to its authorized agent."

It is signed "H. W. Beecher; J. B. Ford & Co." It is witnessed by some person who, if he has a name, has not written it plainly enough for me to read it. This paper we offer in evidence.

Judge Neilson—Mark this, and then mark the copy, when Mr. Fullerton has made it.

Mr. Fullerton—If I wrote it it would require the certificate of the court attached to show that it was a copy.

Mr. Beecher—I will write it for you.

Mr. Fullerton—Then it would want two certificates.

The paper was then marked No. 131 D.

Mr. Fullerton—If your Honor please, that closes our cross-examination.

THE RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION.

Mr. Evarts—I am not expecting that the re-direct examination will take very long; it may not exceed half an hour; and when I am through I shall ask an adjournment, because the next witness is Mr. Cleveland, and as he is not in good health, as your Honor knows, we do not wish to bring him here until we are ready to commence his examination, so that he need not be detained. I do not wish to be obliged to protract his examination so as to occupy the entire time until recess.

Judge Neilson—When you close we will take our recess, whether it is time or not.

Mr. Evarts—This statement [referring to the life-insurance application] has among its requirements "The name and residence of the party's usual medical attendant, or the medical attendant of his family, to be referred to for information as to his health," and Dr. Jewell is referred to. Also "the name, residence, and occupation of the party in whose favor the insurance is proposed, and the relationship, if any, to the party whose life is proposed to be insured." The answer to this is, "J. B. Ford & Co., Publishers, No. 27 Park place, New-York." A part of the paper is the physician's report on the examination of Mr. Beecher:

"Does oscultation and percussion of the chest indicate any disease of the heart or of the respiratory organs? No.

Is the respiratory murmur clear and distinct from both lungs? Yes.

Is the character of the respiration full, easy, and regular? Yes.

Are there any indications of disease in the organs of respiration? No.

Is the character of the heart's action uniform, free, and steady? Yes.

Are his sounds and rhythm regular and normal? Yes.

Are there any indications of disease in this organ or in the blood vessels? No.

State the rate and other qualities of the party's pulse. Eighty; soft and regular.

Does it intermit, or become irregular or unsteady? No.

Are the functions of the brain and nervous system in a healthy state? Yes.

Has the party any previous predisposition, either hereditary or acquired, to any constitutional disease? No.

Has the party ever had any severe injury or illness? No.

Has the medical examiner carefully read this examination and carefully examined the party thereon? Yes.

Do you consider the applicant's life safely insurable, and do you recommend that a policy be granted? Yes; I do."

This is signed by the examining physician of the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Judge Neilson—What is the date?

Mr. Evarts—"Examined at Brooklyn, N. Y., this 14th day of March, 1874." This precedes the signature of Mr. Beecher, which is dated at New-York, the 17th day of March, 1874.

HE HAD NO INTEREST IN THE INSURANCE.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, had you any interest in this application for insurance, desired and effected on your life? A.—Not the slightest.

Q.—What was the relation of J. B. Ford & Co. to you or to any work of yours that gave them an insurable interest on your life? A.—My *Life of Christ*, I presume, was the main thing in their mind. That was an unfinished work. And my general relations to them as my publishers. They have my works in hand.

Q.—That is the only relation? A.—That is the only relation.

Q.—They are not partners otherwise than as having an interest in your future life and labors? A.—That is all, Sir.

Q.—Now, Sir, in regard to facts or symptoms concerning your health in the past, or opinions and apprehensions concerning your health in the past, which—under which head do your feelings as heretofore held or expressed on that subject fall? Are they opinions and fears, or have you knowledge of any facts concerning your heart, your circulation, or your brain, on which you formed expectations of shortly terminating life? A.—Not for years; there was a period in which I thought that the constitutional tendencies to despondency which I have on reactional days, there were developed upon that certain symptoms by reason of excessive work, which I, in my ignorance, supposed perhaps to be paralysis or apoplexy; besides that I am short-necked, and I am often admonished by my friends that when I preach I do get very red in the face, and I am liable to go, and it was a very general, and at those times I was under the impression that this very likely was it, but that passed away, and I became subsequently quite satisfied that there was no such tendency as that, and only in hours of despondency do they ever come back again as preachable that it was so.

Q.—Well, now, when these apprehensions of death attended and formed a part of the periods of despondency, you actually at the time had impressions that your life was precarious and would come to an end, had you not? A.—Very strong.

Q.—Now, did you ascertain that these impressions were symptoms, and came from nervous excitement, and were not supported by any facts concerning— A.—I did, Sir; I did thoroughly.

Q.—But, I suppose, notwithstanding, in periods of depression you still have fears?

Mr. Beach—Well, that is rather arguing a matter of mere fact.

Mr. Beecher—I no, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—I only want to bring his attention to the point.

Mr. Beecher—Yes.

Mr. Beecher—It is a matter of fact, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—I suppose there is nothing unfamiliar in that expression? Now, Mr. Beecher, what can you now say as to whether any sister of yours was housekeeper or otherwise resident in your family during the winter of 1871—that is, 1870-71? A.—There was none.

Q.—When did Mrs. Beecher leave for the South that year? A.—In March, I think; I am so informed by creditable authority.

Q.—You have made such examination as to show that? A.—I have, Sir.

Q.—If the means of making— A.—Authority I could not dispute.

Q.—Now, who had charge of your family after she left? A.—Well, it was—the household arrangements which she made herself, or superintended by correspondence from Florida; there was no head person but Mary, who was the cook—a girl who had long lived with us, and took care of everything; she had the management of affairs.

Q.—And you had no additional— A.—No, Sir—

Q.—Superintendents? A.—No, Sir.

MR. BEECHER'S ADVICE REGARDING THE SEPARATION OF MRS. TILTON FROM HER HUSBAND.

Mr. Evarts (after a pause)—If your Honor please, we suppose that on the cross-examination of our learned friends we have a right now to put in the rest of this memorandum of Mr. Beecher's advice and opinion concerning Mrs. Tilton's separation from her husband.

Judge Neilson—They put in a clause of it.

Mr. Evarts—We were allowed to put in a clause of it, and only a clause, and now we say, on the cross-examination, we think we are entitled to put in the rest.

Judge Neilson—Yes.

Mr. Fullerton—That was objected to, Sir, and ruled out at the time.

Mr. Evarts—There was no impropriety in that. We didn't except to it; I don't know how that is—

Mr. Fullerton—The question was objected to and it was passed upon by your Honor.

Mr. Evarts—I say that on your cross-examination we now think we have a right to put in the rest of it.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, I am only giving you a history of the case.

Mr. Evarts—Yes. Well, if you don't object, I will go on. Now, this is the point. He is asked the question by Mr. Fullerton, "Well, what was the upshot of that interview?" That is the interview that his wife and himself had with Mrs. Tilton and Mrs. Morse. He says:

"That we would go home and talk over the matter, and let them know what decision or what advice we would give them."

Then Mr. Fullerton proceeded:

"Yes. You did let them know afterward? A.—Yes, Sir; my wife went there again also.

Q.—And what did you say to her before she left to go there? A.—We talked the matter over more or less, I holding that it was not best to break up the family relations, she inclining from what had been told her, and which I did not hear, to believe that Mrs. Tilton ought not to continue living with her husband. It was a matter of some considerable interchange of views between us, and in the last moment, as she had got her things on to go, the room being—having company in it—and she asking me what my last word was—what I concluded to do—I wrote on a little scrap of paper, and handed it to her.

Q.—This is what you wrote?

Mr. Fullerton says, and beginning to read, or it is read:

"I incline to think your view is right, and a separation and a settlement for support will be wisest."

That is what was said, and the witness proceeds.

Mr. Beach—Oh! we withdraw the objection, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Very well. I now read the whole memorandum. [Reading:]

"I incline to think that your view is right, and that a separation and a settlement for support will be wisest."

That far we read before. [Continuing:]

"And that in his present desperate state her presence merely is far more likely to produce hatred than her absence."

Mr. Evarts then handed the paper up to be marked in evidence.

The Stenographer—What is the next number?

Mr. Evarts—What is the next number, Mr. Shearman?

Mr. Fullerton—It is already marked.

Mr. Evarts—Well, perhaps the better way will be simply to enter on the minutes the residue of it. We don't want another number.

The Stenographer—It is not marked.

Mr. Evarts—Well, then, mark it all.

Q.—Mr. Beecher, I want to call your attention to a point in the cross-examination, and ask you a single question. Now, the subject is the charges which have been made against you, and the learned counsel asks you this—without reading too much—coming down to this:

"Mr. Theodore Tilton was the only—the first—man that, up to the time this retract on was made"—that is Mrs. Tilton's retraction, I suppose—

"the only person who had ever declared that such a thing was the fact, or the only person that I recall—that is undue affection—and Mrs. Tilton had denied it, orally and in writing.

Q.—Now, did you believe it after that? A.—I have stated to you already that I was more in a state of perplexity than of belief."

HAD MRS. TILTON DENIED THE UNDUE AFFECTION ORALLY AND IN WRITING.

Now, had Mrs. Tilton denied the undue affection orally and in writing? A.—No, I think not, Sir; no, she had not denied the undue affection.

Q.—Well, the writing that you had from her was her retraction— A.—That was all.

Q.—But no other writing, or retraction, or denial from her at all? A.—No other.

Q.—That, of course, would speak for itself; now, you had an interview in which as a part of the conversation between you and her you mentioned to her her husband's imputation or statement to you that you had withdrawn her affections from her husband, or unduly engaged her affections? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, did she deny that? A.—As I recollect, at first she simply cried, without any denial—

Mr. Fullerton—One moment. That is not a proper way to examine either upon the direct or the redirect. The conversation between these two persons has been given in evidence in detail, and whether it amounts to a denial or not will appear from an inspection of the language used there. It is not for the witness to determine that question.

Mr. Evarts—Well, the difficulty is this, if your Honor please: The witness has been brought in the course of the examination to the question, "Did she deny it orally and in writing to you?" and he said she had, and then by running the matter back you may see that that may mean that she denied the undue affection.

Judge Neilson—Then you might naturally ask him how she denied it.

Mr. Evarts—Well, I want to know whether this present answer that I am calling his attention to correctly state what is the fact as he understands it, that he ever had received either an oral or a written denial of the engagement of affection. I have disposed of the written part of it by his saying that the only one is this written paper; that, of course, can speak for itself; but then the oral one might be of this or that time or shape; I know nothing about them. I have proved what passed between the witness and Mrs. Tilton on the night of the 30th of December, and I do not propose to vary or add to that. I am only asking him whether this statement, "Had denied it orally and in writing to you covers the fact or the alleged fact of the engagement of affection?"

Mr. Fullerton—If anything that was said on that occasion has been withheld, then it can be given, and when the gentleman gets through you can ask the question whether that was all; then the jury can determine whether there was a denial or not of that charge. But to give all that was said and then ask the witness' interpretation of it—whether there was a denial of that charge—is certainly a violation of a simple and recognized rule of evidence.

Mr. Evarts—I have no desire to vary or add to this witness' narrative of the scenes of the 30th—that is not my object—but my view is this: that in the witness' examination he has been speaking, or supposed he was speaking, concerning both a written and an oral denial of improper advances, and yet in the reading of the testimony it may seem, or may be so understood, perhaps, taking the mere letter of the examination, that the witness has said that he received an oral and a written denial from her of the engagement of affection. Certainly he had no written denial of it unless this letter is a written denial, which, if it is, of course it is, but my inquiry thereafter is whether he had received any oral denial of the engagement of affection.

Judge Neilson—Other than that recited in his evidence?

Mr. Evarts—Other than recited in his direct evidence, if it is there.

The Court—Well?

Mr. Evarts—That is all.

Mr. Beecher—No; I had received no oral denial.

Mr. Evarts—Of the engagement of affection?

A.—Of the undue affection of her for me.

Q.—Now, with reference to the engagement, what was the language—what was said about it?

Mr. Fullerton—That is objected to.

Mr. Evarts—I agree with your objection, but the Judge has decided that it is wrong.

Mr. Beach—No, he has not.

Mr. Fullerton—He has decided the objection was well taken; then you went on and got the wrong answer.

Mr. Evarts—No—

Mr. Fullerton—You have got it, and you can make the best use you can of it.

The Court—Was there any oral denial of the engagement of her affections except what he has recited in his testimony?

Mr. Beach—He has given an absolute and full answer, which we don't care anything about.

MR. BEECHER'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Evarts—That would carry an implication that there was some denial of that, and we do not think there was. [To the witness]—Now, Mr. Beecher, in the year of—during those years that are inquired into here—'71, '72, '73, how many letters, on an average, or as a usual occurrence, did you receive? Did you receive many letters every day? A.—Do you mean from these parties, or general letters to me?

Q.—No, in general. A.—Oh, I cannot state them accurately, because they varied somewhat slightly; but I should think I averaged from fifteen to twenty-five letters a day.

The Court—I have received that many anonymous letters some days in the progress of this case.

Mr. Beecher—You are a much more conspicuous figure in the case than I am.

Mr. Evarts—One advantage of anonymous letters is that any number of them may be written by the same person. [To the witness]—Now, when yourself and your wife were absent what was done with these letters that arrived? A.—The servant always laid them on my writing-table in my back or library parlor, as we call it.

Q.—Now, in opening these letters, what was your habit as to reading or disposing of them? A.—Well, my habit was—of course they were opened in my absence by my wife very largely, but my own is—I myself generally opened letters, and if they were anonymous I threw them in the fire, and if they were letters on lectures, I merely saw it was a lecture letter and threw it over to her; if they were letters on business of any kind, on glancing over them I generally turned those to her care; now and then there would be letters of a woman of a character that I thought she could manage better than I, and I put those in her hand; and the other letters I laid aside to answer and forgot.

Q.—As a general rule? A.—As a general rule, yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, Sir, in relation to your church or its committees, or its business, or its business meetings, what was your habit in regard to participation in them? A.—A few of the meetings occasionally I attended, but my custom was not to attend them; my custom was to put on to my church everything that concerned itself, and oblige them to take care of it, without any suggestion from me—never refusing to give advice when any was asked, but never going there to influence them; and, as for their records, I do not think I have read a line in any record of any committee, or of any meeting, or in the church book; I do not think I ever read a single line.

Q.—And as to any papers or documents relating to the business, or duties of any of the committees of the church, or of the church, had you any participation as a habit in them? A.—No, Sir; no, Sir; the only instance I took any active participation was in the correspondence between the church and the sister churches that impleaded it; I did in connection with those documents, but that is, I think, probably the solitary instance.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXAMINING COMMITTEE.

Q.—In regard to any proceedings of the Examining Committee on the West charges, what course did you take in regard to participation, or in having any knowledge of those proceedings? A.—I had nothing; I had never attended a meeting of the Examining Committee and Deacons from the time they were suggested till this day, I think, except with the one solitary function that belongs to the Examining Committee, namely, to examine persons as candidates for membership in the church; but in their executive and judicial capacity, I think I have never attended a single meeting—I told them I would not.

Q.—Now, Sir, you have said on cross-examination that you did not read the Investigating Committee's report—by that we mean the Investigating Committee of last Summer, and the report made upon their inquiry—now, Sir, was there any reason why you did not read that report? A.—Well, because I did not read any of the documents that concerned this scandal that I recollect to any extent; it is not my habit to read such things.

The Court—The counsel means any special reason of restraint.

Mr. Beecher—No, I was absent in the White Mountains, and it came to me only as news, and I was satisfied with knowing that they had reported favorably and the church was happy; I did not care what the report was; I never read it, nor did I, anterior to that, read the documents that appeared from time to time.

Q.—What is your habit as to seeking out or paying attention to publications concerning your elf? A.—When I first came to Brooklyn, I thought it meet, being younger and having also my standing to make here, to pay some attention to things that were said, but after a few years I declined to read either the complimentary criticism or to read the other thing, and I do not think that I ever have chased a story for twenty years that was told about me, because I very soon saw that I should have nothing else to do.

Q.—I will call your attention now to a point in your cross-examination. [Reading:]

THE BACON LETTER.

"Q.—Well, did Mr. Moulton propose any counter operation when the Bacon letter was published? A.—No satisfying—nothing.

Q.—Did he propose any counter operation? A.—I do not know that he did, Sir.

Q.—Did he propose no documents? A.—By document there—I did not.

Mr. Beach—No.

Mr. Fullerton—No; did he propose no document? A.—Yes.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, that is an answer.

The Witness—A document.

Q.—Did he propose any help? A.—Yes, he proposed what he considered help."

Now, Sir, what did occur, as matter of fact, concerning any counter operation, or any propositions for publication or otherwise, in respect to the Bacon letter after— A.—After the publication of it?

Q.—After the publication of the Bacon letter, on Mr. Moulton's part? A.—He made many suggestions of a settlement that he thought could be effected—several—but beyond that I do not recall that he furnished any; he made suggestions and sketches of papers.

Mr. Shearman—Wait a moment.

Mr. Evarts—Well, how was this in respect to the immediate period after the Bacon letter came out as distinguished from a later period? A.—Well, he made some drafts of papers and submitted me to them—

Q.—Submitted them to you? A.—Submitted them to me; suggested them to me, and presented them for my consideration, and also made suggestions orally to me for what might be called help; but later, if that is included also in your question, when I wished to draw up my statements, and applied to him for a sight—a copy or a sight of the original—

Mr. Fullerton—That is not an answer to the question.

Mr. Beecher—I understood it to be to Mr. Evarts' question.

Mr. Evarts—No. 34—exhibit No. 34—did he propose or present any other paper or document than that—I mean that time after the publication of the Bacon letter?

Mr. Beach—Yes; he proposed several sketches.

Mr. Evarts—Well, I mean that— A.—I cannot say that there was any other but this, or whether there was.

Q.—Or whether there were; you cannot say that there was or whether there was? A.—No, Sir; not definite.

Q.—Well, that is an answer? A.—I have not a very distinct recollection of it; there were conversations, but I cannot distinguish in my memory about it between conversations and documents.

Q.—Now, later than that, but in reference to the situation produced by the publication of the Bacon letter, when you had informed Mr. Moulton of your purpose to have an investigation, what did Mr. Moulton then have to say or do about any plans or expedients? A.—That was the time that I think he wanted me to write a card admitting an offense, and saying that it had been apologized for and accepted, and that if I would do that, Tilton had promised in the presence of witnesses to be satisfied in the matter, and that he would burn every document there was in the matter.

Q.—The interviews which you have given in detail here? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—But between the time of the publication of the Bacon letter, and the time of your formed and announced determination to have an investigation, were there any plans or expedients of Mr. Moulton's, except this one? A.—No, Sir; there was not a word passed between him and me, I think, until after I had determined the committee in its crude form, in conference with Mr. Cleveland, at my house.

MR. CLEVELAND'S CONNECTION WITH MR. BEECHER.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, was Mr. Cleveland in the year 1874 in the employment of Ford & Co., or in any way connected with you? A.—No, Sir; I have ascertained since I spoke of him yesterday that he left in December, 1873.

Q.—December, 1873, terminated it? A.—If I remember rightly.

Q.—That is easily ascertained, though, I suppose—that fact? A.—Yes, Sir, I am credibly informed and believe it.

Q.—And what in 1874 was his business? A.—He was partner of the paper house of Hurlburt & Co.

Q.—Not connected with you, or in your interest in any way? A.—No—yes, he owned one share in the stock.

Q.—No business except Hurlburt & Co.? A.—No business except that he and I were members in a publishing house.

Q.—But he had one share? A.—In the newspaper—no, not in the newspaper.

Q.—In the house? A.—In the Christian Union Publishing Association, which is very distinct from the firm of J. B. Ford & Co.—entirely distinct.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, you were asked something about your having talked with Mr. Cleveland before his appointment as one of your investigating committee. Did you in fact talk with him concerning the money—the $2,000 and $5,000, or either part of it, before that appointment? A.—Before the committee was appointed?

Q.—Before the committed was appointed. A.—I was very much at a loss to know whom I talked with, or who it was that got me into that way of believing, yesterday, but I should not be willing to say with certainty that I did talk with Mr. Cleveland at that time. I notice that I made several statements of persons that turned out not to be so, in regard to who it was that suggested this or that to me, but I made the general declaration, if I am correct, in answer to Mr. Fullerton's question, as to who led me to believe, that I could not say definitely who it was, but my impression was it was Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Shearman. I am this morning, I think, better qualified to say that the person who talked with me first and initially was more particularly—

Q.—And— A.—And that my impression is, I should say now, that I did not talk with Mr. Cleveland probably.

Q.—Well, I want your best statement, Mr. Beecher, of your recollection this morning as to whether you talked with Mr. Cleveland before his appointment on this committee, in reference to any of this money matter between you and— A.—I do not think, Sir, this morning—I do not think that I did, on looking back more critically.

MR. BEECHER'S FEELINGS REGARDING HIS INTERCOURSE WITH MRS. TILTON.

Q.—You were asked, Mr. Beecher—you were asked, Mr. Beecher, quite a number of questions, I think, concerning interviews or conversations—meetings between Mrs. Tilton and yourself after January, 1871—on the point of whether you did or did not talk with her concerning this matter, in any of its forms—this trouble—the condition of the family and so forth—that is probably a sufficient reference in the matter. What was the cause and motives of your feelings in regard to intercourse or interviews with Mrs. Tilton after that time, by which that intercourse was regulated?

Mr. Fullerton—I object to it; it is scarcely necessary to state the grounds of objection.

The Court—It is broader than your cross was; much broader.

Mr. Evarts—Perhaps we will have to look at the evidence a little more carefully—

Mr. Fullerton—I propose to look at the clock before we look at that.

Mr. Evarts—We will close before we adjourn.

The Court—No; we must close this before we adjourn; I think your question is a little broader than the cross.

Mr. Evarts—Now, Mr. Beecher, you remember generally the examination—it was proposed to you yesterday—now, Sir, what was the intercourse between you and Mrs. Tilton after this period of 1871?

Mr. Fullerton—That is objected to, Sir; there is nothing in the direct or cross examination which makes that proper.

The Court—He means in respect to the proposed securing of her affections.

Mr. Evarts—I will read the question and answer, which perhaps will satisfy you that I have this right.

Mr. Evarts then read from Mr. Beecher's cross-examination as follows:

"Q.—In these walks with Mrs. Tilton of which you have spoken, or in these conversations with Mrs. Tilton of which you have spoken, did you admonish her against permitting her affections to be enlisted to any further extent than they had been already? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—Was there anything upon that subject said? A.—Not a word.

Q.—And you at the same time, as I understand you, was laboring under the strong conviction that she had given her affections to you? A.—I was, Sir.

Q.—Well, were you not in fear that they would be still to a greater extent enlisted in you than they had been? A.—No, Sir; not to a greater extent.

Q.—You thought that no evil or difficulty would result from this communication with her? A.—I thought that some good might.

Q.—Although you did not warn her against going any further in that direction? A.—Not by warning her, but by bringing to bear upon her mind moral influences that would lift her above it."

Judge Neilson—Well, don't that cover the whole subject?

Mr. Evarts—I think I have a right, therefore, Sir, to ask him what was the intercourse between Mrs. Tilton and himself at the period to which these inquiries relate.

Judge Neilson—In respect of that matter.

Mr. Evarts—Yes; in respect of that matter.

Mr. Fullerton—But, if your Honor please, in respect to that matter—

Mr. Evarts—The matter covered by that inquiry.

Mr. Fullerton—Why, Sir, there has nothing occurred in respect to that matter. I proved indisputably that nothing on that subject transpired between them at all.

Judge Neilson—And the reason.

Mr. Fullerton—How, Sir?

Judge Neilson—I say, he follows it by the reason.

Mr. Fullerton—That was not read by the counsel on the other side.

Mr. Evarts—Yes.

Mr. Fullerton—Can it be possible when I prove in a conversation between two people that a certain thing was not said or referred to, that counsel can go on therefore and prove what was said and referred to? I never heard of such a rule; I do not think he can.

Judge Neilson—He does not ask for what was said.

Mr. Fullerton—No, Sir; but he has no right to prove what was said.

Judge Neilson—No.

Mr. Fullerton—Your Honor will perceive I have not proved any part of the conversation between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton. I only proved a certain subject was not referred to, that certain things were not said, and that was the object I had in view.

Judge Neilson—He does not ask the conversation.

Mr. Beach—He asks the intercourse and motives of the intercourse.

Mr. Evarts—In the same general form you have inquired.

Judge Neilson—You mean the character of the intercourse?

Mr. Evarts—Yes, Sir.

Judge Neilson—I think he may answer so far as the character of the intercourse is concerned.

Mr. Fullerton—I do not understand, Sir, by what right they can prove what occurred between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, when we have not proved any part of it.

Judge Neilson—They cannot give the conversation; the inquiry is as to the character of the intercourse in that respect.

Mr. Beecher—Well, Sir, my intercourse with her was, in the first place, as little personal as possible, because I was afraid—

Mr. Fullerton (interrupting)—No, no.

Mr. Beecher—Well—and in that intercourse I never made any allusion with her to past difficulties, and I wholly confined myself—that is wholly—I mostly and almost exclusively confined myself to bringing to bear upon her my own influence that would cheer her—encourage her and excite in her her religious feelings as the best mode of curing her of any lapse of affection or any discouragement in her household.

THE PAYMENT OF THE $5,000.

Q.—Now, Sir, you were asked some questions on the cross-examination concerning this payment of the $5,000, and this statement—this passage in your statement, to which you answer: "Under what circumstances did you come to pay the $5,000? A.—Simply because it was represented to me that the whole difficulty could now be settled for that amount of money—would put the *Golden Age* on a secure footing, and that they would be able to go right on, and that with the going on of that the safety of Mr. Tilton would be assured, and that would be the settlement of the whole thing. It was to save Mr. Tilton pecuniarily."

Q.—What whole thing—what difficulty, and in what way was that $5,000 to settle?

Mr. Fullerton—That is objected to, Sir.

Judge Neilson—I think we will take the answer.

Mr. Fullerton—I have a right to object to it.

Mr. Beecher—I understood—

Mr. Fullerton—One moment. Does your Honor permit that?

Judge Neilson—Yes, Sir.?

Mr. Beecher—I understood the normal avocation, the means of connection between him and his profession and the public was imperatively needful, and the *Golden Age* was that, and whatever would keep the *Golden Age* afloat and give it a fair voyage would be a direct help to him and would finish his difficulties—his pecuniary and other difficulties of that kind, and it was with reference to that that I made, as I supposed, one among others, the contribution of the $5,000.

Mr. Evarts—That is all, Sir.

Judge Neilson—Will the audience keep their seats. Our adjournment will be, gentlemen, until an hour from this time.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, one of the jurymen desires a question to be asked.

Judge Neilson—Yes, Sir. Will the juryman ask the question?

The juror communicated his desire to Mr. Evarts in a tone too low to be heard by the reporter.

Mr. Evarts—One of the jurymen, Sir, suggests this question, whether in raising the $5,000 on mortgage of your property, whether Mrs. Beecher joined in the mortgage?

Mr. Beecher—She did, Sir—that is, I think I recollect it; I think I recall some question that she ought not to have asked me.

Q.—Whatever you do recall on the subject the record will show? A.—Yes, Sir; I told her it was a business operation.

Mr. Beach (to Mr. Beecher)—Wait one moment. I understand you to say that you told her it was a business operation.

Mr. Beecher—I said that she did ask some question—

Mr. Beach—Did not you say you told her that it was a business operation?

Mr. Evarts—We will read the record.

Mr. Beach (to Mr. Beecher)—I ask you if you did not say so?

Mr. Beecher—Yes; I said it—

Mr. Evarts—Will the stenographer read it?

The Stenographer (reading)—"Yes, Sir; I told her it was a business operation."

Mr. Beecher—No; read the rest of it; what goes before.

The Stenographer (reading)—"She did, Sir; that is, I think I recollect it; I think I recall some question that she ought not to have asked me.

Q.—Whatever you do recollect on the subject, the record will show the fact? A.—Yes, Sir, I think she did, told her it was a business operation."

Mr. Beecher—I should like to state further than that, that this was a jocose conversation between my wife and me; she said she didn't understand what it was for, and I said well, women don't understand about business operations; it is a business operation; something like that; it was simply a little social, jocose remark between my wife and me.

Mr. Evarts—That is all. That is what occurred.

The Court then took a recess for one hour, it then being nearly 1:30 o'clock.

AFTER RECESS.

TESTIMONY OF S. D. PARTRIDGE.

The court reassembled at 2:40 P. M., when Judge Neilson said: "Mr. Shearman, can we proceed?"

Mr. Shearman—Mr. Fullerton and Mr. Evarts are not here, Sir? Shall we go on Mr. Beach?

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—Mr. Evarts asked us to wait awhile.

Mr. Evarts here put in an appearance. Mr. Samuel Dwight Partridge was sworn and examined by Mr. Evarts.

Q.—Mr. Partridge, where do you reside? A.—I reside in Orange, N. J.

Q.—How long have you lived there? A.—I have lived there about twelve years.

Q.—Up to January last, in what mercantile firm's employment were you? A.—Woodruff & Robinson.

Q.—When did your connection with that firm's employment cease? A.—On the 31st day of last December.

Q.—How long had you been in that employment before that time? A.—I went there in September, 1849, and I was there from that time until I left, with the exception of a little more than one year.

Q.—At what period was that absence, and the year? A.—April 4, 1869, to April 11, 1870.

Q.—And in the year 1872, in what capacity were you in that firm's employment? A.—I was their Cashier.

Q.—How long had you been Cashier? A.—I had been their Cashier the whole time, with the exception of the year that I was out of it, and about a year and a half that I attended to the city collection.

Q.—From the time you went there? A.—From the time I went there, yes Sir.

Q.—And did checks for money on deposit pass through your hands? A.—They did.

Q.—Do you remember in the year 1872 receiving a check for deposit of Mr. Bowen for $7,000? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—Did you with that check receive any slip of paper at the same time? A.—There was a slip of paper came with it at the same time.

Q.—Where has that slip been since you received it until now? A.—It has been in my possession until very recently.

Q.—Have you ever seen the check since until it was seen by you five minutes ago? A.—I never have, Sir.

Q.—Is that the check, Sir? [Handing witness check.]

Mr. Evarts—I believe your eyesight is very imperfect?

Witness—My eyesight is very imperfect, Sir. [Reading the check.] That is the check, Sir.

Q.—Look at that, Sir, to see if it is the slip of paper that was with it? A.—That is the slip of paper.

Q.—When did this pass from your hands? A.—Last Friday, I think.

Q.—To whom did you deliver it? A.—To Mr. Shearman—Mr. Shearman, the lawyer, there.

Q.—Now, Sir, the check was deposited? A.—The check was deposited.

Q.—And where when you received the two papers did you put them? A.—I put them both, I think, in a drawer, but I think that I put the slip of paper in the back side; I think it lay there awhile before I put it in my pocket.

Mr. Evarts—I will now offer to read this slip of paper.

AN OBJECTION TO THE READING OF THE PAPER.

Mr. Beach—We object to that.

Judge Neilson—What is the object, Mr. Evarts.

Mr. Evarts—The object is to show the character of the transaction of this check, to which this memorandum refers, and which memorandum we shall prove (if it is not now admitted to be in the handwriting of Mr. Tilton.

Mr. Beach—You must prove that first.

Mr. Evarts—I do not know about that. We have proved the fact of the delivery of the check—as coming from Mr. Tilton—to this firm, for deposit; and we have proved that the Cashier received it, in his capacity as Cashier, for deposit, and that this slip was handed to him, attached to the check, at the same time.

Judge Neilson—For aught that we know the check may have come to the outer office, and some person in the outer office may have pinned this memorandum to it and then sent it into the private office of this gentleman. In such a case it would not be receivable.

Mr. Evarts—But we do not know that. I have proved that the check and the slip came together to this witness; and we have also proved that the check came from Mr. Tilton to the firm.

Judge Neilson—Yes, that appears before. If it appeared that this check came to the firm with a memorandum attached, the memorandum would be admissible, because the two papers go together and came together to the firm. But for aught that now appears some subordinate or clerk of the firm may have pinned this memorandum to the check before the witness received it.

Mr. Evarts—But we cannot imagine that. The fact is that the two came together to the Cashier of the firm, and the check was deposited by him.

Judge Neilson—My trouble is that I cannot see how this is material.

Mr. Evarts—But that depends upon what there is in it.

Mr. Beach—There is another consideration in regard to this paper; that is, that this matter relates entirely to a transaction between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Bowen. It is Mr. Bowen's check for arrearages due Mr. Tilton under the contracts between Mr. Bowen and Mr. Tilton. The inquiries into that matter have, I submit, been clearly collateral. It is totally immaterial what may have been this transaction, so far as the receipt and deposit of this check is concerned. It relates to Mr. Beecher in no degree whatever. Mr. Beecher had no connection with it. By what right we should pursue these collateral and immaterial details of a transaction between Mr. Bowen and Mr. Tilton, I cannot imagine. They do not appear to me to be at all important or material. It is a sufficient objection to this paper now, (as suggested by your Honor,) that neither Tilton, Moulton, Beecher, nor anybody else connected with this suit have any connection with, or relation to this paper.

Mr. Evarts—The whole transaction has been proved in all its details, so far as those details have been brought to light. I now add this single detail, to-wit: that this deposit came from Mr. Tilton. We have traced it from its origin, through all the circumstances which led to the check coming into his hands, and have given evidence as to what are called the operations and influences that were used to bring about the result of obtaining this check from Mr. Bowen; and we have shown that the check was deposited with this firm. We now propose to show that the Cashier of the firm of which Mr. Moulton was a partner, was the recipient of this check with this paper attached. And, then, we shall show, as will be very apparent when the two papers are compared that they were pinned together.

Judge Neilson—I cannot see that they are material.

Mr. Evarts—That must, I think, if your Honor please, depend upon what is on the paper.

Judge Neilson—I must see that a thing is material before I admit it, objection being made.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor can look at the paper, of course.

Judge Neilson—If I looked at it I could not tell who wrote it.

Mr. Evarts—We expect to prove that it was written by Mr. Tilton.

Judge Neilson—That does not appear as yet.

Mr. Evarts—It is a mere question of handwriting.

Mr. Beach—That is a very important preliminary.

Mr. Evarts—This witness is not acquainted with Mr. Tilton's handwriting. But no matter in whose handwriting it is, if the paper comes to this firm with a deposit which comes from Mr. Tilton, it is, presumptively, a communication from him.

Judge Neilson—But it does not yet appear that it came to this firm with that memorandum.

Mr. Evarts—It came to the cashier of this firm, who is the agent of the firm, for deposit.

WHO HANDED THE CHECK TO THE WITNESS.

By Mr. Evarts—Mr. Partridge, how did this check and this paper come to your hands? A.—They came together; they were both handed to me by the same individual, together.

Q.—By which member of the firm was it handed to you? A.—I do not remember distinctly who gave it to me.

Q.—What is your best recollection upon that point? A.—I have an indistinct recollection that Mr. Woodruff gave it to me.

Q.—Mr. Franklin Woodruff? A.—Yes, Sir; but I do not recollect that distinctly.

Q.—A member of the firm? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you receive it from the firm, or from some one of the firm, for deposit? A.—I do not recollect distinctly who I did receive it from, but I think that I received it from Mr. Woodruff.

Q.—Did you receive it from any person outside of the firm? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—You have no idea of that? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Now, I submit that we have proved that it was handed to the witness by some member of the firm.

Judge Neilson—That does not alter the relation of it, and I cannot receive it.

Mr. Evarts—Is this in the handwriting of any member of the firm? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Or of anybody in their employ? A.—No, Sir; not that I know of.

Mr. Evarts—Now, I offer to read it, as coming to this firm.

Judge Neilson—I cannot receive it; it is immaterial.

MR. EVARTS ON THE QUESTION OF MATERIALITY.

Mr. Evarts—I should like to be heard on the question of materiality.

Judge Neilson—Very well; I will hear you.

Mr. Evarts—The payment to the firm of this check, its receipt and deposit, have been pro

THE DANA CASE.

DECISION OF JUDGE BLATCHFORD.

MR. DANA DISCHARGED FROM CUSTODY—THE ACTS BEARING UPON THE SUBJECT—THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA NOT "A COURT OF THE UNITED STATES"—IT HAS NO POWER TO SEND SUBPŒNAS FOR WITNESSES IN CRIMINAL MATTERS INTO DISTRICTS WITHIN THE STATES.

In the case in which it was sought to remove Mr. Charles A. Dana to the District of Columbia, to answer a charge of contempt in not obeying a subpœna of the Supreme Court of that District to appear before it as a witness, Judge Blatchford gave an elaborate decision yesterday, holding that the court issuing the subpœna had no jurisdiction to compel obedience to that writ in this district, and that therefore the writ of attachment under which Mr. Dana was held on his parole by United States Marshal Fiske, pending Judge Blatchford's decision, was void; and he ordered Mr. Dana's discharge from custody. The point of this decision is that the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia is essentially a court of local and restricted jurisdiction, not enjoying the powers possessed by the United States courts of having its writs run all over the United States.

The following is the decision in full, and it is the first exhaustive judicial opinion given on this important subject:

United States Circuit Court.—In the matter of Charles A. Dana, on habeas corpus:

BLATCHFORD, J.—The return to the habeas corpus in this case sets forth that the Marshal of the United States for this district holds the petitioner in custody by virtue of a writ issued out of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, of which a copy is annexed to the return. The writ is in these words:

"In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, the 29th day of March, 1875. United States vs. Frederick H. Snyder et al. The President of the United States to the Marshal of the Southern District of New-York, greeting: You are hereby commanded to arrest Charles A. Dana, and immediately have him before said court, to answer touching a contempt by him committed in not attending before the said court as a witness in the above case, though legally thereto summoned. Witness, D. K. Cartter, Chief Justice; R. J. Meigs, Clerk; by E. J. Middleton, Assistant Clerk."

The writ bears the seal of the said court.

The petitioner, for answer to the said return, sets forth: "First, that the process therein mentioned and certified by the Marshal of the United States for the Southern District of New-York as the true cause of the detention of your petitioner, is, upon its face, insufficient in law to authorize or justify his restraint or detention by said Marshal; second, that your petitioner has never been in anywise summoned to attend before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, except by the (pretended) service upon him, in the City of New-York, of the paper hereunto attached and made a part of this answer; third, that the case in which such (pretended) subpœna was issued arose under the municipal and strictly local laws of the District of Columbia, and such (pretended) subpœna was issued out of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, acting solely as a municipal court, in the administration of the municipal and strictly local laws of the District of Columbia, and not otherwise; fourth, that your petitioner has ascertained what are the charges in controversy in said case, and he has no knowledge whatever in anywise relating to, or concerning, the facts involved in such charges, or any of them, and cannot be a necessary or material witness; whereby this petitioner shows that his detention is in contravention of the Constitution and laws of the United States." The subpœna served on the petitioner was in these words: "In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a criminal court for said District, the 24th day of March, 1875. The President of the United States to Charles A. Dana: You are hereby summoned to attend the said court on Monday, March 29, at 11 A. M., to testify on behalf of the United States, and not depart the court without leave of the court or the District Attorney. Witness, D. K. Cartter, Chief Justice of said court; R. J. Meigs, Clerk; by E. J. Middleton, Assistant Clerk." The subpœna bore the seal of the said court.

By the fourteenth section of the act of Sept. 24, 1789, (1 United States Stat. at Large, 81,) it was enacted that "all the before-mentioned courts of the United States," that is the Supreme Court, the Circuit Courts, and the District Courts, "shall have power to issue writs of scire facias, habeas corpus, and all other writs not specially provided for by statute, which may be necessary for the exercise of their respective jurisdictions and agreeable to the principles and usages of law."

By the sixth section of the act of March 2, 1793, (Id., 335,) it was enacted that "subpœnas for witnesses who may be required to attend a court of the United States in any district thereof, may run into any other district; provided, that in civil cases, the witnesses living out of the district in which the court is holden, do not live at a greater distance than 100 miles from the place of holding the same." By the tenth section of the act of Feb. 13, 1801, (2 U. S. Stat. at Large, 92,) the Circuit Courts of the United States, as recognized by that act, were vested with all the powers theretofore granted by law to the Circuit Courts of the United States. By the fifth section of the act of April 29, 1802, (Id., 158,) the Circuit Courts of the United States, as constituted by that act, (substantially in the form in which they still remain,) are vested with all the power, authority, and jurisdiction within the several districts of their respective circuits, that, before the 13th of February, 1801, belonged to the Circuit Courts of the United States.

Congress has power, by the Constitution, (article 1, section 8,) "to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever" over the District of Columbia, and, under that grant of power, it has authority to establish courts in that District. But neither those courts, nor courts established in the Territories, under the authority of acts of Congress, are courts of the United States within the meaning of general laws of Congress made applicable to courts of the United States. The jurisdiction exercised by the courts of the District of Columbia and the courts of the Territories is not part of the judicial power conferred by the Constitution on the Government created by the Constitution. It was so held by the Supreme Court in Clinton vs. Englebrecht, (13 Wallace, 434,) in reference to the Territorial courts of Utah. So in regard to the Territorial courts of Montana, in Hornbuckle vs. Toombs, (18 Wallace, 648,) the same court held that the general acts of Congress respecting proceedings in the courts of the United States did not apply to such Territorial courts. In so holding it overruled the prior cases of Orchard vs. Hughes, (1 Wallace, 77,) and Dunphy vs. Kleinsmith, (1 Wallace, 610.) The language of the court in the case in 18 Wallace is: "The acts of Congress respecting proceedings in the United States Courts are concerned with and confined to those courts considered as parts of the Federal system, and as invested with the judicial power of the United States, expressly conferred by the Constitution, and to be exercised in correlation with the presence and jurisdiction of the several State Courts and Governments. They were not intended as exertions of that plenary municipal authority which Congress has over the District of Columbia and the Territories of the United States. They do not contain a word to indicate any such intent. The fact that they require the Circuit and District Courts to follow the practice of the respective State Courts in cases at law, and that they supply no other rule in such cases, shows that they cannot apply to the Territorial courts. As before said, these acts have specific application to the courts of the United States, which are courts of peculiar character and jurisdiction." The act of Congress respecting proceedings in the United States Courts, which was especially referred to in the above language of the Supreme Court in Hornbuckle vs. Toombs, was the act of May 8, 1792, (1 U. S. Stat. at Large, 275,) which was entitled "An act for regulating processes in the courts of the United States, and providing compensation for the officers of the said courts, and for jurors and witnesses." The second section of that act provided that in suits in equity, in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States the forms and modes of proceeding should be according to the principles, rules, and usages which belong to courts of equity, as contradistinguished from courts of common law, subject to such alterations and additions as the said courts respectively should deem expedient, or to such regulations as the Supreme Court should think proper to prescribe. In the case referred to, Toombs sued Hornbuckle in a court of the Territory of Montana for damages caused by the diversion of a stream of water, and for an injunction as to the right of the stream, and for an injunction against further diversion. The action was conducted in accordance with a practice established by a law of the Legislative Assembly of this Territory, which authorized the blending of legal and equitable causes of action in one suit. The action was tried by a jury, who found for the plaintiff, assessing damages and deciding as to the amount of water to which the plaintiff was entitled. Upon the verdict the court gave judgment, and awarded an injunction, as prayed. The defendant brought a writ of error, and assigned, as error, the blending of the two forms of remedy in one action. The Supreme Court affirmed the judgment, holding the views before cited.

These views also necessarily apply to the operation of the sixth section of the act of March 2, 1793, in regard to "subpœnas for witnesses who may be required to attend a court of the United States in any district thereof," and which authorizes such subpœnas, in criminal cases, to "run into any other district," and which provision is, in substance, reenacted in section 876 of the Revised Statutes. The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia is, therefore, not "a court of the United States," within the language of the sixth section of the act of March 2, 1793, or within that of section 876 of the Revised Statutes, and has no power, as "a court of the United States," to send, in criminal matters, subpœnas for witnesses into districts within the States.

It remains, then, to examine whether, under the acts of Congress constituting the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and conferring powers upon it, it had the authority to send into this district the summons or subpœna which was served in this district on the petitioner. If it had no such authority, it had no authority to enforce such process by attachment, and the petitioner must be discharged. The consideration of this question renders necessary a review of the legislation of Congress in regard to the Criminal Courts of the District of Columbia.

In the act of Feb. 27, 1801, (2 U. S. Stat. at Large, 105, sec. 3,) it was enacted that there should be a court in the District of Columbia to be called the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, and that "the said court and the Judges thereof shall have all the powers by law vested in the Circuit Courts and the Judges of the Circuit Courts, and the Judges of the Circuit Courts of the United States." The fifth section of that act provided that said court should "have cognizance of all crimes and offenses committed within said District." That act further provided that said court should consist of one Chief Judge and two Assistant Judges, to hold their respective offices during good behavior. By the twenty-fourth section of the act of April 29, 1802, (Id. 166,) it was provided that the Chief Judge of the District of Columbia should hold a District Court of the United States, in and for the said District, on certain specified days, and that said court should have and exercise, within the said District, "the same powers and jurisdiction which are by law vested in the District Courts of the United States." By the act of July 7, 1838, (5 U. S. Stat. at Large, 306,) a court was established in the District of Columbia, for the trial of all crimes and offenses against the laws then in force as might be thereafter enacted, to be composed of one Judge, and to be styled the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia. All indictments and criminal prosecutions pending in the Circuit Court in said District were, by that act, transferred to the said Criminal Court, and it was enacted that it should have all the jurisdiction in the respective counties composing the District that was then held by the Circuit Court in said respective counties for the trial and punishment of crimes and offenses. By the act of March 3, 1863, (12 U. S. Stat. at Large, 762,) it was provided that there should be established in the District of Columbia a court to be called the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, which should have general jurisdiction in law and equity, and should consist of four Justices, one of whom should be denominated as Chief Justice, who should be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and should hold their offices during good behavior. The third section of that act is in these words: "The Supreme Court recognized by this act shall possess the same powers and exercise the same jurisdiction as is now possessed and exercised by the Judges of said Circuit Court, and the Justices of the court so to be organized shall severally possess the powers and exercise the jurisdiction now possessed and exercised by the Judges of said Circuit Court. Any one of said Justices may hold a District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, in the same manner and with the same powers and jurisdiction possessed and exercised by other District Courts of the United States. Any one of said Justices may also hold a Criminal Court for the trial of all crimes and offenses arising within said district, which court shall possess the same powers and exercise the same jurisdiction now possessed and exercised by the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia." The sixteenth section of that act is in these words: "The Circuit Court, District Court and Criminal Court of the District of Columbia are hereby abolished. All laws and parts of laws relating to said courts, so far as the same are applicable to the courts created by this act, are hereby continued in force in respect to such courts, and all other laws and parts of laws relating to said Circuit, District, and Criminal Courts are repealed." By the act of June 17, 1870, (U. S. Stat. at Large, 153,) it was provided that there should be established in the District of Columbia a court to be called the Police Court of the District of Columbia, which should have original and exclusive jurisdiction of all offenses against the United States committed in the District of Columbia, not deemed capital, or otherwise infamous, crimes; that is to say, of all simple assaults and batteries, and all other misdemeanors not punishable by imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and of all offenses against any of the ordinances of the City of Washington, or of the City of Georgetown, or laws of the Levy Court of the County of Washington. It was enacted by that act that prosecutions in said Police Court should be by information under oath, without indictment by the Grand Jury, or trial by petit jury. By the act of June 21, 1870, (16 United States Statutes at Large, 160,) it was provided that the several General Terms and Special Terms of the Circuit Courts, District Courts, and Criminal Courts authorized by the said act of March 3, 1863, which had been or might be held, should be, and they were declared to be, several terms of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and that judgments, decrees, sentences, orders, proceedings, and acts of said General Terms, Special Terms, Circuit Courts, District Courts, and Criminal Courts, heretofore or thereafter rendered, made or had, should be deemed judgments, decrees, sentences, orders, proceedings, and acts of said Supreme Court. An additional Associate Justice was added to the court by that act, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

On the 21st of February, 1871, an act was passed (16 United States Statute at Large, 419) establishing a Government for the District of Columbia, consisting of a Governor and of a Legislative Assembly composed of a Council and a House of Delegates. The twenty-fifth section of that act provides that the judicial courts of said district shall remain as now organized until abolished or changed by act of Congress, but such Legislative Assembly shall have power to pass laws modifying the practice thereof, and conferring such additional jurisdiction as may be necessary to the due execution and enforcement of the laws of said District. A question having arisen as to the jurisdiction and powers of the Police Court under the act of June 17, 1870, it was provided by the act of June 22, 1874, (18 U. S. Stat. at Large, 193,) that the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia should have jurisdiction of all crimes and misdemeanors committed in said District not lawfully triable in any other court, and which are required by law to be prosecuted by indictment or information.

In ex parte Bradley, (7 Wallace, 364,) decided at the December Term, 1868, it was held, by the Supreme Court of the United States, that the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, as organized by the act of March 3, 1863, was a different court from the Criminal Court, as fixed by the same act, although the latter court was held by a Judge of the former court. The purport of that decision was, that according to the proper construction of the act of March 3, 1863, the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia possessed no original jurisdiction in criminal cases, but that that act established a separate and independent court, called a Criminal Court, and vested it with all the criminal jurisdiction to hear and punish crimes and offenses within the District of Columbia. To remedy this defect, the act of June 21, 1870, before cited, was passed. Prior to the passage of that act an order of the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia was not an order of the Supreme Court of that District or of any branch of the latter court. That act had the effect, as is said by the Supreme Court of the United States in Bradley vs. Fisher, (13 Wallace, 335-346,) to change the independent character of the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, and to declare that its judgments, decrees, and orders should be the judgments, decrees, and orders of the Supreme Court of the District.

We therefore have the following legislation as to criminal courts in the District of Columbia: (1.) By the act of 1801 a Circuit Court of the District was created, with cognizance of all crimes, and all the powers of Circuit Courts of the United States. (2.) By the act of 1838 a Criminal Court was established, with all the jurisdiction in the respective counties composing the District then held by said Circuit Court, for the trial and punishment of crimes and offenses. (3.) By the act of 1863 a Supreme Court of the District was created, having general jurisdiction in law and equity, to consist of four Justices, any one of whom could hold a Criminal Court for the trial of all crimes and offenses, and which Criminal Court should possess the same powers and exercise the same jurisdiction then possessed and exercised by the Criminal Court of the District. (4.) By the act of June 17, 1870, a Police Court was created, with original and exclusive jurisdiction of certain specified offenses and misdemeanors, and to proceed by information without indictment. (5.) The act of June 21, 1870, abrogated the independent character of the Criminal Court established by the act of 1863, and enacted that its terms should be terms of the Supreme Court of the District, and that its orders, proceedings, and acts should be deemed orders, proceedings and acts of the said Supreme Court. (6.) By the act of 1874, there was conferred on the Criminal Court of the District jurisdiction of all crimes and misdemeanors committed in the District, not lawfully triable in any other court, and required by law to be prosecuted by indictment or information.

Under the act of June 21, 1870, it is proper that orders of the Criminal Court of the District should be issued as orders of the Supreme Court of the District. Such Supreme Court has now, in criminal matters, the powers and jurisdiction which were conferred by the act of 1838 on the Criminal Court established by that act. The question then arises, what powers and jurisdiction were conferred by the act of 1838 on the Criminal Court established by that act? The Supreme Court of the District has no other powers and no other jurisdiction in criminal matters. The Criminal Court of the District had, when the act of 1863 was passed, no other powers and no other jurisdiction than were conferred upon it by the act of 1838.

The act of 1838, establishing the Criminal Court, defines its jurisdiction by saying that it is established for the trial of all crimes and offenses against the laws then in force in the District, and such as might be thereafter enacted; and that it should have all the jurisdiction, in the counties composing the District, then held by the Circuit Court of the District in said counties, for the trial and punishment of all crimes and offenses. That act no where says that the Criminal Court shall have the powers then by law vested in the Circuit Court of the District, or in the Circuit Court of the United States. The act of 1801, which established the Circuit Court of the District, and gave to it cognizance of all crimes and offenses committed within the District—gave to it, also, all the powers by law vested in the Circuit Courts of the United States. So, the act of 1802, establishing a District Court for the District, to be held by the Chief Judge of the District, enacted that such District Court should have and exercise, within the District, "the same powers and jurisdiction vested by law in the District Courts of the United States." But the act of 1838 omits to confer upon the new Criminal Court the powers which the former Circuit Court of the District had in criminal matters, and which were the same powers as those of Circuit Courts of the United States.

It was held by the Circuit Court of the District in 1833, (United States vs. Williams, 4 Cranch's C. C. R., 372,) that it had all the powers which by law were vested in the Circuit Courts of the United States on the 27th of February, 1801, (the date of the passage of the act establishing it,) and, among others, the power to send attachments into districts within States for witnesses in criminal cases. This decision was founded upon the fact that the act of 1801 gave to the court, in express terms, all the powers by law vested in the Circuit Courts of the United States. The opinion of the court, which is a very elaborate one delivered by Judge Cranch, draws a distinction between the jurisdiction conferred on the court by the act and the powers given to it for the exercise of its jurisdiction. It says that no ideas can be more distinct than power and jurisdiction; that the powers of the court are the means by which it is to exercise its jurisdiction; that power, in the sense in which it is used in the several judiciary acts of Congress, and in the third section of the act of Feb. 27, 1801, establishing such Circuit Court, is not jurisdiction, nor is jurisdiction power; that, in the acts of Congress, the powers and the jurisdiction of the courts are often given in different sections; that, for instance, in the fifth section of the act of April 29, 1802, (2 United States Stat. at Large, 158,) the powers and jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts, constituted by that act, are given in the same section and the same sentence, the words power and jurisdiction being both used, and the language being that the Circuit Courts of the United States constituted by that act "shall have all the power, authority, and jurisdiction within the several districts of their respective circuits" that before the 13th of February, 1801, belonged to the Circuit Courts of the United States; that it was evident, from the use of both terms, that Congress did not consider either of them alone as sufficient to convey the ideas included in both, and that the word power, as applied to a court, did not necessarily include the idea of jurisdiction, nor the word jurisdiction that of power.

The act of Feb. 27, 1801, gave to the Circuit Court of the District all the powers vested in the Circuit Courts of the United States; but the act of 1838 does not give to the Criminal Court of the District all the powers vested in such Circuit Courts or in the Circuit Courts of the United States. The latter act gives to such Criminal Court all the jurisdiction in the counties composing the District that was then held by the Circuit Court of the District in those counties for the trial and punishment of all crimes and offenses. In view of the fact that the act of 1801 gave to the Circuit Court of the District cognizance of all crimes and offenses committed within the District, and also gave to it all the powers vested by law in Circuit Courts of the United States, and that the act of 1838 omits to give to the Criminal Court established by it, the powers vested in the former Circuit Court of the District in criminal matters. While giving to it the jurisdiction then held by the said Circuit Court in the District in criminal matters, it is impossible to regard the word jurisdiction as covering all that would be covered by the word powers. It may very well be, that the Criminal Court having conferred on it, by the act of 1838, all the jurisdiction in the counties composing the District, then held by the Circuit Court of the District, for the trial and punishment of all crimes and offenses, and being stated in the act as being established for the trial of all crimes and offenses, has, by the grant of such jurisdiction, the necessary power of arresting offenders and summoning jurors and witnesses within the District, by the service of process within its limits, and the other necessary powers which belong to a court. But those are powers to be exercised within the territorial limits for which and within which the court is established, and within which it is to set, and within which the crimes must be committed of which it can have cognizance, and within which it is declared to have jurisdiction. In the absence of special statute authority it would have no power to send process out of the territorial limits of the District to arrest an offender. In like manner special statute authority is necessary to enable it to send out of the territorial limits of the District a summons or subpœna for a witness. The courts of the United States were established in 1789. Each court had its terminal limits defined. Its jurisdiction was confined to such limits. It could not send process out of such limits, to be executed out of such limits. It was necessary to enact the sixth section of the act of March 2, 1793, in order to confer on the Circuit and District Courts of the United States power to send into other districts, to be served, subpœnas for witnesses, either in civil or criminal cases. In like manner it is necessary to find statute authority for the power of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to send out of such District, to be served out of such District, process to summon witnesses to attend in said District. No such statute authority now exists. That court has in that respect, in criminal matters, no other power than was conferred upon the Criminal Court of the District by the act of 1838, and that act conferred no such power.

The sixth article of the amendments to the Constitution provides that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor.

It is urged that this provision requires that every criminal court established under Federal authority shall send compulsory process for witnesses in favor of an accused party to all places within the territorial limits of the United States, and that if the power of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to issue to this District, and to cause to be served here a subpœna for a witness on behalf of the United States in a criminal case be held not to exist, it follows that it has no such power in respect to a subpœna for a witness on behalf of an accused party, and that the constitutional provision will not be observed. But that provision does not execute itself *pro prio vigore*. The jurisdiction and powers of courts established under Federal authority depend upon acts of Congress, and they derive their judicial authority immediately from the Constitution. (Turner vs. Bank of North America, 4 Dallas, 10; McIntire vs. Wood, 7 Cranch, 504; Kendall vs. United States, 12 Peters, 524,616; Cary vs. Curtis, 3 Howard, 236,245; Sheldon vs. Sill, 8 Howard, 441,449.)

By the fifth article of the amendments to the Constitution, it is provided that no person shall be deprived of liberty without due process of law. If he is to be deprived of it by the affirmative process of a court created under Federal authority, the power to issue such process must be found affirmatively granted by some act of Congress, either directly or by plain intendment. At it appears in the present case that the writ of attachment on which the petitioner is held by the Marshal was issued to enforce a summons served on the petitioner in this district, and that the court which issued it had no power to make or enforce such service, the petitioner must be discharged from the custody in which he is held under such writ.

William O. Bartlett and Willard Bartlett for the petitioner; District Attorney George Bliss for the United States.

THE BROKEN SHOP WINDOW IN UNION SQUARE.

Patrolmen Popp and Healey, of the Fifteenth Precinct, were arraigned before President Matsell yesterday, charged with having failed to prevent or discover a burglary committed at the store of Le Boutillier Brothers, No. 48 East Fourteenth street, on the night of the 12th inst. The front of the store is on Union square, and the building runs through to Thirteenth street. The plate-glass windows are protected by wire screens, and for greater security a watchman is on duty inside the store all night, and one of the porters sleeps there in order to afford assistance to the watchman in case of necessity. The evidence showed that on the evening of the 12th inst. the store was closed, as usual, at 6 o'clock, and between that time and 6:20 o'clock on the following morning, the wire screen on the front window was cut through, one of the panes of plate-glass broken and seven pieces of black silk valued at $1,400 carried off. Officer Popp was on duty on the post on which the store is situated, from 6 P. M. to midnight. He testified that he examined the window just previous to leaving his post, and found it secure. Officer Healey covered the post from midnight to 6 A. M., and he testified that the window was not broken when he examined it at 5:40 A. M. At 6:20 A. M. Officer McDermott, who relieved Healey, discovered the broken window. It was, therefore, apparent that the burglary had been committed between the hours of 5:40 and 6:20 A. M. The watchman on duty in the store on the night in question testified that about 10 o'clock he heard a noise, and went to the outer door to see what was the matter, but did not make a thorough investigation. The case was referred to the board.

SHARKEY IN HAVANA.

The steam-ships Columbus and City of New-York both arrived from Havana yesterday, the former in the morning and the latter in the afternoon. The New-York made an astonishingly quick trip, having started several days after the Columbus. Neither had Sharkey on board. The murderer had arrived in Havana chained to an Italian criminal, and, up to the time of the New-York's departure, had been kept in close confinement. The report in Havana was that the Captain General had changed his mind about giving Sharkey up, and that he would not do so unless the extradition of a number of persons now in this country was guaranteed in return. The State Department has accordingly issued strict orders to Consul Hall to prevent any action on the part of Detective Davies that might involve the United States in unnecessary complications, and those orders are being carefully carried out. Davies is now pretending that he is not in Havana on the Sharkey business at all, but on an entirely different matter—the working up of some bond forgery case. A gentleman who witnessed an interview between Davies and Sharkey says that the latter was extremely defiant. "If you have come to take me to New-York," he exclaimed with an oath, "you have taken a bigger job on your shoulders than you'll be able to accomplish." The belief was when the two vessels left, that Sharkey would be liberated by the Spanish authorities in a few days on condition of his leaving the island.

A SAVING PREACHER'S ESTATE.

It is reported by a Hudson paper that a clergyman named Clark, who was appointed some years ago by the Episcopal Church as a missionary among the mountain towns of Greene County, this State, died at Ashland about two weeks ago. He had lived in a humble manner for a long time, and it was supposed that he had not money enough to pay his funeral expenses, but in searching an old chest a package was found, which contained Government securities and bonds to the amount of $94,000. A bank-book was also found, revealing the fact that he had on deposit in a bank in this City $10,000, making in all $104,000. His will bequeathed to St. Luke's Hospital quite a large sum, and about one-half of his property to his brother, if alive, and if not, to his brother's son. He also gave each church that he had ever preached in a small amount, and small bequests to every servant that he ever had, giving the name of each one.

KILLED BY A POLICEMAN'S CLUB.

A notification of the death of John Campbell, a laborer, residing in Norfolk street, from fracture of the skull, was received at the Coroner's office yesterday from Bellevue Hospital. Some days ago he made an ante-mortem statement to Coroner Woltman, in which he said that during a fight with a stranger who had assaulted him, in Vesey street, near West, he was struck on the head with a club by Officer Williamson, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct. Williamson, who was placed under $3,000 bail to await the result of Campbell's injuries, was yesterday rearrested by Capt. Saunders, and locked up to await the inquest in the case, which will be held by Coroner Woltman in a few days.

LAW REPORTS.

WORKING OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

A TEST CASE IN THIS DISTRICT—A COLORED CITIZEN REFUSED PARQUET TICKETS AT BOOTH'S THEATRE—MR. TILLOTSON ARRESTED—BAIL FIXED AT $1,000.

William R. Davis, Jr., an intelligent and respectable-appearing colored man, residing at No. 120 West Thirty-third street, went to Booth's Theatre, on Monday evening, accompanied by Isaiah Creshom, another colored man, residing at No. 1,239 Broadway. Davis was not like others who went to Booth's Theatre that evening; for they wanted and expected to obtain admission, while he neither wanted nor expected to be admitted. He was fond of a court scene, and intended to get one up on his own account that would cause a greater sensation than any one in the great play at Booth's. He approached the box-office, and, in the blandest possible manner, asked Mr. William W. Tillotson, the Treasurer, for two seats in the orchestra. He was informed that the orchestra seats were all taken. He stepped aside a few minutes and heard the same answer given to some white men. He then asked for two seats in the parquet, and, as he says, was told that they were all taken. Almost immediately a white man came to the box office and bought six parquet tickets. Davis now applied again, and, according to his statement, was refused, on the ground that he could not be admitted there on account of his color, but must go up stairs in the upper circle, a place set apart for colored people, if he wanted to gain admission. This answer was just what Davis wanted, and what he had brought his friend Creshom to hear. Early on Tuesday morning the colored friends called on Assistant United States District Attorney Purdy and told their story, and on Davis' affidavit that "John Doe" (Davis did not know Tillotson's name) "did deny to deponent the privileges and facilities of attending a performance at Booth's Theatre; that the reason for such denial was on account of deponent's race and color, and that deponent is a citizen of the United States."

Commissioner Davenport issued a warrant for "John Doe's" arrest, it being understood that Davis should accompany Chief Deputy Marshal Kennedy, and point out Tillotson. The Deputy and Davis went to the box office of the theatre about 8:30 o'clock on Wednesday evening, and the Deputy, seeing a gentleman enter the office, stepped in behind him. As soon as Mr. Tillotson saw the Deputy he asked him, in a brusque manner, what he wanted. "I want you," replied the Deputy, exhibiting his warrant. Mr. Tillotson looked dumfounded, and the Deputy was a little disconcerted, thinking he might have made a mistake, so he called Davis to the window, and asked him if he positively identified Mr. Tillotson, and Davis responded in the affirmative. Tillotson now seemed to thoroughly comprehend the situation, and said: "Oh, I see; you want to arrest me for refusing that man admittance." There being no reason to apprehend that Mr. Tillotson would not appear for an examination, he was taken to jail, but was given until noon yesterday to elect to have an immediate examination, or to give bail, if so required, for an examination at a later day.

Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer sustained their employe in his position, and arranged that ex-Mayor Hall and Messrs. Baker and Russell should defend him, they being determined to thoroughly test the practical working of the new law. At noon yesterday, Mr. Tillotson, accompanied by Mr. Baker, of his counsel, Mr. Joseph H. Tooker, the manager of Booth's Theatre, Mr. Palmer, and some other friends, appeared before Commissioner Davenport. The complainant, Mr. Davis, was present, and Assistant District Attorney Purdy appeared for the Government.

Mr. Baker said we were not ready to go on to-day.

Mr. Purdy—I am ready to proceed immediately.

Commissioner Davenport (to Davis)—Do you identify the person who refused you admittance?

Mr. Davis—Yes; that is the gentleman, [pointing to Mr. Tillotson.] I am sure of it.

Mr. Baker—We would like a postponement of the examination until Tuesday, at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Purdy (after consulting Mr. Davis, said to Mr. Baker)—I do not suppose that you seriously intend to controvert the facts.

Mr. Baker—I cannot at present indicate the line of defense.

Mr. Purdy—I think it would be well to have the charge read to Mr. Tillotson to see whether he desires to make any statement.

Mr. Baker—I prefer waiting until Mr. Hall or Mr. Russell can be present before that is done.

Mr. Purdy (to Mr. Davis)—Can you get your witness to attend without a subpœna being served on him?

Mr. Davis—Oh, yes; he will be sure to be here.

Mr. Purdy—It is imperatively required by the law that the District Attorney shall diligently prosecute all cases arising under it, under penalty of civil and criminal prosecution in the event of failure.

Commissioner Davenport (laughing)—I guess no one will question your zealous attention to duty.

The question of bail having been raised, Commissioner Davenport said that he would allow Mr. Tillotson to go on his own recognizance to appear at the appointed time.

Mr. Purdy thought that bail ought to be given. This was a test case of an important character, and it should be treated with the gravity it deserved.

It was finally arranged to fix the bail at $1,000 for Mr. Tillotson's appearance for examination at 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon, the day having been changed from Tuesday at Mr. Baker's request.

Mr. Tooker became Mr. Tillotson's surety, and all the parties then left the court-room.

The following is the material portion of the text of the Civil Rights bill under which these proceedings are taken:

"That all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of inns, public conveyances, on land or water, theatres, and other places of amusement; subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law, and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude."

The punishment, on conviction, for violating this law is a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $1,000, or imprisonment for not less than thirty days nor more than one year.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—No. 805.—*First National Bank of Selma vs. Colby.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Alabama.—Colby, a creditor of the bank, sued out an attachment against it, alleging that it fraudulently withheld property which it held, liable to satisfy its debts. The bank having failed, the Receiver defended, insisting that upon his appointment the title to the property attached passed to him for the use of the United States. The court refused to so instruct the jury, and the verdict was for the creditor. It is here argued that the court erred in entertaining jurisdiction of the case, the bank having been dissolved, and its assets required for the payment of its bills and the protection of the United States, and that if any surplus remained it must be divided, pro rata, among its general creditors. If the suit could be maintained after insolvency and the dissolution of the bank, it is said it could only be for the purpose of ascertaining the debt due to the plaintiff. In directing execution to be levied on the property attached, and the proceeds of the sale applied to the satisfaction of the plaintiff's debt, the court violated the act of June, 1864.

P. Phillips and C. Case for plaintiffs in error; Alexander White for defendant.

No. 805.—*The First National Bank of Selma, plaintiff in error, vs. George W. Colby.*—The argument of this cause was continued by Alexander White, of counsel for the defendant in error, and concluded by Mr. P. Phillips for the plaintiff in error.

No. 211 (assigned.)—*George C. Roberts, appellant, vs. William F. Ryer*; No. 257 (assigned.)—*George C. Roberts, appellant, vs. Joseph Buck, Jr.*—The argument of these causes was commenced by Mr. George F. Seymour of counsel for the appellants, and continued by Mr. Causten Browne for the appellees. Adjourned.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 21.—In the Court of Appeals, Wednesday, April 21, the following cases were heard:

No. 211.—*James F. Dalrymple, respondent, vs. Joseph Hillenbrand, appellant.*—Argument resumed and concluded.

No. 109.—*Isaac P. Jones, respondent, vs. Henry F. Hommell, appellant.*—Submitted for appellant; argued by Richard H. Huntley for respondent.

No. 152.—*Barnabas Hammett et al., respondents, vs. John T. Barnard et al., appellants.*—Argued by E. N. Taft, of counsel for appellants, and by R. H. Huntley for respondents.

No. 159.—*Lorenzo Burhans, respondent, vs. Norman H. Hubbard et al., appellants.*—Argued by R. H. Huntley, of counsel for appellants, and by S. Hand for respondent.

No. 195.—*Oscar B. Heyne, appellant, vs. Charles C. Blair, respondent.*—Argued by Charles B. Sedgwick, of counsel for appellant, and by W. H. Gifford for respondent.

No. 182.—*John F. Hobart, appellant, vs. Chester L. Hobart, respondent.*—Argued by Henry R. Selden, of counsel for appellant, and by W. F. Cogswell for respondent.

Proclamation made and court adjourned.

TEARING UP RAILS ON THE MIDLAND.

The Receivers of the Midland Railroad are beset with troubles, their latest difficulty being the removal of parts of the road running through private property, for which, the owners allege, no adequate compensation has been made. About a week ago A. J. Bennett, a farmer in Buck's Eddy, Sullivan County, took a novel method of removing a portion of the railroad crossing his farm. He took a long chain and fastened one end of it around the sleepers, and rails of a small section of the road and attached the other end to the shaft of the water-wheel of his mill, which he then set in motion, and a space of about forty rods of the Midland Railroad was soon in motion toward the mill, and was so beautifully disarranged as to take several days to repair the damage. On Monday last a strong-minded woman named Almira Porter forced up some rails on a part of the railroad crossing her premises, and was warned by a Deputy Marshal to desist. He caused the rails to be replaced when she immediately tore them up again. She was brought down before Judge Blatchford yesterday to answer for a contempt of court, in interfering with the property of the road. She was discharged with a severe reprimand, and a caution not to repeat the offense. Bennett, who is now in Philadelphia, has been required to show cause why he shall not be punished for contempt of court and enjoined from further interfering with the road.

TWEED'S PROPERTY.

DIFFICULTIES OF RESTORING IT TO THE CITY—A LOT OF GROUND WHICH CAME INTO MR. N. A. BOYNTON'S HANDS LEGITIMATELY — COMPLAINT AGAINST RICHARD M. TWEED—PROPERTY IN WESTCHESTER.

Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted an order releasing from the operation of the notice of *lis pendens* recently filed in the County Clerk's office against William M. Tweed's property a lot forming a portion of that situated in Sixty-eighth street, near Madison avenue, and owned by Nathanial A. Boynton, of Brooklyn. The petition of Mr. Boynton, upon which Judge Lawrence's order was granted, recites that all the transactions relating to the acquiring of the title to the premises referred to by the petitioner "were bona fide mercantile matters, done in good faith, for value, without collusion, interviews with," and without the petitioner ever seeing or having anything to do in any way whatever, "with any of the City Ring or any members thereof." The order of the court disconnects Mr. Boynton and the firm of Richardson, Boynton & Co. from William M. Tweed et al., in the suits recently instituted by the people for the recovery of the money stolen from the City Treasury. This is the first instance of the courts deciding that the property once known to have belonged to Tweed, and attached under the notice of *lis pendens* in the new suits, has fallen into the possession of another party in a legitimate manner, without collusion or a secret understanding with him or the Ring.

Another matter of interest in connection with the suits, as affecting Tweed's property, was the filing in the County Clerk's office yesterday of a judgment roll against Richard M. Tweed and others, for $51,634 61. The judgment was obtained in an action brought by Thomas F. Mason in the Supreme Court, before Judge Van Brunt, against Richard M. Tweed, William M. Tweed, Charles B. Hart, S. W. Davenport, J. C. Gulick, A. M. Allerton, and J. B. Sherman, for the foreclosure of a mortgage given by William M. Tweed to the Eastchester National Bank, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., for $150,000 on lots situated on the south-west corner of Fourth avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street. In his answer to the complaint made, Richard M. Tweed says that since the making of the bond and mortgage on the premises they have been conveyed to and are now owned and were owned by him at the time of the agreement set forth in the complaint. Mr. Edward J. Deacon, the Referee in the matter, reported that on or about Dec. 12 the Eastchester National Bank, for a valuable consideration, duly assigned the mortgage and the interest due thereon to Thomas F. Mason. The sum of $50,000 and interest are due, and no proceedings from Oct. 25, 1874, have been taken to collect the same. Richard M. Tweed claims to own the premises at present, and the other defendants in the suit, with the exception of William M. Tweed, claim to have a lien on some part of the property.

A return of the property of Tweed recently levied on by the Sheriff of Westchester County has been made by him. A portion of it, as has been before published, is situated in Yonkers, and is known as the Valley Farm, Leonard Jerome being a part owner. Another tract of land in Yonkers attached by the Sheriff is on Central Park avenue and the Square Mile road, and contains 15.789 acres. Another tract is located between the highway from Williamsbridge to Yonkers and the Central Park avenue. The land attached is valued by T. O. Farrington and J. W. Oliver, appraisers, at $800 per acre.

COURT NOTES.

In the matter of the will of James Unsworth, the negro minstrel, the filing of objections on behalf of the testator's next of kin has been postponed to next Tuesday morning.

Argument on the motion to open the probate of the will of John L. Brown, late street-cleaning contractor, has been set down for hearing before Surrogate Hutchings on next Monday morning.

Thomas Radcliffe, charged before Commissioner Fields with subornation of perjury, in having procured Thomas A. Groome and Patrick Farrell to swear falsely to ownership of property when becoming sureties for William H. McKinney, an alleged fraudulent bankrupt, was held yesterday to await the action of the United States Grand Jury.

In the suit in the United States Circuit Court in which the Germania Life Insurance Company contested the payment of a policy on the life of Semmey Rosenthal, on the ground that he committed suicide with intent to defraud the company, the jury disagreed yesterday, standing five for Leberman, the plaintiff, in whose favor the policy had been made, and seven for the company.

Judge Blatchford decided yesterday that an assignee in bankruptcy competent to act as his own attorney, or to perform any other services necessary to the discharge of his official functions, is not entitled to extra compensation for such action or performance; and that a solicitor of a petitioning creditor in involuntary bankruptcy cases is entitled to receive from the bankrupt estate only the amount of his disbursements, he having no valid claim on the estate for his counsel fees.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

William Engel, an agent of the Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company, gave $1,000 bail at the Tombs Police Court yesterday to answer a charge of embezzling $102 42 of the company's funds.

James Claxton was yesterday held in $1,000 bail by Justice Kasmire, at the Washington Place Police Court, charged with stealing articles of the value of $60 from George Brown, of No. 44 Thomas street, his room-mate, on the 23d of March last.

On complaint of Abraham Meyer, of No. 13 Jay street, Officer Silsbee, of the Fifth Precinct, gave his parole at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, to answer a charge of "cruelty to animals," in having shot and slightly wounded Meyer's dog, which had attempted to bite him.

A descent was made upon the disorderly house No. 115 Canal street, kept by Mrs. Rosa Hartmann, yesterday forenoon, by Roundsman Horbett, of the Essex Market Police Court squad. The complaint was preferred by Fanny Alexander, a reformed inmate of the house. The following parties were arrested, and were held for examination by Justice Otterbourg at Essex Market Police Court yesterday: Rosa Hartmann, Louisa Keyser, Lizzie Lindore, Jennie Miller, and John Wild.

INTERESTING TO THE JEWELRY TRADE.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, Judge Shipman rendered a decision in the case of Mulford et al. vs. Pearce et al., sustaining the validity of Cottle's patent for gold chain links, and granting a decree for complainants. B. F. Lee and A. A. Alvord for complainants; Henry Baldwin, Jr., and Joseph G. Fraley for defendants.

A SWINDLING CONSPIRACY.

Detectives O'Connor and Field, of the District Attorney's office, yesterday arrested Samuel Schuster, of No. 123 Second avenue, against whom five indictments for grand larceny had been found. Schuster is jointly indicted with Peter Zink and Louis Diehl, all three being charged with having fraudulently obtained flour and malt valued at $16,000 from John Schelly, a mill-owner of Hamilton City, Ohio. Zink, it is charged, entered into negotiations with Mr. Schelly for the purchase of malt, sending him in payment worthless notes issued by Diehl. The notes of course were protested, and on Mr. Schelly's coming on to New-York to look after his property, he discovered that it had been sold at less than its value, by Schuster, Zink, and Diehl, whereupon he had the alleged swindlers indicted. Zink and Diehl, who are hopelessly bankrupt, are at present confined in Ludlow Street Jail, and Schuster, as already stated, was arrested yesterday, and brought to the District Attorney's office, where bail was fixed at $15,000, Martin B. Ocus, of No. 773 Lexington avenue, became bondsman for the accused.

ONE YEAR IN PRISON FOR STEALING TWO CENTS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday District Attorney Nolan called up Patrick Doyle, aged nineteen, a truck-driver residing at No. 86 Mulberry street, charged with stealing two cents from the overcoat pocket of William B. Simmonds, of No. 18 South William street. Patrick acknowledged his offense and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

THE WEALTH OF ORGAN-GRINDERS.

In one of the trial terms of the Marine Court yesterday a case was tried between two Italian female organ-grinders, which, though otherwise of no public importance, disclosed the fact that organ-grinders are not always subjects deserving of pecuniary sympathy. In this case it appeared from the testimony that the parties to the suit had had cash loans pass between them amounting to nearly $300 at a time.

THE WEYMAN-KRAFT JEWELRY SWINDLE.

In November last Hiram Kraft and George Weyman, jewelers, doing business at No. 18 John street, procured through Christian Hollman, a messenger from Kuhn & Doefinger, neighboring jewelers, six pairs of gold bracelets, valued at $270, for the alleged purpose of suiting a customer, but failed to return the property or its equivalent. They also issued orders on other firms and endeavored to obtain various articles of jewelry but were unsuccessful. They then closed their store, and with the proceeds of their swindling operations departed for California. Thither they were followed by Detective Walling, who arrested them in San Francisco and brought them on to this City. Weyman was tried and convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and Kraft, the other member of the firm, was placed on trial for larceny by trick and device, before Recorder Hackett in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. District Attorney Nolan represents the prosecution, and the prisoner is defended by Messrs. Charles W. Brooke and William F. Kintzing. The case had not concluded when the court rose.

SERGT. MILLER AND THE CARDS.

As already reported, Sergt. Miller and two officers of the Twenty-second Precinct were dismissed by the Police Commissioners for having been found playing cards in a liquor store, while in uniform. They claim that they were in the saloon on duty, and complain that the Commissioners did not give them a fair hearing. Yesterday, counsel for Sergt. Miller applied to Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, for a writ of certiorari to bring up for review the proceedings had before the Commissioners, with a view, if the court should so adjudge, that a writ of mandamus issue to compel his restoration to the force. Judge Barrett granted the writ of certiorari.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Brady.

Meyer vs. Levey.—Case and exceptions settled.
Rees vs. Stout.—Application granted.

By Judge Barrett.

Cleveland et al. vs. Barrett.—Motion granted.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Greene vs. Niagara Fire Insurance Company.—Case and amendments settled.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Schappert et al. vs. Rabenstein et al.—Motion granted on payment of costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Monell.

Murray vs. Reeve et al.—Report of Referee confirmed.

By Judge Freedman.

Cogswell vs. Manquin et al.—Report of Referee confirmed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Studwell et al. vs. Kunart et al.—See memorandum.
Pitts vs. Pitts.—Motion to open default granted.
Curry vs. Lyons.—Application granted.
New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Crozier.—Motion denied, without costs.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—ROCHESTER DISTRICT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 21.—The following is the Day Calendar of the Supreme Court, General Term, Fourth Department, for Thursday, April 22, 1875: Nos. 109, 42, 48, 106, 107, 114, 115, 120, 144, 164, 173, 174, 177, 25, 85, 142, 145, 155, 178, 182, 188, 189.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 21.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for April 22: Nos. 46, 212, 197, 184, 199, 201, 205, 114.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.	Nos.
61—N. Y. Rendering Co. vs. American Chemical Works.	118—Knapp vs. Alden.
62—Wright vs. Donnellon.	125—Matter of Fifth Avenue Protestant Episcopal Church.
75—Wilkens vs. Crandall.	127—Matter of Foster, Jr.
81—Swalu vs. Fox.	141—Clark vs. Deacon.
102—Wood vs. Mouton.	147—Strew, &c., vs. Central Park and North and East River R. R. Company.
103—McDevitt vs. Lange, &c.	153—Matter of ——.
110½—Martineau vs. La Forge.	154—Matter of Long.
111—Erie Railway Co. vs. Gould.	160—Matter of Macombe.
116—Matter of Niblo.	162—Matter of Sexton.

Call No. 165 up to and including No. 215.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. Issues of Law and Fact.	Nos.
21—Mitchell vs. Read.	397—Overhiser vs. Gay et al.
264—— vs. ——.	398—Same vs. Same.
131—Parks vs. Stout et al.	319—Slattery vs. Keveny et al.
354—Goldstein vs. Juch.	327—McGovern vs. Andrews et al.
377—Sutton et al. vs. Sauter et al.	400—Gautier et al. vs. Douglass M'f'g Co.
378—Faulkner vs. Sauter et al.	404—Delavan vs. Duncan et al.
294—Karst vs. Loewenberg.	405—Bradley vs. Sheehy.
256—Female Academy of the S. H. vs. The Mayor, &c.	407—Lathrop vs. Godfrey et al.
366—Mercantile Nat. Bank vs. Blees Sewing-Machine Company.	408—Nicoll, Receiver, &c., vs. Perley et al.
379—Sutton vs. Kittredge.	409—Abel vs. Marston.
380—Monheimer vs. Kellor et al.	410—Elastic Truss Co. vs. Pomeroy et al.
347—Stevenson, &c., vs. Lesley et. al., Exs.	411—Delafield et al. vs. Hill et al.
384—Birdsall vs. Fowler et al.	412—Loder vs. Newman, Receiver, &c.
385—Herring vs. Herring.	413—Kenworthy vs. Phyfe et al.
387—Ross vs. Kennedy et al.	414—Porous Plaster Co. vs. Day et al.
388—Eidlitz et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	415—Alden vs. Taylor et al.
390—Purdy et al. vs. Schlesinger et al.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1121½—Rogers et al. vs. Morton.	1247—Sun Printing and Pub. Ass'n vs. Tribune Ass'n.
1256—Dimock vs. Hutchinson.	1269½—Lyon vs. McEvaney.
1157—Young vs. Hubbard.	1359—Poillon, surviver, vs. Volkening et al.
2709—Hart vs. The Mayor, &c.	1125—Munson vs. Ward et al.
672—Kelly, Adm'r, vs. N. Y. R. R. Trans. Co. et al.	1239½—Whitney vs. Hoyt.
1103—Bohuet vs. Lithauer.	805½—Phillips, Executrix &c., vs. Melville.
1313—Schweitzer vs. Condit et al.	1273—Robinson et al. vs. Hodgkiss.
1095—Cook vs. Feyh et al.	843—Duncan vs. De Witt.
981—Cunningham vs. Martin et al.	1235—Clute vs. Emerich.
1251—Creep vs. Jacoby et al.	1341—Howland et al. vs. Gillespie et al.
1171—Sprague et al. vs. Hosmer.	861—Platt vs. Stuart et al.
2783—Cahill vs. The Mayor, &c.	1231—Van Nostrand vs. Gwynne.
	343—Muller et al. vs. Bettner.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
944—Gormond vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.	146—Stewart et al. vs. Graham.
330—Sloman vs. Hiller.	1412—Deraismes et al., Ex'x, &c., vs. Drake.
2780—Greene vs. The Mayor, &c.	1414—Platt et al., Assignee, &c., vs. Mount.
964—Nelson vs. The Mayor, &c.	1418—Met. G. L. Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1708—Guerney vs. Peters.	1420—Lodewick et al. vs. Russum.
2576—Fisher et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	1424—Caflin et al. vs. Quimby.
852—Dun vs. Murphy.	1424½—Leonard vs. Bendell et al.
1275—Same vs. Same.	1426—Jarvis vs. Albany & S. R. R. Co.
1282—Dun et al. vs. Murphy.	1428—Weed S. Mach. Co. vs. Kimball.
1168—Doyle vs. N. Y. E. & E. Mf. et al.	1430—Hinckley vs. Serrell et al.
160—Willet, Adm'r, &c., vs. Kipp et al.	1430½—Foley vs. Wehman et al.
1388—Slade vs. Adams.	1432½—Lang vs. Hirschkind.
1284—Jessup vs. Smith et al.	1434—Crow vs. Richards et al.
1822—Creamer et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	1434½—Lang vs. Hirschkind.
268—Archer et al. vs. Hanlon et al.	1436—Goudier vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
2774—People ex rel. Loutrell vs. McCabe.	
980—Mathes vs. Sewall.	
1094½—Heyman vs. Brean.	
1404—Powers et al. vs. Gross.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	Nos.
241—De Luce vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	623—Nichols vs. Siegel et al.
685—Mohr et al. vs. Felt.	983—Worth, Assignee, &c., vs. Van Name, impleaded.
331—Nelson vs. Del., L. & West. R. R. Co.	1323—McDonald vs. Field.
537—Meriden Tool Co. vs. Morgan.	1371—Grari vs. Adams et al.
1201—Nash, Assignee, &c., vs. Combs.	55—Hall vs. Wood et al.
1297—Culkin vs. The Mayor, &c.	1373—Johnson et al. vs. Lee et al.
1305—Strong, Rec'r, &c., vs. Taintor.	1375—Mish vs. Requa.
1185—Watson et al. vs. Daily et al.	1379—Mayer vs. Hall.
1055—Wann vs. Ashley.	1381—Coe vs. Hobby et al.
1355—Wood vs. The Mayor, &c.	1383—Barney et al., Rec'rs, vs. Putnam et al.
785—Norman, &c., vs. Degnan et al.	1385—Lawton G. Min Co. vs. Ocean Steam Coaling Co. et al.
299—Poole et al. vs. Lorillard.	1387—Henderson vs. Camp.
	1391—Pacific Mail S. S. Co. vs. Taylor.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Case on—No. 1245—National Trust Company of New York vs. Rolston.

No Day Calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Case on—No. 8—— vs. ——.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Daly, C. J.

Nos.	Nos.
2315—Dooley vs. The Mayor, &c.	998—Jarvis, ex'r, &c. vs. Pike.
2504—Weber vs. The Mayor, &c.	775—Taylor vs. Bleecker st. & F. Ferry R.R.Co
782—Shaw vs. Babcock.	1424—Cavanagh vs. Lang et al.
1154—Riche vs Bresman.	523—Johnson vs. Moran.
999—Waller, Jr., vs. Thomas.	863—Gibbs vs. Richmond County Trust Ins. Co.
286½—Domberg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.	209—Wood vs. Ryckman, Jr.
251½—Tolman vs. Connor.	450—Sands vs. Hughes, et al.
281½—Wehle vs. Haviland.	1215—Greer vs. Gould et al.
1656—Hogan vs. The Mayor, &c.	1297—Greer vs. McDonald.
1063—Moller vs. Tuska.	
1069—Same vs. Same.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM PART II.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1382—Ballard vs. Hoe.	1361—States vs. Brandon.
1379—Dittenhoefer vs. Lewis.	437½—Sanders vs. Crowe.
1380—Hamilton vs. Russell.	1451—Liemeyer vs. Brennan.
1293—Wagner et al. vs. Jones.	1452—Ranons vs. Fredecker.
1438—Marcelli vs. De Grau.	1454—Johnson et al. vs. Quirk.
1279—Bissell vs. Reed.	1437—— vs. ——.
2577—Connor vs. The Mayor, &c.	1445—— vs. ——.
	1446—— vs. ——.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2190—Leach vs. Carroll.	1819—Tuthill vs. Busteed et al.
3818—Michaelis et al. vs. Wasseman.	2677—Claude vs. Toley et al.
2218—Sutton vs. Beck.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2285—Witt vs. Shipman.	2170—Merchant et al. vs. Fraser et al.
10—Beckel vs. Hewstevant.	2176—Metzger vs. Bleecker St. & F. F.R.R.Co.
1558—Pell vs. Gormley et al.	2199—Pierson et al. vs. Sewing-mach. E. Co.
2038—Ripley vs. Ridgeway et al.	3272—Magner vs. Cornish.
1931—Pollenz vs. Kohn.	2243—Hebberd vs. Schultheis.
1999—Graham vs. Bermer et al.	2245—Hoag vs. Bodine et al.
2033—Cunningham vs. Blossom.	2247—Webster vs. Deering.
2129—Wolff vs. Fisher.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2946—Maher vs. Conner.	3301—Wadsworth et al. vs. Jessup.
2767—Schlapp vs. Fischer, impleaded, &c.	3338—McClave et al. vs. Flem.
3098—Fearing vs. Robinson.	3339—Same vs. Same.
3287—Reeder vs. La Baw.	3451—Ward et al. vs. Secor.
513—Krudop vs. Dela Vergne.	2016—Boissard vs. Wyss, impleaded, &c.
3465—Henderson et al. vs. Sullivan.	2017—Same vs. Same.
3327—Galway vs. Bond.	3597—Junker et al. vs. Kiefer et al.
3571—Isaacs vs. Hammond.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

John Craft, grand larceny, (continued.)	George F. Meiggs, grand larceny.
Lewis Fisher, felonious assault and battery.	Jane Marshall, grand larceny.
Samuel McEvoy, felonius assault and battery.	Isaac Loeb, grand larceny.
Joseph Weil, forgery.	William Wright, false pretenses.
Ellen Lucy, grand larceny.	

THE RENTAL OF OFFICES.

THE ILLEGALITY OF LEASING THE TRIBUNE OFFICE FOR THE CORPORATION COUNSEL—THE CHARTER ALREADY VIOLATED.

Another effort will be made to-day in the Board of Aldermen to pass the resolutions directing the Controller to take a lease of rooms in the *Tribune* Building, for the use of the Corporation Counsel, for five years, at a rental of $6,000 per annum. The *Tribune* managers have been earnestly at work to accomplish this result; but they have been not only short-sighted, but have betrayed their utter ignorance of one of the fundamental provisions of the Charter. Every City Father who votes for the resolution will commit an illegal act, as the following facts will show. The whole balance of the appropriation under the head of "rents," available for the purpose of taking new leases of property, is only $10,300, and yet the Aldermen have already ordered new leases to be executed of various rooms at the annexed rents:

	Rent per annum.
No. 27 Chambers street, for Marine Court	$10,000
No. 51 Chambers street, for Bureau of Collection of Personal Taxes	2,500
John R. Haskins' building, King's Bridge road, for Civil and Police Courts of annexed district	1,500
Total	$14,000

This sum exceeds the appropriation under the head of "rents" by $3,700; add the $6,000 proposed to be given for rooms in the *Tribune* Building, and the excess over the appropriation will be $9,700. This is a plain violation of the latter clause of section 112 of the Charter, which provides:

"No department nor officer shall incur any expense in excess of the sum appropriated."

It will thus be seen that the efforts of certain Aldermen to enable the *Tribune* managers to take $30,000 out of the City Treasury is illegal.

ANNIVERSARY OF CERVANTES' DEATH.

On Saturday a meeting of the prominent Spanish residents of this City was held at the house of Mr. Ferrer De Conto, the editor of *El Cronista*, for the purpose of taking measures to render a fitting tribute to the memory of Cervantes to-morrow, the 259th anniversary of his death. Mr. Hipólito De Uriarte, the Spanish Consul General, representing his Excellency Don Antonio Mantilla de los Rios, the Spanish Minister at Washington, presided. It was resolved that, on the day in question, a solemn requiem mass shall be celebrated in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Sixteenth street, near Fifth avenue, to-morrow, at 10 o'clock in the morning, and that a vigil shall be kept in the parlors of the Hoffman House, lasting from 8 o'clock in the evening until midnight. The Spanish ladies of the City have subscribed to provide floral decorations for the catafalco in the church, and for the statue of Cervantes at the vigil. A handsome amount has been raised, and it is understood that the decorations will be very beautiful. All the diplomatic and consular representatives, and a number of private gentlemen of the Spanish-American Republics, and members of the New-York press have been invited, in the name of the Spanish Minister, to attend the ceremonies. The members of the Catholic Church in the City have also been invited.

THE HOMEOPATHIC FAIR.

The fair in aid of the Homeopathic Hospital Fund continues to attract large numbers of visitors, who are also with few exceptions, purchasers. Notwithstanding the ladies in charge of the various tables have been eminently successful in disposing of the first receipts of goods, they are still enabled, through liberal donations from merchants and others, to display an attractive supply of wares. Mrs. Reed's "Bric-a-brac" Department, which in the matter of decorations and tasteful arrangements is one of the most beautiful in the hall, has yet to dispose of, in addition to a large assortment of nicknacks, several valuable paintings, a fine bronze clock and figure, and some large musical boxes. Mrs. Dr. Helmuth, at the head of the Harlequin Department, can supply visitors with any number of "owls," pictures, laces, embroidery, confectionery. Mrs. Guernsey's prettily arranged table contains a similar assortment of articles, while the various lottery schemes of the Lady Washington Department are progressing toward a very profitable conclusion. An extra attraction was added last evening in the shape of a grand promenade concert by Gilmore's celebrated Twenty-second Regiment band.

ST. JOHN'S GUILD RELIEF FUND.

At the regular meeting of St. John's Guild, held at their headquarters, No. 52 Varick street, last evening, the following half-yearly report was made:

Balance on hand from last report	$685 28
Cash received	22,710 75
Total	$23,396 03
Cash paid for groceries, &c.	21,378 43
Balance on hand	$2,017 60

Donations Received.—Packages of clothing, bed clothing, boots and shoes, 1,420; provisions, groceries, &c., 197 barrels, 43 bags, 25 boxes, 6 cases of canned goods, 7,556 pounds, 3,167 loaves of bread, 2½ chests and 3 caddies of tea, 2 cases of medicine, and 5¼ tons of coal.

Disbursements.—Garments given out, 14,895; garments on hand, 646; total, 15,541; number of persons supplied with clothing, 9,012; number of packages of groceries given out, 250,000. Places have been procured for 385 servants, and free passes have been procured to different points for 23 persons.

DISCOVERY OF A DEFAULTER'S GOLD.

Ten years ago Charles Windsor was Cashier of the Mercantile Bank, now located at the corner of Dey street and Broadway. He became a defaulter to that institution to the amount of $160,000, and fled to Europe, where, it is believed, he still remains. Previous to his defalcation and flight he lived at Factoryville, owning and occupying premises now the property of Mr. Albert Bodine, and which for considerable of the intervening time have been unoccupied. Recently Mr. Bodine made arrangements to have the place put in order for a tenant, and on Monday, while three men named Tracy, Collins, and Handey were at work clearing out a cesspool they came upon a large amount of gold coin, variously stated at from $20,000 to $30,000, which is doubtless part of the $160,000 taken by Windsor from the bank and placed by him in the cesspool for safekeeping until such time as he might have the opportunity to secure it. The matter was kept quiet until yesterday, when the bank officers were informed of the discovery, and have, it is understood, made arrangements to claim the gold, although there is some doubt about their ability to identify it. They are quite reticent, and refuse to talk about the matter.

THE SCHOOL-SHIP MERCURY.

The school-ship Mercury arrived at St. Pierre, Martinique, on the 8th inst., with all well, after a three days' run from Barbados. Capt. Gregory, her commander, expected to leave St. Pierre on April 10, for a cruise in the Caribbean Sea, intending to arrive at St. Thomas on the 1st of May. While at Barbados three of the boys were shipped on the whaling brig Eunice H. Adams. The Superintendent of the school reports the conduct of the boys as good. The ship will leave St. Thomas, for New-York, on May 3, but unless otherwise ordered by the department, will remain out until the 15th or 20th of May, or until the stores are consumed.

THE GROCERS AND FRUIT DEALERS.

At a meeting of the wholesale grocers and foreign fruit dealers of this City, held yesterday afternoon at the American Exchange, George C. Spencer presiding, to prevent the frauds complained of by dealers in raisins, it was resolved that the incoming crop of layer raisins be bought and sold only by weight instead of by the box, as heretofore. A committee of three was appointed to inform the importers of this action. A committee of five was also appointed to take into consideration the organization of a Jobbers' Protective Association among the merchants of this City.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HENRY V.—Mr. George Reynold, Mr. Frederick Thorne, Mr. Charles Calvert, Miss Berthe Girardin.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas, Mme. Ponisi.

PARK THEATRE.—DAVY CROCKETT—Mr. Frank Mayo, Mr. H. Forsberg, Miss Rosa Rand, Miss Annie Douglass.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—JOLIE PARFUMEUSE—Mlle. Marie Aimée, Mlle. Nardyn, Messrs. Kolletz, Dubouche

BOWERY THEATRE.—AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS—Mr. Edwin F. Thorne and company.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—AHMED—Mlle. Josephine Morlacchi, Mlle. A. Galletti.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY NIGHT—OPERETTAS—SKETCHES. Matinee.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Trouble of more or less formidable character appears to be brewing in Louisiana again. The Conservatives having unseated four Republicans, and replaced them by four Democrats, in the lower house, the Republicans claim, and with some show of reason, that this is a violation of the "compromise." What will be done about it no one can tell, but the Senate, in which the Republicans have a majority, already threatens to offset the change in the House by a similar change in the Senate. The objective point of each party is to get a majority on joint ballot.

The strictures of THE TIMES on the bill amending section 22 of the Common School law have had at least the good effect of causing the erasure from that bill of the indefinite term, "schools," and the substitution for it of the perfectly definite phrase, "the school of the St. Vincent de Paul Orphan Asylum, located at 245 West Thirty-ninth street, in the City of New-York." The bill, in this form, has been passed by the Assembly. It is now for the Senate to consider whether public opinion in this City or State is favorable to the admission of any more sectarian institutions to a participation in the school fund, and whether the admission of such institutions, piecemeal, is not as much to be deprecated as the general recognition of the principle of the concurrent endowment of all forms of sectarian teaching. On these points we think there can be but one opinion.

It is not easy to understand the hesitation displayed by certain Republican Senators about killing the bill which provides for the appointment of two new Police Justices. Nobody wants the bill but a handful of Tammany politicians, to whom it offers the opportunity of controlling the entire Board of Police Justices. Its author, Senator FOX, appears to have introduced it with the view of making a place for his brother-in-law, Ex-Justice HOGAN, whose affiliations in the past are certainly not such as to excite any very general desire for his return to the Bench. There is no pretense that the Court of Special Sessions is crowded with business, and we have the evidence of the present Justices that they are quite able to do all the work required of them. The bill not only supplies new men where they are not needed, but it gives to these men the power of reviewing and, at their pleasure, overruling the decision in regard to every prisoner held for trial by any one of the other ten Justices. This is equivalent to placing the entire Police Court administration of the City in the hands of two men, who would unquestionably be selected on the ground of their complete subserviency to Tammany Hall. We should imagine that experienced politicians like Senators WOODIN and BOOTH are not likely to be deceived in regard to the obvious consequences of such a measure.

The decision given by Judge BLATCHFORD in the case of "*Charles A. Dana on habeas corpus*" is so important, and affects so many grave questions, that we print the judgment in full. We trust it will have the effect of putting an end to these experiments in judicial procedure, of which two newspaper editors have recently been the subjects.

Although the present cold and disagreeable spell of weather is considered merely as a nuisance by city people, dispatches from the country generally show that it is something more serious. The fruit crops in the Middle States are thought to be greatly injured, and reports from the South say that the cotton and tobacco plants of that region have been nipped by the untimely frosts. The severe weather extends over a very wide area; it has lasted beyond all precedent, and its evil effects are sure to be apparent as the Summer advances. Our only hope is that it is possible that the damage, as is often the case, has been exaggerated. Meantime, for those who consider that there is a poetical view to be taken of this horrible Winter in Spring, we reproduce elsewhere a poet's "Vision of Spring in Winter." Mr. SWINBURNE sighs for a missing half of April. By and by, he may sing in melodious measures the abstraction of the entire vernal season.

OUR PUBLIC-SCHOOL SYSTEM.

BURKE is generally considered to have shown, in his famous book on the French Revolution, that politics cannot be converted into an exact science, and that human rights do not admit of mathematical definition. Take, for instance, the right of property. Nobody denies that there is such a right. One function of government, as all allow, is to protect it. It is clear, however, that the State may infringe on this right, and become, ethically speaking, guilty of robbing its own subjects. But who shall say where precisely the line shall be drawn that separates lawful control from criminal spoliation? The best formulæ we can reach on this subject have only a partial application and an approximative correctness. Of certain measures, we can say that they fall within the limit of legitimate taxation; of certain other measures, we might affirm, with equal confidence, that they transgress that limit. But there are innumerable cases that might be supposed, which lie between these two categories, and are covered by no general rule. There are persons who are plainly sane, and there are those who are plainly insane; but there is a middle class whose status in this respect is uncertain, and sanity hardly admits of a rigorous definition. So it is with the bounds of liberty. Besides, extreme emergencies may occur in the affairs of a nation when ordinary principles of government must give way to necessity. What in one state of things would be rank oppression, may become, in an exceptional set of circumstances, quite defensible.

It is so with regard to the rights of conscience and religious freedom. There are rights of conscience, which it is tyranny to invade. As a general rule, the State must indulge the religious scruples of its subjects. This is, however, far from being a universal maxim. If a man thinks himself morally bound to have two wives at once, the civil authority, in spite of his conscience, lodges him in the Penitentiary. Why? Because there is a certain framework of society, an accepted and established type of civilization, with which his act is in conflict. His only remedy is either to mend his conscience or to get beyond the pale of the civil community, the essential maxims of whose polity he refuses to obey. This is one of a multitude of examples which might easily be adduced in opposition to the extravagant theory that an individual, or a body of individuals, may properly claim the privilege of giving practical effect to all their conscientious notions. To be sure, if the established polity can be proved to be wrong or pernicious, if the obnoxious law or institution can be demonstrated to be iniquitous or mischievous in its effect, then efforts for a change are justifiable. But the fact that one person, or a thousand, find their consciences averse to the existing system is not enough to prove that a change in it is desirable.

The public school for elementary instruction, provided for all children at the cost of the State, is one of the characteristic features of American civilization. It may be regarded as an important part of the groundwork of our political system. Were this stone removed, the entire arch would be weakened, or would fall. Many citizens may, and do, choose to educate their children in private schools. Yet they are bound to pay their due share for the maintenance of that public and free instruction which, like the air we breathe, brings a vast benefit to all. This benefit, in the case of many citizens who are of American birth and Protestants, is only indirect, for their children are under private tuition; but it is a benefit, nevertheless, too great to be estimated. For the well-being of every individual is bound up with the well-being of the community in which his offspring are to grow up.

We are often reminded by the enemies of the public-school system that our common schools were once religious—that is, that special teaching in religion once had a place in them. It is true that in old times, in New-England, when the people were mostly agreed in religious opinion, the Westminster Assembly's catechism was taught, and the boys and girls were drilled in the recitation of that work, which was as difficult for many boys and girls to understand as the writings of St. PAUL were said to be by his fellow-Apostle, St. PETER. It is, to say the least, doubtful whether our schools would be any more acceptable to Ultramontane opinion if they still retained this sort of instruction in their curriculum. What we wish to say, however, in this connection is that the elimination of specific doctrinal instruction in religion is a part of that development of the common-school system which is normal, and which could not fail to occur in conjunction with the growing diversity in religious opinion in the community. The older colleges, higher institutions of learning, supported by private endowments, have undergone analogous changes. But the common school continues to be what it was originally intended to be—a seminary for implanting the rudiments of learning in the minds of the young who are destined to take part in the management of a free commonwealth. It is vain to call a school "godless" because it is secular. A bank is not "godless"—provided it is honestly managed—even if it is not opened and closed with daily prayer. A shoemaker is not "godless" because he refrains from pronouncing the benediction in connection with the delivery of a pair of boots to his customer. Enough that his leather is good, his thread strong, his work faithful, and—which, unhappily, is not always the case—his promises are punctually kept. A schoolmaster is not "godless" who teaches arithmetic, reading, and the other branches accurately, and deals with his pupils in a truthful and kind spirit. The young need and should receive specifically religious instruction; and this they can get from the parents and Pastors, at home and in the Sunday-school.

We say, then, that secular instruction in the various branches which make up the usual course in our public schools is not to be stigmatized as "godless," either in itself or in its proper tendency. Let the priest take the children, if the parents will, on one day in the week and teach them the creed and whatever else he thinks it well for them to learn; but let him do this work on his own ground, for his own flock, and wholly independently of the public school, which exists for another purpose. The public school must not be sectarian. In other words, the distinctive tenets of no sect must be inculcated within its walls.

Specific Christian instruction in common schools has shared the fate of religious establishments. In the oldest States of the Union, Christianity in some particular form was at first directly sanctioned and supported by the civil authority. The true tendencies of American society, the genius of American civilization, led to the gradual and entire disestablishment of religion. The Roman Catholic prelacy in this country is understood not to favor an establishment, such as exists in most, if not all, European countries. But the Roman Catholic prelates still hold to the theory that the State should not be independent of the Church, but should be governed in its legislation, as to all points of ethics, by the ecclesiastical voice. This, we need not say, is at utter variance with the American idea. The advocates of the prevailing Roman Catholic theory do not insist upon any alteration of our civil polity in this direction. An effort of this kind would be utterly futile. But an attack upon the common-school system, and an endeavor to enlist the State in the support of parochial schools, to be taught by priests or their subordinates, is an equally unwarrantable aggression upon the fundamental principles of American polity. Here is a civilization which has certain great, commanding, distinctive features. It is, on the whole, so inviting that immigrants flock to our shores to enjoy its benefits. Have they a moral right to set about the work of subverting that system in one of its main props and defining characteristics? We think not.

The American people ought to stand by their school system, and we believe that they will. They will neither consent to allow denominational schools to live on the public money, nor will they release any sect or body of persons from contributing to the maintenance of an institution which is coeval with our existence on this continent, and is the indispensable means of qualifying the young for the intelligent performance of the duties which devolve upon the citizens of a free State. If we are to give up our school system, or essentially modify it, then let us, at the same time, give up general suffrage, the eligibleness of all adult men to civil office, the trial by jury, and all the rest of the features of our polity which presuppose a generally diffused intelligence.

We are reluctant to believe that the Roman Catholic prelacy in this country are disposed to precipitate a conflict on the question to which we have adverted. Such a contest could hardly fail to kindle widespread religious animosities. One would think that the Ultramontane party, whose counsels are now supreme at Rome, had business enough on their hands in Germany, Italy, and the other countries of Europe, both Protestant and Catholic, without stirring up strife in this country, through the attempt to thrust into our political system the peculiar elements of revived mediævalism.

The determination of questions which vitally affect our school system ought not to be left to municipalities, and to the majorities which may accidentally exist in them. We are in favor of "Home Rule," to a reasonable extent. The distribution of political power is the palladium of our safety. But in a matter which directly concerns the body politic, like this which we are considering, it is the duty of the State to maintain a fixed and uniform policy. Let every citizen moderately, temperately, yet steadily and energetically, stand for the defense of the common school, sustained by public taxation, open to all, and independent of sect or party.

THE REAL DRAMATIC CRITIC.

We have no disposition to underrate the value to the community of the professional critics of the drama. Do we not all know what experience, study, patience, penetration, and impartiality they bring to their comparatively thankless task? Do they not make and unmake reputations, and fully appreciate their responsibility as well as their power? To our mind, they are a hard-worked set of men, who deserve all the respect they receive, and who render a genuine service to the public, which it is much easier to carp at than it is to improve upon. But no one who even occasionally drops in at a theatre can fail to see that there is a great body of attendants there to whom the accomplished critic is as if he were not. To this class, moreover, may be added all the attendants on that kind of dramatic entertainment which is exempt from criticism at all, embracing that of the variety companies, for instance, and the minstrel troupes, which appeal to a real, but low form of the dramatic instinct, and which claim probably a large majority of the audiences as a whole. It is the judgment and inclination of these classes on which the prosperity of the greater part of those engaged upon the stage as a business depends, and among them we find modes of thought and expression very different to those that prevail in the elaborate productions of the dramatic critic.

In the first rank of the qualities that elicit approval from these unprofessional judges is the capacity for obvious funmaking. It is not wit nor humor of the highest kind that wins with them. It is the simply ludicrous. An actor who misses his seat and strikes the floor instead—strikes it unreservedly and with an audible bump—or he who continually drops things, or he who manages to get his toes frequently trod on—these are sure of a welcome which some way seems never to grow stale. In tragedy, there is a quality which corresponds to this that always gains a recognition from the average theatre-goer. It is a kind of simplicity. Rant does not consist with it, and it is equally removed from stolidity. It is far more easy to say what it is not than what it is. But all intelligent theatre-goers will agree that, whatever may be their own feelings, the general audience responds most readily to appeals made to their sympathies by a rather rude and emphatic but unexaggerated form of realism. The finer shades do not count for much. Even the great efforts may fail. Success comes most readily and surely to the passages of obvious pathos that stand out like the effects of scene-painting, and are understood easily.

Apart, however, from these qualities altogether, there are others that conform to a purely conventional standard. Conventionality, of not much elaborateness, but of a very exacting character, is enforced quite as generally among the audiences that never read a dramatic criticism as among those whose taste is formed according to the traditional canons of the dramatic art. This conventionality expresses itself in rude forms, and generally refers to prominent actors rather than to abstract standards. Many a player whose name figures in the press almost exclusively by means of the advertisement is the founder of a wide school of imitators, and is the authority by which whole classes are relentlessly judged. The little vocabulary in which his merits are described is very limited and is freely larded with slang terms, but it serves to express very confident opinions, and to confirm or break down a great many dramatic reputations. Behind the counters and in the shops, and in the "parlors" of thousands of young ladies who never read the severely just verdicts of THE TIMES on plays and players, any more than they would read SHAKESPEARE, this odd and meagre, but effective criticism goes on. The actor who succeeds in getting himself acknowledged as "splendid," or "*too* good," or "killing," by the young women of the day, or who gets these young women's admirers to admit that "he'll do," or, that he is "good enough," may count on a very gratifying business success. Quite as gratifying, we suspect, as if some American Jules Janin had explained his merit in a careful column "critique."

Our impression is that the critics of the audience, to whom we have referred, are entitled to more credit than they generally get. They do not, of course, usually distinguish the highest merit, but they do not, as a rule, accept anything very bad. We believe that their appetite for coarseness is very much overrated, and that the players who count on it more often succeed in spite of that quality than by means of it. It cannot be denied that coarseness is not inconsistent with real humorous, or at least, great comic qualities, and our observation is that, where it is not blended in this way it does not often succeed. It is true that it does not repel as we wish it might do, and it deserves unqualified censure wherever it appears, but there is no advantage, as there is no justice, in exaggerating its attractiveness. There is an unpleasant amount of uncleanness in the ordinary conversation of ordinary men; but we are inclined to think that the proportion in the minds of the average theatre-goers is less, rather than more, than that in the minds of the mass of those in the same social grade who do not go to theatres. If we could, by some mysterious process, exclude uncleanness from the stage altogether, we believe that the stage would still give as much enjoyment, and be as profitable a means of livelihood as now. That we cannot do so is not entirely the fault of the audiences.

THE END OF ALL THINGS.

It is not strange that natural philosophers should be constantly tempted to the endeavor to pierce through the darkness of futurity and divine the fate which lies before our globe. Modern researches, and the careful collation and comparison of all ascertained facts or probable conclusions in reference to the conditions of life on this planet, have added much to the sum of our knowledge, although the great problems of the origin and destiny of the human race are as far as ever from solution. Man may still ask of himself: "Whence? and Whither?" and Science can only supply him with conjectures. There are, indeed, scientific men who profess to answer these questions to an absolute certainty; but when we remember that their conclusions of ten years ago differ widely from their conclusions of to-day, it is impossible to doubt that they are still groping in the dark. Yet much has been revealed. We know that there were countless ages during which no life could have been present on this earth, and we know—so far as we can be said to know anything which has not yet taken place—that there must come a time when all life will again be extinct, and when the earth will roll on in silence and desolation. Whether this little star, the earth, will ultimately fall into the sun, and be consumed, or absorbed, or whether it will fall away from it, and perish through lack of heat, philosophers dispute; but that for man it is a mere temporary resting-place, Science no less than Scripture reveals. We are here, the creatures of an hour. It is certain that the day will come when the inevitable forces of nature will extinguish all our race. And how this catastrophe is to be brought about is the subject of constant inquiry on the part of men who make the universe their daily study.

The latest writer on the question is Prof. CLIFFORD, who contributes an interesting article to the April number of the *Fortnightly Review*. He shows, what has often been shown before, that all life on this planet depends upon the sun for its continuance. The sun itself is cooling gradually—its sources of light and heat are wasting away, and its bulk is diminishing. Prof. CLIFFORD is inclined to accept the belief that the earth, "instead of being attracted to the sun's centre, is attracted to a point behind the centre," and consequently that it will eventually be deprived of all heat and light, and sink into a frozen mass. Mr. PROCTOR, as our readers will remember, inclines to the opposite theory, and thinks it probable that the earth will fall into the sun, which orb he regards as the future abode of some race, the very germs of which at present only exist scattered through space. But all inquirers agree that the seeds of decay are in the sun itself, and that in the course of ages it, too, must cease to exist, at least in its present form. It is but a part of some vaster system, the centre of which is beyond the ken of man. The fate of the universe will ever remain doubtful; but we cannot entertain any doubt as to the fate of our earth. Man has seen other stars go the way which is marked out for the planet on which he is a momentary sojourner. There have been stars which shone steadily in "this brave o'erhanging firmament" for unknown cycles of time, and then have disappeared altogether. There have been others which suddenly blazed out in startling radiance, and then were eclipsed in everlasting night. It is the destiny which the sacred Prophet of old foretold for our earth—"the heavens shall vanish away like smoke, and the earth shall wax old, as a garment, and they that dwell therein shall die in like manner."

It is when Science attempts to descry what is beyond all this that she departs from her proper province. And Prof. CLIFFORD, like so many other philosophers of the present day, does not hesitate to express the belief that with the destruction of the earth will come the destruction of "all organized beings upon the earth," and of "the consciousness that goes with them." Man's existence and hopes perish with him. He is but a part of matter, and when he dies he returns to nothingness. Such is the dark and melancholy view of a large and constantly increasing circle of scientific men. "We," says Prof. CLIFFORD, at the end of his article, "who hold that belief, must just face the fact and make the best of it." To our minds, there is no "best" about such a theory, and since Science cannot possibly find out anything upon the subject, it is much to be deplored that its spokesmen labor so hard to destroy the belief which affords to mankind the only possible consolation and support under the endless sorrows of life. It is this unsettling of faith which is doing so much injury to the Protestant Church, and driving so many powerful minds to the Catholic Church by the sheer force of reaction from one extreme to another. For there, at least, no doubts or misgivings are permitted. It rejects all the conclusions of science which are at variance with any part of its creeds, and says to all within its fold, "I alone tell you the truth, for I speak the word of GOD. He that doubts that word, even in the smallest particular, is lost to all eternity. He that believes it shall never die." And it is not difficult to imagine how this firm and immovable attitude in the midst of all that is changing, has irresistible attractions for men even of the rarest intellect and acquirements. Tossed long in the sea of doubt and bewilderment, they cease to use their reasoning powers in reference to the vast problems of life, death, and the future, and find a quiet and secure haven in the Catholic Church. Those of our readers who recall the process which Dr. NEWMAN describes himself as having undergone will have no difficulty in understanding how and why it is that Romanism has of late years recovered so much of the ground which it had lost. It will not admit of doubt, and it laughs science to scorn. There is no good reason why Protestants should not hold with equal tenacity to the foundations of the Christian religion—but the fact is plain that a large proportion of them do not. It is, however, toward belief, and not toward skepticism, that the higher feelings of man's nature will forever turn. As CLOUGH has so well written:

> "When all is thought and said,
> The heart still overrules the head;
> Still what we hope we must believe,
> And what is given us, receive.
>
> Must still believe, for still we hope,
> That in a world of larger scope,
> What here is faithfully begun
> Will be completed, not undone."

VALMASEDA IN CUBA.

Latest intelligence from Cuba shows that VALMASEDA is signalizing his resumption of power by an active campaign against the insurgents. Our Havana correspondent details as much of the plan of the new series of movements as may be permitted to reach the public. It appears that the new Captain General is bound to redeem, if possible, his promise to stamp out the rebellion with promptness and decision. One condition of his taking the command was that he should have men and money sufficient to conquer the insurgents. These, we must suppose, were promised him, as, after a long delay, which was suggestive of difficulty and intrigue, he finally sailed from Spain and grandiloquently informed the Cubans that his banner should henceforth bear the legend of "Spain, Religion, and the King." A few thousand men landed in Cuba about the same time that VALMASEDA did, and it is now said that one million dollars in gold has been received for the payment of the troops. In all the departments of the island where there are demonstrations of the presence of the insurgents, the campaign is pushed with extraordinary vigor. It was thought in Havana, about a week ago, that an action of great importance must soon be precipitated by the decisive movements of the regulars. We have not yet any information of such an engagement, and it is natural to conclude that it is one thing to mobilize the troops and quite another to find an opposing enemy. The insurgents have not, of late years at least, hazarded a general battle. They have contented themselves with destroying the plantations of their oppressors, raiding into villages, and replenishing their stores from those of the enemy. Even in the midst of the imposing preparations announced in Havana, news comes from Cienfuegos that several large estates have been ravaged in that region, and much property has been destroyed. The insurgents make themselves felt, but they are seldom seen by armed pursuers. Their mischief done, they retire to the mountains. Reading the accounts of the fruitless expeditions of the Government forces, one is irresistibly reminded of almost precisely similar tactics adopted by opposing forces when the aborigines were fighting the Spaniards under Don DIEGO COLUMBUS and OVIEDO.

It is a miserable commentary on the bombastic beginning of VALMASEDA's administration that the capture of two or three horses and the reported wounding of two insurgents must be reported with official congratulations. But there is plenty of time for the Captain General to reorganize his battalions and redeem his high-sounding promise. To those who love peace, and wish for the prosperity of the Island of Cuba, the discouraging feature of this whole business is that the proposed suppression of the Cuban rebellion does not promise either peace or prosperity to the colony. Spain is as volcanic as during the earliest days of the Cuban revolution, now such a long-standing trouble. To save Cuba to "Spain, Religion, and the King," even if that were practicable, would be merely to restore to Cuba the threefold despotism from which it has seemed at times ready to escape. The repressive measures of the Government of ALFONSO promise nothing to Spain but a restoration of that mediæval tyranny which the BOURBONS seem to consider just as well adapted to the political needs of men as it was in the times of PHILIP II. and the Duke of ALVA. "The King" is no longer a charmed name for Spaniards or for Cubans. And, whatever way the new struggle in "the ever-faithful isle" shall terminate, it cannot end favorably for civil and religious liberty if VALMASEDA keeps his word. Nor is there any reason to suppose that the distracted and well-nigh bankrupt mother country will long have inclination or leisure to pay much attention to the "redemption" of Cuba which the new Captain General proposes. The goodly revenues of the Antilles are needed at Madrid, but Cuba is becoming more and more expensive. The next turn of the political wheel may or may not bring up a home government of liberal tendencies and with a rational policy for Cuba. But, unless the signs fail, the present regal rule in Spain will not last long. Nobody can tell into whose hands the task of the subjugation of the Cuban insurgents will next fall. Practically, the island is already independent; there seems to be an impression that the events of the immediate future must bring about its nominal independence.

CENTENNIAL ORATORY.

One thing at least we may congratulate ourselves upon, after a hundred years, that we have not fallen behind our fathers in oratory. Indeed, leaving out of view the eloquence before the Revolution, when men's minds were at fever heat, and words are of that kind which stamp themselves forever on human memory, we may confidently say that the oratory of the past fifty years was far surpassed by the recent addresses and speeches delivered at the Lexington and Concord centennials.

Simplicity, thoughtfulness, and true feeling under guarded expressions, were the prominent intellectual features of the addresses. Mr. CURTIS, one of the most persuasive and melodious of living American orators, was as simple and vivid in his speech as if he told the never-to-be-forgotten story by his own fireside to his children and neighbors. His oration might be preserved as the best narrative of that hard-fought day yet given in history. Mr. DANA made a most clear and statesmanly presentation of the causes of the whole outbreak, and its constitutional bearings. Yet his words had the fire of restrained feeling, and the passiveness of profound earnestness. Mr. EMERSON's few words seemed like a homely talk to neighbors and brother-farmers, and yet there was a grace and simplicity about them which is only the fruit of the highest culture. Dr. ADAMS crowned an eminent pulpit career by an oration in the highest vein of thoughtful eloquence, wherein the breadth of the philosophy and the fervency of the piety were only equaled by the richness of its language and the melody of its periods.

If the poets of the occasion were not quite equal to the orators, it can only be said that these volunteers in the corps of the "persuaders of the people" are not minute-men who can step to the battle at the first word of command, but rather free-lances, who must feel the hidden call of enthusiasm and fight as their inspiration directs. We shall no doubt yet hear a shot from this most irregular corps, which "shall be heard round the world." Our orators naturally exaggerated one feature of the struggle—the devotion of the rank and file to the great cause. All the private correspondence of the period shows that the Militia were only too often ready to disband and give up. They became thoroughly disheartened and discontented. It was nothing but the influence of a few great souls which saved our cause. This country has more to thank WASHINGTON and his brave compatriots for than it will ever know.

Indeed, in the highest quality of man, "the will unconquerable" under disasters, the late civil war shows that the descendants of the patriots of the Revolution have not degenerated. Nothing which our fathers endured could compare with the sufferings and privations of our Southern rebels fighting in a bad cause. And it may be doubtful if the North did not, in proportion to its resources and more complicated society, bear and lose as much in the late war as did the men of the Revolution. The best result of this late flood of oratory is to freshen with our youth the memory of our heroic origin. The war of the rebellion had obscured the smaller struggle for independence. The young knew more of Gettysburg than of Yorktown; of the surrender of LEE than of CORNWALLIS. The mighty numbers in our battles made the struggles of the Revolution mere skirmishes. But our orators, in words which this generation will not let die, are teaching us that it is not numbers or *éclat* which make the grandeur of an event, but rather the spirit of the actors and the effects of their humble deeds. In the eye of history, Lexington will be more important than all the bloody battles of the Peninsula.

These speeches, too, bring North and South, England and America, together. They show that both parties in the civil war have a common inheritance of glory in the great struggle, and they renew a past of heroic brotherhood. They confirm what is everywhere now admitted in England, that the resistance on that famous day of April was only part and parcel of English history, and was but carrying out what began at Runnymede, was continued with steady struggle under the TUDORS and STUARTS, and came to its glorious climax in the revolution of 1688, and the triumphs of the popular party ever since. England now has equal reason with America to rejoice in that first heroic stand of the "embattled farmers."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

ABOUT NURSES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Are the mothers who send their little children into the parks aware of the kind of care their children receive?

Walking down Fifth avenue it occurred to me that I would stroll into Madison Square and take a peep at my dear little child—my best treasure, which with her nurse, another treasure, as I fondly believed—go to the park every pleasant day. In a few moments I recognized my child's nurse, sitting among a crowd of other nurses, and in front of them a group of common-looking men all laughing and talking together. My child was nowhere to be seen. With my heart beating like big drums, I commenced a search for the little one. I found her after a while playing with another little girl, who had an eruption on her face. At this moment she was tenderly embracing and kissing the poor broken-out innocent. The next moment she had espied me and ran to me with screams of delight. Meanwhile her precious nurse had broken away from the crowd of girls and men and was walking—I presume—in search of her charge, accompanied by her chance male acquaintance. I approached her and said quietly to the man, "Your company is not required," upon which he stared, but did not leave. Then I took my child and came home.

Upon the return of the nurse, I was assailed by all manner of impertinence. I was told that I had insulted her and her brother, and informed that she would live with no one who watched her. The sequence to this, of course, was an immediate discharge of the treasure of a nurse.

Mr. Editor—you who have all manner of the wildest conundrums propounded to you—what are we to do? Must we give up everything else, neglect husband, house, society, and all the manifold calls upon a woman of culture and position—tie our little children fast to us, drag them up and down in baby carriages, taking care that the sun does not shine directly in their little eyes, and thus utterly abolish the office of nurse? Ought we to do this? Let other mothers go to the parks and watch the doings and misdoings of their nurses to whom they commit those dearer to them than aught else, and I think the result will be a mass-meeting of the mothers of helpless, hapless little children.

A MOTHER.

A QUEER ARGUMENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Upon seeing the communications, in your columns of late, pertaining to the public schools, the old proverb, "Audi alteram partem," presents itself to the mind of at least one of your constant readers.

Whence come our sharpest rogues? our nimblest thieves? our greatest swindlers? our murderers defying detection? Are they men of the lowest grade who thus defeat the object and end of the law? Far from it; they are men of education, education obtained in the public schools, where their natural instincts of evil are sharpened by knowledge—their impulses to good overlooked, allowed to lie dormant, until, in the accomplished villain, they seem scarcely to exist—the mind everything, the heart nothing. This cannot be otherwise under the godless system now pursued. No religious teaching is allowed in our public schools. Even the slightest approach to it, the mere reading of the Bible, is objected to; and is it fair to our children to allow them to grow up without it? Is it fair to teach them by science the power of human nature to accomplish, without at the same time guiding them by religion to accomplish for good? We, Protestants, might well learn occasionally from the Roman Catholics, and in this instance imitate with good effect their system of parish schools. Each religious body could have its share of the public moneys for educational purposes apportioned according to its numbers, and thus might be laid the foundation of our becoming, not a nation of highly-educated scamps, but a wise, law-abiding people.

HEMACO.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 19, 1875.

TOY PISTOLS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an editorial in your paper to-day, under the title of "Toy Pistols," there occur some errors of fact which I presume you will allow me to correct. The toy which occasioned this sad accident to the eye of Mr. Wice's little boy, Louis, was not properly a pistol. It was one of the toys commonly sold in our toy-shops, having the form of a small pistol, but adapted only to snap off percussion-caps. Neither gunpowder nor a projectile can be used in it. The toy was bought and used by my boy (ten years old) without my knowledge. He thought it a harmless plaything, and was led to procure it from seeing several of his neighboring playmates, and among them Mr. Wice's boy, Louis, snapping caps with the same kind of toy. At the time of the accident these boys, four of them, were engaged in this supposed innocent amusement. There were three of the toys among the four boys, and all, including Louis Wice, in turn held the pistols and snapped caps with them, directing them toward a tree near by, "making believe," as they say, to fire at it. While thus "firing" at the tree it was that the cap on the pistol in the hand of my boy flew to pieces, and a fragment entered the eye of Louis Wice. These facts appeared in proof at the trial to which you refer, and they certainly furnish no ground for legal claim against me for damages. It was this legal claim, attempted to be enforced by suit at law, which I resisted, not the appeal which the very sad accident made to my sympathies.

J. P. FITCH.

No. 21 Park row, New-York City.

TUESDAY, April 20, 1875.

A LETTER FROM MR. BERGH.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In THE TIMES edition of the 17th inst. appears a letter from Charles S. Delavan, foreman of the February Term of the Grand Jury, in which I am plainly charged with falsehood.

Perhaps there never was a more complete vindication of a man's action than that of mine in the matter to which Delavan's letter relates.

First—His Grand Jury refuse to hear evidence and dismiss case, thereby declaring the dog-fighter innocent!

Second—I then write a communication to said jury—as authorized to do—being, as Recorder Hackett admitted, "A Deputy Attorney General and Assistant District Attorney;" for which the jury presents me for contempt!

Third—The charge is heard by the Recorder, who decides I am not in contempt.

Fourth—I then send the same complaint before the following Grand Jury, who find a true bill against the same dog-fighter.

Fifth—He is arraigned before the General Sessions, and pleads guilty to the charge which the first jury declared he was innocent of, and fined $250.

And now this model Grand Jury, or, rather, its foreman, asserts that I have told falsehoods, when, at the same time, one of that jury violated his oath by divulging the proceedings of the jury-room.

Our Superintendent, who was a witness before the first Grand Jury, writes a brief communication to THE TIMES in reply to Delavan's conspicuous articles, but it is published in the same journal is declined or delayed.

Surely, the truth should be given to the same public as have read the false charge.

HENRY BERGH.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 21, 1875.

[We omitted the letter referred to by Mr. Bergh because of certain intemperate expressions which were used in it.]

THE POOR OF NEW-YORK.

The meeting of the Managers of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor was held on Monday last at the office, No. 59 Bible House, when Mr. James Brown tendered his resignation as President, to take effect at the close of the financial year, in October next. Mr. Robert B. Minturn also resigned his office as Treasurer of the association. It is understood that the action taken by the Board in relation to the other charitable societies of this City has caused the retirement of the latter gentlemen from the duties which he has so long and so ably fulfilled.

THE CANALS.

THE JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATION.

VIEWS OF AN EX-ENGINEER ON THE MODE OF MAKING THE ORDINARY REPAIRS AND THE LETTING OF CONTRACTS—THE GLEN'S FALLS FEEDER — FAITHLESS ENGINEERS — APPOINTMENT OF CANAL OFFICIALS GOVERNED BY POLITICS—CONTRACTORS ABLE TO SECURE THE APPOINTMENT OR DISMISSAL OF ENGINEERS—THREAT OF A CONTRACTOR TO DISMISS AN ENGINEER FOR NOT PROMPTLY ACTING ON HIS BUSINESS—THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF CANAL MANAGEMENT GOOD ENOUGH IF THE ENGINEERS DO THEIR DUTY.

ALBANY, April 21.—The joint committee to investigate canal frauds resumed their duties this afternoon.

The first witness called was W. F. Taylor, who testified: I was first employed as an engineer in 1849; have been connected with the canals for twenty-three or twenty-four years; as regards the ordinary repairs, my judgment is they should be put entirely into the hands of the Canal Commissioners, and I do not think the appointment of a Paymaster would be in any way beneficial; do not see what could be gained by it; as far as the extraordinary repairs are concerned, I would put the work exclusively under the control of the State Engineer; in letting contracts I would always let them to the lowest bidder; cannot recall an instance where a contractor has lost anything on unbalanced bids. In the contract for the construction of a vertical wall on the Glen's Falls feeder, in the village of Sandy Hill, he thinks there was a great discrepancy between the prices of oak and hardwood, and that the State has been a loser by this contract, the work costing more than it was really worth. In regard to the Dennison contract, he thought the prices were very large, and the letting should conform the contract to the Engineer's estimate. He stated that it is a fact that engineers certify to work when they know that it is not wholly up to the specifications. He thinks that engineers should be held responsible for their work. In regard to the De Grant contract he heard from Mr. Barnes that the contract was altered, but knew of nothing further that would bring anything to light, except what ex-Canal Commissioner Barkley has testified to.

Mr. Taylor then, at the request of counsel, gave a statement showing how appointments and removals of canal employes were made. The matter of politics was the paramount cause of appointments—engineers, superintendents, and others being appointed because they were men of political influence. Contractors might, by their political influence, get an engineer appointed or removed, as they might wish. People could draw an inference from such possibilities. I have heard of contractors threatening to have engineers removed who would not pass upon a contractor's work readily; I believe that Commissioners have occupied that office who were totally unfit for the position; so far as my experience goes I know of no engineer who was removed upon a contractor's suggestion; the State Engineer is supposed to visit State work, but he has no power or authority to alter or say anything about the work; the State Engineer must sign all final accounts, but it is only a matter of form; unless there is something palpably wrong on the face of an account, the State Engineer cannot send it back, for generally he knows nothing personally of the accounts, whether they are right or wrong; after the contract is let, the duties of the State Engineer are merely nominal; inspectors are required to examine State work at every stage of its work; but while they are generally competent men, very often men are employed who are quite incompetent; division and resident engineers, and other employes on the line of the canal, are appointed in a caucus of the political majority of the Canal Board; a Republican engineer would not be apt to be appointed by a Democratic Canal Board, or *vice versa;* if a Canal Commissioner, say, on the Middle Division, was of the political minority, he would have no voice in the selection of engineers, superintendents, or other employes on his division; I never attended a caucus on the matter of canal lettings or the abandonment of contracts, nor would I; there may have been such caucuses, but I have no personal knowledge of any transaction of that character. So far as the practical working of the canals is concerned, the Canal Board, with the exception of the Commissioners and the State Engineer, is of no earthly use, but is often a source of evil by dividing the responsibility; I believe the powers of the board should be concentrated in the Commissioners and the State Engineer.

Senator Cole—What do you think of the advisability of having a State Inspector of Public Works, as is proposed by the Legislature?

Mr. Taylor—I have no faith in such an officer, so far as the canals are concerned. It would divide the responsibility, and be productive of no good to the State.

Van Rensselaer Richmond, ex-State Engineer, was the next witness sworn. He thought the contract system was the most vicious system ever adopted; has been State Engineer under both the contract and superintendent system; my favorite would be for a General Superintendent, to be appointed by the Governor and with the advice of the Senate; I do not know of any system I could suggest to keep the canals under perfect repair; I would be for letting work to the lowest bidder; never knew of a case where the lowest was not taken. When questioned in regard to the Candee contract witness said he had been one of the board at that time it would have been rejected. The work could not be done at the prices stated in the contract. There is no real difficulty in rejecting and readvertising unbalanced bids, and giving fair prices for all work. He thought the appointments had been on political grounds so far as resident engineers were concerned. His impression is that contractors hold influence with the Canal Board in regard to the appointment of engineers.

Counsel here named over different contracts, and witness said he did not know anything about them. He thinks it would be a good idea to have an inspector to overlook all work of the State. He does not know of any case, except from hearsay, where there have been any frauds committed in false measurements, or false estimates, or change of plans connected with any of the works, whereby the State could be defrauded in any manner. Thought that no system could be adopted that would in any way improve on the present one, providing the engineers did their duty.

Adjourned until 3 P. M. Thursday.

THE FINE ARTS.

ART SALE AT THE SOMERVILLE GALLERY.

The sale of choice paintings and water-colors, by American and foreign artists, belonging to the estate of the late John C. Force, of Brooklyn, was begun yesterday at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 82 Fifth avenue. The first lot sold was a landscape scene in Germany, by an unknown artist, which sold for $21 to Mr. Horton; No. 2, "At the Brook-side," by Richardson, $12, Mr. Barker; No. 3, "Landscape," unknown, $10, Mr. Thornton; No. 4, "Fruit," Lecroix, $18, Mr. Thornton; No. 5, "Mother and Child," after Murillo, $10; No. 6, Sunset and Moonlight," J. Verreyt, Cologne, $20, Mr. Turner; No. 7, "Triumph of Bacchus," unknown, $25, Mr. Golmering; No. 8, "Woodcock and Snipe," A. F. Tait, New-York, $32, Mr. Horton; No. 9, "Study of Ducks," same artist, $55, Mr. Livermore; No. 10, "The First Shot," Nehlig, New-York, $67, Mr. Livermore; No. 11, "Poultry," Julian, Paris, $20, Mr. Graham; No. 12, "Marshes," William Hart, New-York, $10, Mr. Thornton; No. 11, "Reminiscences of Happy Hours," Tait, New-York, $35, Mr. Jones; No. 14, "Dutch Hostelry," Van Ostade, Holland, $105, Mr. D.; No. 15, "View on Connecticut River," Doughty, New-York, $32; No. 16, "The Sweepstakes," Herring, London, $55, Mr. Wetmore; No. 17, "The Farm-yard," same artist, $40; No. 18, "Landscape," J. Verreyt, Cologne, $27, Mr. Jones; No. 19, "Scene in Pennsylvania," Carnuyks, New-York, $12 50, Mr. Fanning; No. 20, "Fisherman's Hut, Scene on South Coast of England," Shayer, Sr., London, $1,075, Mr. Martin; No. 21, "Chuznee, Winner of Oaks, 1873," Van Willis, New-York, $17, Mr. Thorn; No. 22, "Dangerous, Winner of Derby, 1833," same artist, $11; No. 23, "Scene on the North River," Moran, New-York, $20, Mr. Livermore; No. 24, "Landscape," Brown, Rome, $26, Mr. Livermore; No. 25, "At the Market—Afternoon," Ginoux, New-York, $110, Mr. Fanning; No. 26, "Landscape," William Hart, New-York, $18, Mr. Palmer; No. 27, "Waterfall," same artist, $15; No. 28, "The Green Park, Kensington, London," Cropsey, New-York, $82, Mr. Moore; No. 29, "Cattle," Van Willis, New-York, $18, Mr. Corlaers; No. 30, "The Brigand," Willis, London, $65, Mr. Jones; No. 31, "At Bay," Notterman, Antwerp, $60, Mr. Livermore; No. 32, "English Meadow Scenery," Willis, London, $40; No. 33, "Scene on the River Lea, London," Van Willis, New-York, $110, Mr. Hull; No. 34, "A Happy Family," Remington, Paris, $55, Mr. Wells; No. 35, "Landscape," and No. 36, "Sunrise on the Thames, near Shipley, Oxfordshire," companions, by Whittle, London, $17 each, Mr. Thorn; No. 38, "Study—Birch Stumps and Beech Trunks," Innis, Rome, $11, Mr. Fields; No. 39, "Landscape," unknown, $12, Mr. Thorn; No. 40, "Fish Girl," Coleman, London, $21, Mr. Fanning; No. 41, "Head of the Lion Wallace," Towne, New-York, $17, Mr. Fanning; No. 42, "A Good Dog," (after Ansdell,) Van Willis, New-York, $17, Mr. Perry; No. 43, "The Fisherman's Pet," Whittaker, Brooklyn, $40, Mr. Wallace; No. 44, "Autumn," James M. Hart, New-York, $52, Mr. Fanning; No. 45, "Deer—Early Morning," Tait, New-York, $70, Mr. Fanning; No. 46, "Landscape," Moreland, London, $12, Mr. Wallace; No. 47, "The Marsh," Moran, Philadelphia, $32, Mr. Wallace; No. 48, "Hard of Hearing," Willis, London, $26, Mr. Fanning; No. 49, "The Dinner Interrupted," Armfield, London, $120, Mr. Fanning; No. 50, "Landscape," Oddie, New-York, $40, Mr. Stevens; No. 51, "Coast Scene," Shayer, Sr., London, $210, Mr. Stevens; No. 52, "Whittingham Church, England," Colkett, London, $25, Mr. Fanning; No. 53, "The Half-way House," after Wouverman, $23, Mr. Ferris; No. 54, "Landscape," Hunt, London, $14, Mr. Thorne; No. 55, "Sunset," Boddington, London, $20, Mr. Hurd; Nos. 56 and 57, "Stag's Head" and "Doe's Head," companion pieces, Tait, New-York, $30 each, Mr. Hurd, and No. 58, another "Stag's Head," same artist, $30, also by Mr. Hurd; No. 59, "A Quiet Study," Brown, New-York, $25, Mr. Fanning; No. 60, "Sketch," G. H. V., $20, Mr. Livermore; No. 61, "Noontime," Armytage, London, $8; No. 62, "Landscape," Beckwith, Boston, $10, Mr. Moore; No. 63, "Study—Dock Leaves," Cropsey, New-York, $5, Mr. Moore; No. 64, "On the Scent," W. F. Shayer, London, and No. 65, "On the Meet," by the same artist, $70 each, Mr. Austin; No. 66, "Cattle," and No. 67, "Colts," companions, Oertel, $20 each, Mr. Gore, and No. 68, "Sheep," and No. 69, "Goats" same artist, $21 each, Mr. Jones; No. 70, "Portsmouth Dock-yard," Danby, Sr., London, $26, Mr. Ferris; No. 71, "Hurdle Racing," Sweibach, Paris, $41, Mr. Sheldon; No. 72, "Roadside Inn," and No. 73, "At the Stable," companions, Moreland, London, $41, Mr. Fanning; No. 74, "Monarch of the Glen," after Landseer, Morris, London, $40, Mr. Lewis; "Portrait—Lady Thorne," A. F. Tait, New-York, $20, Mr. Lewis; No. 76, "A Pet of King William of Prussia," unknown, $20, Mr. Ferris; No 77, "Lake Scene," Danby, Sr., London, $25; No. 78, "Landscape," Wilson, London, $30, Mr. Wallace; No. 79, "Keeping Guard," Van Willis, New-York, $16, Mr. Jones; No. 80, "Blackfriars Bridge and St. Paul's Cathedral," Wilson, Philadelphia, $80; No. 81, "An Early Call," E. Geraud, Paris, $16, Mr. Hawthorn; No. 82, "Bull's Head," Morris, London, $20, Mr. Ferris; No. 83, "Napoleon I.," unknown, $6, Mr. Brett; No. 84, "Scene in Palestine," unknown, $8, Mr. Fertis; No. 85, "Artist's Palette," Cropsey, New-York, $5, Mr. Fanning.

This concluded the first night's catalogue. The sale will be continued this and to-morrow evenings.

THE CHAPMAN COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.

The fine collection of paintings on view at the Leavitt Art Gallery has attracted much and deserved attention during the week, for the collection is not only one of the best ever exhibited here, but it contains many specimens of works by artists whose best productions are seldom, if ever, offered in the auction room. Such works as Epp's "Grandmother's Story," Zuber Buhler's "Happy Watchmaker," Piloty's "Après Vous Monsieur," Schlesinger's "Return from the Fair," and Sondermann's "Gossips," would, by themselves, form a collection of which any possessor might be proud, to say nothing of the many works by artists of less note. The foreign school of landscape artists is, too, strongly represented. One of the most charming Corots ever seen here is on view, together with a remarkably strong work by Theodore Rosseau, one by B. C. Koek-Koek, one by J. H. L. De Haas, a fair example of Oswald Achenbach, and smaller works by Calame, Lambinet, Van Wyngaerot, Grunnenwald, Hennings, Anastasi, Burnier, and others. Of our own school the principal examples are by Church, James M. Hart, Thomas L. Smith, and S. R. Gifford. Mr. Church's work represents an "Evening in New-England," with rock, water, foliage, and sky aglow, beneath the golden rays of a setting sun. Mr. James M. Hart's "Friends in Stormy Weather" is one of the strongest and best of his works, showing great improvement on his earlier efforts. Mr. Thomas L. Smith's "The Hunter's Home" is a fine example of his style. Simple in treatment, with the light and shade well massed, a strong foreground, a finely-painted middle distance, and a background fading into space, the composition is well worthy of the attention it has received both here and in more critical Boston. Mr. S. R. Gifford has one of his silvery Venetian scenes, and Mr. George H. Boughton, whom we scarcely know whether to characterize as belonging to the American or the English school, has two good works. The collection bears the test of daylight well. Those who are accustomed to see pictures under both natural and artificial lights know how much color is frequently altered by the latter, the cruder tones being softened down and a harmony being produced which entirely disappears when the paintings are critically examined in the searching light of a clear day. In this collection, however, there is hardly a picture which does not look better than it did by gas light, a proof of merit so far at least as color is concerned. The whole collection is to be sold without reserve on Monday and Tuesday evenings next, and the result of the sale will be in some measure a test of the question whether or not good pictures, selected with taste and judgment, will bring a paying price when sold by public auction.

AMUSEMENTS.

AID FOR THE BLIND.

The representation of "L'Ombre," for the benefit of the Home for the Destitute Blind, to which attention has already been directed, occurs at the Lexington Avenue Opera-house this evening. The original French version of Flotow's opera is to be sung by Messrs. Fritsch and Gilbert and Misses Benziger and Pike, the recital being under the direction of Signor Agramonte.

MR. GOLDBECK'S CONCERT.

Mr. Robert Goldbeck, who is well known as a composer and pianist, will give a concert at Steinway Hall to-morrow evening. With the exception of an air by Salvator Rosa, the programme will be made up of Mr. Goldbeck's works. It is to be interpreted by Misses Beebe and Finch, Mrs. W. N. Oliver, Messrs. Bush, Nilsen, Rockwood, Beckett, and Aiken, and a string quartet.

BRIEF MENTION.

In consequence, it is stated, of the indisposition of Miss Mobalbi, "Ernani" was not performed at the Academy last night. The season of opera can, therefore, be considered as ended....The general rehearsal prior to the last Philharmonic concert of this year's series, is set down for to-morow afternoon, and the concert itself may be attended Saturday evening....On the evening of Saturday week a special performance for the benefit of the children of the late Mr. Bryant will be given at the Academy of Music. It will be under the management of the members of the press, and there is reason to believe that it will be possessed of unusual attractiveness.

OBITUARY.

JOSEPH W. MOULTON.

Yesterday, at his residence at Roslyn, in Queens County, Long Island, died Joseph White Moulton, the historian and writer on law, in his eighty-sixth year. Mr. Moulton was born in June, 1789, at Stratford, in Connecticut, whence the family to which he belonged removed in his early life to Troy, in this State. He studied law, and was admitted to the Bar, after which he went to Buffalo, where he realized a moderate fortune by purchases of land in that part of the place which afterward became the principal seat of business. He then came to New-York, where he resided for a time, and in 1824 and 1826, in conjunction with J. V. N. Yates, published a *History of the State of New York.* This was merely the beginning of the history of the State, and was wholly occupied with the events of its early existence, for which Mr. Moulton made a laborious examination of the ancient archives and records at Albany. The researches of other men in the same direction have added very considerably to the materials gathered by Mr. Moulton, but he is entitled to the credit of being the pioneer in this path, and his history is justly regarded as a work of more than common merit. For some reason, however, he did not think proper to bring down his history to the later times, in which less patient research was required, but he afterward published, in 1849, *New-York as it was Seventy Years Ago,* and still later an historical treatise, entitled, *View of the City of Orange as it was in* 1673. He also published in 1829 and in the course of the three succeeding years a law book, in three volumes, octavo, with the title of *Chancery Practice.* For the greater part of the time within the last thirty or forty years he has lived in Roslyn, occupied in study, to which he was strongly inclined, his tastes leading him to historical researches and inquiries into the principles of general law. His disposition was kindly, his manners amiable, and his integrity without a blemish. He closed his life by a gradual and painless decay of the functions of life, and expired like one going to sleep.—*Evening Post.*

GEN. JOHN H. BELL.

Gen. John H. Bell died at his residence in this City on Tuesday, of consumption, at the age of thirty-six years. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in the Seventy-first Regiment in response to the first call for 75,000 men made by President Lincoln, and went through the thirty days' campaign with that regiment. He afterward accepted the position of Lieutenant in the Fifty-second Regiment, and remained with it through the greater part of the war. He was noted for his gallantry, and during the war was severely wounded eleven times. After the second battle of Antietam he was brevetted Brigadier General for gallant and meritorious conduct on the field. Gen. Bell was a member of the Masonic fraternity, the order of Elks, and the Grand Army of the Republic. The funeral will take place at the Church of the New Jerusalem, Thirty-fifth street, between Park and Fourth avenues.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL FORGERY.

IMITATIONS OF THE CHECKS OF MESSRS. COLGATE & CO.—ARREST OF TWO OPERATORS—CHECK-SIGNING AS A SCIENCE.

The attention of Detective Keiley, of the Central Office, was directed yesterday to the suspicious actions of two men who were going in and out of brokers' offices in the vicinity of Wall street. One of these men was known to the officer as Thomas Betts, alias C. J. Sprague, alias Charles Thompson. The other was a stranger. The detective finally saw them enter the banking house of Parker Handy & Co., No. 24 Nassau street, and, observing that they were trying to effect some negotiation with the Cashier, arrested them on their leaving the premises and conveyed them to the First Precinct Station-house and searched them. In the possession of Betts were found several checks purporting to have been signed by Colgate & Co., the well-known soap manufacturers, of Nos. 53 and 55 John street. The spaces for the amounts in these checks had been left blank, ready to be filled in as occasion might require. Upon inquiry, the detective learned that when the prisoners entered the office of Messrs. Parker Handy & Co., Betts said he desired to purchase $4,800 in gold. Not liking his looks, the Cashier said that his firm were only in the habit of transacting business with gentlemen to whom they were introduced, or who were well known in financial circles. Betts then handed the Cashier one of Mr. Colgate's cards. The card was rather dirty and greasy, confirming the Cashier's previous opinion, and he informed Betts that he would not transact any business with him, whereon Betts and his companion left. The prisoners were then brought before Superintendent Walling at the Central Office. Betts gave his age as forty years, his residence as Rahway, N. J., and his business as that of a speculator. His companion, who gave his name as John R. Immen, said he was employed on a railroad; that he was twenty-five years old, and resided at Waverly, N. J. Mr. Colgate was sent for, and it was speedily ascertained that the checks found in Betts' possession were forgeries, so well executed that Mr. Colgate found considerable difficulty in detecting them. The paper of the false checks was prepared and printed in exact imitation of Colgate & Co.'s genuine checks. It was evident that a genuine check of Colgate & Co. had been procured by the forgers, and the signature traced on the bogus checks by means of transfer-paper, and the transfer inked over. The prisoners were arraigned at the Tombs and remanded to Police Head-quarters, where they are now confined. Should the charge of forging the name of Mr. Colgate's firm fail, they will be charged with forging the United States revenue stamp on the checks, the penalty for which offense is ten years' imprisonment in any of the State Penitentiaries.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A PACKING-BOX FACTORY BURNED—TENEMENT HOUSES DAMAGED—LOSS, $70,000.

The packing-box factory of D. A. Youngs, Nos. 18 and 20 Worth street, was destroyed by fire yesterday evening. The building, a large five-story brick structure, is surrounded with poor tenement houses on three sides. Mr. Youngs some time since leased the building to Messrs. Reid & Co., lard manufacturers, of Washington street, between Jay and Harrison streets. They had already begun to move in, and had 1,000 empty lard firkins stored in the basement and on the top floor. The fire broke out about 6 o'clock, and originated in the engine-room, at the rear of the first floor. The flames spread with great rapidity, and in a few minutes enveloped the entire building. The structure itself, an old one, and built in a great measure of timber, soon began to show signs of falling, and a second and third alarm were sent out by Chief Engineer Bates. The first alarm brought out engines Nos. 7, 12, 27, and 31, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 8. The second alarm called for engines Nos. 6, 13, 29, and 30, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 9, and the third alarm brought to the scene engines Nos. 4, 9, and 32, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 6. The firemen answered the alarm with their usual promptitude and rendered good service. Owing to the character of the stock stored in the building, the heat was intense, and the smoke stifling. The flames from the burning building shot up high in the air, and were seen as far as Thirty-eighth street and Broadway. The firemen agreed in saying that it was the hottest fire that has occurred in this City for several years. At one time the firemen could not work in the street opposite the building, owing to the fierceness of the flames and the intensity of the heat. This soon had its effect on the building itself, and the side walls became warped and bulged. Chief Engineer Bates and Fire Commissioner Perley notified Capt. Caffrey to have the adjoining tenement-houses cleared immediately, as the walls were liable to fall at any moment. Capt. Caffrey, with Sergts. Oates, Haggerty, and De Shay, with great difficulty cleared the tenement-houses of their occupants, on several occasions having to use force in order to eject the tenants. This work had hardly been accomplished when with a thunderous crash the building fell, only two stories of the front wall remaining. The east wall in falling carried away portions of the rear of the tenement-houses Nos. 56, 60, 62, and 64 West Broadway. The rear wall fell over on two tenement-houses on Thomas street, which had been already vacated, and the west wall in falling wrecked a rear building in course of erection by Messrs. Garner & Co., dry goods merchants, of Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 Worth street. During the progress of the fire, the efforts of the firemen were solely directed toward saving the surrounding buildings. The lard firkins increased the heat of the fire to such a degree that the houses on the opposite side of Worth street were scorched and were in great danger of being burned. On the falling of the walls, James McGowan, of No. 7 Murray street, engineer of Engine Company No. 6, jumped from the roof of Garner & Co.'s extension, and received severe injuries. Commissioner Thomas S. Brennan, who came with an ambulance from Bellevue Hospital, on receiving the alarm conveyed McGowan to his residence. His injuries are not considered dangerous. The loss on the building is estimated at $20,000, and to stock and machinery, $15,000. Owing to the absence of Mr. Youngs, who is at his residence in Summit, N. J., the insurances could not be obtained. Messrs. Reid & Co., occupying the basement and fifth floor of the building, lost about $1,500; insured. The three tenement-houses, Nos. 60, 62, and 64 West Broadway, owned by John Purcell, were damaged about $15,000, insured for $9,500 in the Continental Insurance Company. Richard Kearney, occupying No. 64 West Broadway as a liquor store and dwelling, lost about $3,000 on stock and furniture; insured for $2,500 in the Peter Cooper Insurance Company. The extension building of Messrs. Garner & Co., Nos. 12, 14, and 16 Worth street, was damaged $5,000; insured. Messrs. Sampson & Moore, Nos. 23 and 25 Worth street, lost $150 on building by scorching and water. Low, Harriman & Co., Nos. 15 and 17 Worth street, lost $500 by fire and water. William Barnett, blacksmith, occupying No. 19 Worth street, had his premises damaged $50. J. Grossman, picture-frame maker, occupying part of first floor of No. 60 West Broadway, lost $500 on stock, and Nunnery & Fort, plumbers, occupying the remainder of the floor, lost $500; insured for $1,000 in a Hartford company. Robert Turley, occupying the basement, lost $250; insured for $500. The rear tenement house, No. 56 West Broadway, owned by Jacob Aaron, was damaged $2,000 by the falling of the east wall. The three-story brick tenement-houses Nos. 42 and 44 Thomas street, occupied by George Weathersby and Gabriel Augier, were damaged $2,000 each by the falling of the rear wall. Police Commissioners Matsell and Voorhis were present during the progress of the fire. Capt. Caffrey, of the Fifth Precinct, had under his command reserves from the Third, Fourth, Sixth, and Eighth Precincts, and rendered material aid to the firemen by keeping back the immense crowd gathered to see the fire.

OTHER FIRES.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the works of the Eastern Manufacturing Company, corner of Second street and Second avenue, Elizabeth, N. J. The place is used for the manufacture of oil-cloths, and the fire originated in the japanning-room, whence it rapidly spread to other parts of the building until the whole structure was completely enveloped in flames. All the efforts of the Fire Department proved futile, and in a short time the entire building was destroyed. Some of the adjoining buildings caught fire several times from the flying sparks, but the flames were extinguished. The loss is estimated at $100,000, on which there is $25,000 insurance in Newark and New-York companies. Twenty-five men are thrown out of employment.

A fire broke out at an early hour yesterday morning on the first floor of No. 258 Mott street, in a "bucket shop," known as "The Morgue," occupied by Thomas Ryan. Damage to stock and fixtures, $200; fully insured. Jane Garland, aged sixty, in endeavoring to make her escape from the building, fell down stairs and broke her right leg. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

A fire yesterday morning in a new tenement block on Valley street, Manchester, N. H., owned by Messrs. Bean and Higgins, caused a loss of $5,000; insurance, $2,000 in the North British Company, and $2,000 in the Liverpool, London and Globe Company. The fire was caused by a defective flue.

The old hotel in East Lexington, Mass., long known as Cutler's, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Most of the furniture was saved, but the loss on household property was $500. On the building the loss was $6,000.

Shortly after 11 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the oyster saloon and dwelling of Aaron Van Name, No. 474 Grand street, causing $2,000 damage to stock and furniture; no insurance.

A brick block on Duke street, in St. Catharines, Ontario, owned by William Duck, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss about $20,000; partly insured.

Two houses and a barn, belonging to D. B. Patrick, on East Ash street, at Waltham, Mass., were destroyed by fire yesterday. Total loss, $7,000; insured for $4,500.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

EMINENT PERSONS AT MOODY AND SANKEY'S REVIVAL MEETING.

LONDON, April 21.—The Duchess of Sutherland and the Duke and Duchess of St. Albans were present to-day at the revival services in the Haymarket, which were conducted by Messrs. Moody and Sankey.

M. CHEVALIER, THE FRENCH ECONOMIST, MAKES A SPEECH IN FAVOR OF FREE TRADE.

LONDON, April 21.—The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce gave a dinner this evening in honor of its guest, M. Michel Chevalier, the celebrated French economist. M. Chevalier, in reply to a complimentary toast, made a speech, in which he dwelt on the benefits of free trade. He expressed his admiration at the extraordinary progress made by the United States. A nation, he said, so anxious to possess all improvements in public and private life, so eminent for its love of liberty could not long remain bound to the protective system. Protection was, M. Chevalier continued, repugnant to a progressive policy; it checked the growth of trade, and restricted the liberties of producer and consumer. He especially pointed out the inconsistency of the Americans in imposing duties on foreign grain, while they attempted to inundate the grain markets of Europe with their products.

GERMANY.

RELATIONS OF THE EMPIRE WITH LUXEMBURG.

LONDON, April 21.—It is rumored that Prince Bismarck has addressed a note to Luxemburg similar to that first sent to Belgium.

FRANCE.

PROBABILITIES OF PRESIDENT THIERS' ELECTION TO THE SENATE.

PARIS, April 21.—The *Moniteur* says that there is no doubt that President Thiers will be elected to the Senate by many departments, and may possibly be chosen to preside over that body, in which event he will, it is believed, hold the position for life.

MARINE DISASTER.

ABANDONMENT OF THE BARK EDWIN H. KINGMAN—RESCUE OF THE CREW.

LONDON, April 21.—The bark Edwin H. Kingman, from Howland's Island, for Liverpool, was abandoned at sea in a sinking condition. The crew was rescued by the ship Carricksbrook Castle, from San Francisco, and landed at Queenstown to-day.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

EPSOM SPRING MEETING—THE GREAT METROPOLITAN STAKES WON BY HAMPTON—THE FAVORITE FIFTH AT THE CLOSE.

LONDON, April 21.—The Great Metropolitan Stakes was the principal event of to-day's racing at the Epsom Spring Meeting. Out of thirty-six acceptances ten horses started, with Bugle March favorite at four to one, while seven to one was laid against Hampton, ten to one against Temple Bar, and twenty to one against Roseblush. Hampton, one of the lightest weights accepting, won the race, Temple Bar, who was similarly weighted, taking second place, and Roseblush third. The favorite, Bugle March, was fifth. The following is a summary of the race:

THE GREAT METROPOLITAN STAKES (HANDICAP.)—Twenty-five sovereigns each, 15 sovereigns forfeit, and only 5 sovereigns if declared by Feb. 2, with 200 sovereigns added; the owner of the second horse to receive 50 sovereigns out of the stakes; the winner of the handicap, after the publication of the weights (Jan. 28,) to carry 5 pounds; of any two handicaps, or of the City and Subscription Handicap, 10 pounds extra; closed with 50 subscribers, 14 of whom pay 5 sovereigns each; about two miles and a quarter, to start at the winning chair.

The highest weight accepting being 119 pounds, it was raised to 124 pounds.

Mr. James Nightingall's br. c. Hampton, 3 years, by Lord Clifden, dam Lady Langden, 82 pounds........ 1

Lord Aylesbury's ch. c. Temple Bar, 3 years, by Trumpeter, dam Boundarg, 82 pounds........ 2

Mr. Martin's ch. m. Rosebush, aged, by Commotion, dam Greenwich Fair, 95 pounds........ 3

Lord Bradford's ch. f. Bugle March, 4 years, by Trumpeter, dam Quick March, 93 pounds..... 0

THE MINING TROUBLES.

THE MINERS CAST A NEGATIVE VOTE ON THE PROPOSITIONS OF MR. WALSH, THEIR LEADER—THE STRIKE PROLONGED.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., April 21.—At the meeting of the grand branch of the Mechanics and Workingmen's Benevolent Association, (the railroad employes' association) held here to-day, it was resolved not to dissolve the coalition with the Miners' Union, but to continue to act in sympathy with that body. This, however, does not disprove the fact heretofore telegraphed you that the whole association is rapidly falling to pieces. The meeting of the Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Association to-morrow, called by the secret circular published in THE TIMES to-day, will be a delegate meeting to report the vote already taken by the different branches of the order on the proposition contained in the circular. This vote has been cast nearly or quite unanimously in the negative, contrary to expectation, and the strike is thus prolonged indefinitely. It is said that Walsh's object in sending out the circular was to disprove the statement that a majority of the miners were in favor of resuming work. He has carried his point, but it is said here to-night that the members of the Miners' Union failed to see his real object, and express great indignation at the tone of the circular, and that an effort will be made at the meeting to-morrow to pass a vote of censure on him. The report lacks confirmation, but it is understood that there is much difference of opinion with regard to the circular. It is now expected that the strike will last for a long time—how long will depend very much upon the success met with by committees, which have been sent out to the trades unions of the large cities, and to the Grangers and others in the West to solicit aid for the strike. Meetings were held at Hazleton yesterday and to-day, at which the plan of a more thorough organization of the miners of Schuylkill and Lehigh was adopted. An organization was effected and a movement set on foot to draw on the men of the Lackawanna region, and especially the Hyde Park miners, who are conceded to hold the key to successful combination of all the coal fields.

AN OUTRAGE AT HAZLETON.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., April 21.—On the night of April 9 Edward Maher, one of the Philadelphia special police, who was acting as fireman at Leisenring's Breaker No. 4, in Hazleton, was attacked by four men. A pistol was placed at his head, and his life threatened if he did not quit work. Upon his promise to do so he was released, and the next morning, from the description he gave, Condy McCool was arrested. In the Court of Quarter Sessions, before Judge Harding, to-day, he was found guilty of assault and battery upon Maher. A motion for a new trial was made and sentence deferred.

MINES IN THE CLEARFIELD REGION WORKING WITH REDUCED FORCE.

OSCEOLA, Clearfield County, Penn., April 21.—The mines in this region are all working with reduced force at the old rate, namely, fifty cents per ton. A great many of the miners are leaving for other points to seek employment.

A BALLOON ACCIDENT.

BERLIN, N. J., April 21.—Prof. Donaldson, who made a balloon ascension in Philadelphia this afternoon, is at Cake's Hotel, in this place. After leaving Philadelphia the balloon sailed in a southerly direction. About 5:50 P. M. Donaldson landed at Ateo, N. J., and the balloon became so unmanageable that he was obliged to cut the basket away from the balloon proper in order to save it. The main part of the balloon reascended and was lost. The upper currents of air were very cold; so cold in fact that the mineral heater taken along by the aeronaut was frozen.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 22—1 A. M.—Generally clear and cold weather prevails in the districts north of Tennessee and North Carolina, with northerly winds and increased pressure. Rain continues in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, with northerly winds and lower temperature. The barometer continues high in the North-west, with easterly winds and fair weather. The rivers have risen at Yankton and Evansville, and fallen at Leavenworth, Memphis, Paducah, and Marietta.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, the Middle States, and the lower lake region, cold and generally clear weather will continue, with northerly to westerly winds and stationary or falling barometer.

For the upper lake region and the Ohio Valley, generally clear and cool weather, with north-east to south-east winds, and continued high barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and the Lower Missouri Valleys, increasing cloudiness, easterly to southerly winds, slowly rising temperature and continued high barometer during the day.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States and Tennessee, cooler and generally cloudy weather with north to east winds, rising barometer, and rain from Mississippi eastward to the Atlantic coast.

The Mississippi River will fall slowly.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	41°	27°	3:30 P. M.	53°	46°
6 A. M.	42°	26°	6 P. M.	47°	40°
9 A. M.	50°	31°	9 P. M.	43°	30°
12 M.	52°	39°	12 M.	40°	28°

Average temperature yesterday........33¾°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year........46°

IMPEDED TRAVEL ON THE PLAINS.

OMAHA, Neb., April 21.—The Union Pacific Railroad is now in a passable condition with the exception of about six miles between Lawrence and Green River, over which transfer is being made by teams. This method will be necessary for a week or more. One train coming east, having on board 150 passengers, transferred yesterday afternoon, will reach here to-morrow afternoon. The train delayed at Laramie will arrive at the transfer point this evening. Another train, going west, delayed at Cheyenne, left there this morning, and will transfer to-morrow morning. The delayed emigrant trains are being worked westward as fast as possible. The company hope to start all the first-class trains to-morrow. They are considerably embarrassed on account of a scarcity of cars, but will receive twenty-six from New-York by Saturday or Sunday, which will partly relieve them. They hope to get all the delayed passengers off the road by the middle of next week.

THE COAL DEALERS AND THE READING RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—At the meeting of the Legislative Committee to-day, to investigate the charges brought by the retail coal dealers against the Reading Railroad and the Reading Coal and Iron Company, President Gowen, of the railroad company, presented a protest declaring that the act of the Assembly under which the committee claim to act as a Committee of Investigation is unconstitutional, but at the same time he has been instructed to appear before the committee and answer all questions. At the same time he protested against private parties appearing before the committee, except as witnesses. Mr. Hancock, for the coal dealers, asked for an adjournment of two weeks. It was finally agreed that the committee should meet to-morrow to examine the charters of the two companies, and then adjourn until May 4, when their testimony would be taken.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT TO GO TO BOSTON.

BOSTON, April 21.—A committee from the Seventh Regiment of the New-York State National Guard were in this city yesterday, and made arrangements for the entertainment of 600 of the regiment on the 17th of June. The regiment will arrive on the morning of the 17th and will return on the evening of the 18th. The committee were entertained by the Somerset Club while here.

PARRICIDE IN INDIANA.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., April 21.—On Saturday night, at St. Paul, ten miles from this place, an affray occurred between James Maudlove and his son Daniel, during which the son, who was under the influence of whisky, fired three shots from a revolver, the first missing, the second entering his father's left arm, and the third striking him on the left side between the second and lower ribs, from the effects of which he died this morning. The son was arrested soon after, and taken to jail at Greenburg. Intense excitement prevails, and fears are entertained that the young man will be taken out and lynched.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, April 21.—In the billiard tournament at this place last night Parker beat Hoa, Burleigh beat Shaw, and Carter beat Maggiol.

In the tournament this afternoon Miller defeated Hoa; Parker beat Rhines, and Shaw defeated Hening. In the ninth inning Shaw scored 86.

THEFT OF PUBLIC MONEY IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 21.—Ex Treasurer Parker was arrested yesterday on a charge of embezzling $28,000 of the sinking fund money of the State. He has not yet procured bail.

STEAMER ON FIRE OFF CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 21.—A dispatch from Santa Barbara reports that a large steamer is burning, and is firing minute guns, about ten miles from the shore. No particulars have yet been obtained.

CROPS IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 21.—The weather and crop reports received this evening from the coast counties and the southern portions of the State, represent that the grain is in fair condition. Advices from the San Joaquin Valley are less favorable. The crops there are suffering for want of rain.

SPECIAL MAIL FACILITIES.

Arrangements have been made by which additional mails for New-York, Philadelphia, Washington and the South will be dispatched by the Shore Line express, which leaves Boston at 11:45 A. M., and reaches New-York at 7:20 P. M., in time to connect with the night mail from New-York for Washington and the South. By this means letters posted in Boston at 11 A. M., the time fixed for closing the mail, will reach Philadelphia and Washington on the following morning, as early as the mail now leaving Boston at 8:30 A. M., and will therefore be a great convenience to the business community in that city. The arrangement is due to the exertions of Postmaster Burt, who has been endeavoring to secure it for the past two years.

EXPRESS PACKAGE SCALE.

Fairbanks' Express Package Scale, especially designed for the wants of all merchants who avail themselves of the very favorable rates offered by the Adams Express Company for the forwarding of all packages not exceeding five pounds in weight. For sale by Fairbanks & Co., No. 311 Broadway.—*Tribune.*

POMEROY'S PATENT RUPTURE BELTS and BAND TRUSSES, No. 744 Broadway, N. Y. By far the best in use.—*Advertisement.*

The Signs of Health.

Health invariably declares itself by visible signs. A person with a sallow, haggard visage, and attenuated frame, may declare that he is "in perfect health," but, if he does, don't believe him, for he is not. His looks belie him, and his asseveration is mere bravado. Few persons, except hypochondriacs, desire to be thought unwell. A fresh complexion, a clear eye, a happy expression, and an absence of leanness, indicate that their possessor enjoys good digestion, sound sleep, and a vigorous circulation, three essentials of health which are fortunately not beyond the reach of invalids. The surest medium for their attainment is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which, by purifying the blood, banish sallowness, and by promoting perfect digestion and sound sleep, keep the body well nourished, and impart to the face the placid expression indicative of a clear and unwearied mind. The BITTERS are far more conducive to good looks than any cosmetic that ever humbugged the credulous.

The Pearly Substance

of the teeth is brittle. SOZODONT, composed exclusively of hygienic vegetable elements, and containing no solvent, is the only article which, while whitening the enamel, preserves its soundness.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st.

WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815. No branch offices.

Trees and Shrubs.—R. B. PARSONS & CO., Flushing, N. Y., offer these, both Deciduous and Ever green, in great variety. Catalogues free.

Physicians know that Iron is a remarkable medicine. The PERUVIAN SYRUP is a preparation of iron.

Lundborg's Perfumes Are like natural flowers and bouquets.

Thanks "From the Depths of the Heart."

WELLINGTON, Lorain County, Ohio, Aug. 24, 1874.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: Your medicines, Golden Medical Discovery, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, have proved of the greatest service to me. Six months ago no one thought that I could possibly live long. I had a complication of diseases—scrofula, manifesting itself in eruptions and great blotches on my head, that made such sores that I could not have my hair combed without causing me much suffering; also causing swollen glands, tonsils enlarged, enlarged or "thick neck," and large and numerous boils. I also suffered from a terrible chronic catarrh, and in fact I was so diseased that life was a burden to me. I had tried many doctors with no benefit. I finally procured one half dozen bottles of your Golden Medical Discovery and one dozen Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and commenced their use. At first I was badly discouraged, but after taking four bottles of the Discovery I began to improve, and when I had taken the remaining I was *well.* In addition to the use of Discovery I applied a solution of iodine to the goitre, or thick neck, as you advise in pamphlet wrapping, and it entirely disappeared. Your Discovery is certainly the most wonderful blood medicine ever invented. I thank God and you, from the depths of my heart, for the great good it has done me. Very gratefully,

MRS. L. CHAFFEE.

Most medicines which are advertised as blood purifiers and liver medicines contain either mercury, in some form, or potassium and iodine variously combined. All of these agents have strong tendency to break down the blood corpuscles, and debilitate and otherwise permanently injure the human system, and should therefore be discarded. Dr. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY, on the other hand, being composed of the fluid extracts of native plants, barks, and roots, will in no case produce injury, its effects being strengthening and curative only. Sarsaparilla, which used to enjoy quite a reputation as a blood purifier, is a remedy of thirty years ago, and may well give place, as it is doing, to the more positive and valuable vegetable alteratives which later medical investigation and discovery have brought to light. In Scrofula or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammation, Mercurial affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, and Sore Eyes, as in all other blood diseases, DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY has shown its great remedial powers, curing the most obstinate and intractable cases. Sold by all dealers in medicines.

Ladies', Misses', Gents', and Boys' Boots, SHOES, and GAITERS. All styles and prices. Patronize MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union square.

Trees and Plants.—S. B. PARSONS & SONS, near Kissena Station, Flushing, N. Y.

MARRIED.

BLACK—WITHERBEE.—At the Brick Church, 5th av. and 37th st., April 20, by Rev. Lewis Francis, assisted by Rev. J. O. Murray, D. D., ROBERT C. BLACK, and MARY GRACE, daughter of S. H. Witherbee, Esq.

CECIL—HUNTER.—On Tuesday, April 20, at Trinity Church, Newark, by Rev. William W. Newton, FRANK F. CECIL, of New-York, to HELEN A., daughter of R. M. Hunter, Esq.

DE STUERS—CAREY.—On Tuesday, 25th April, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. Dr. McGlynn, ALPHONSE DE STUERS, Chargé d'Affaires of the Netherlands, to MARGARET LAURA, daughter of John and Alida Carey, and granddaughter of William B. Astor, Esq.

DEVOE—WILKIN.—On Wednesday, April 21, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. John Cotton Smith, assisted by Rev. W. T. Egbert, WILLIAM B. DEVOE, of New-York, to MARION M., youngest daughter of the late George Wilkin, of Liverpool, England.

☞ English papers please copy.

DUNKIN—PLANT.—April 21, 1875, at East Orange, N. J., by Rev. H. S. Bishop, Rector of Christ Church, JOHN T. DUNKIN and MARY H. PLANT.

FETTE—POLHEMUS.—April 15, at the North Reformed Church, Newark, N. J., by Rev. O. E. Cobb, of Flushing, Long Island, W. ELIOT FETTE, of Boston, to ELIZA H., daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Polhemus, of Newark.

GARCZYNSKI—REDINGTON.—On Wednesday, April 21, at the residence of his Honor the Mayor, RODOLPHE E. GARCZYNSKI to CAROLINE G., daughter of Judge Isaac Redington, of Maine.

GURLEY—WALTON.—On Monday, April 19, by Rev. James Millett, WALTER J. GURLEY, M. D., to EMILY WALTON, both of this City. No cards.

KIP—HARRIS.—At St. Thomas' Church, on April 20, by the Rector, Rev. William F. Morgan, D. D., KITTIE E., daughter of Mr. John R. Harris, to WILLIAM W. KIP.

KLINE—GARDINER.—At the residence of the bride's parents, in Amsterdam, N.Y., on the evening of Wednesday, April 14, 1875, by Rev. Henry L. Teller, assisted by Rev. M. S. Goodale, D. D., WILLIAM J. KLINE, editor of the Amsterdam *Democrat,* to EMILY, only daughter of L. Y. Gardiner, Esq.

MANIERRE—EDSON.—On Tuesday, April 20, by Rev. James M. Ludlow, D. D., WILLIAM R. MANIERRE, of Chicago, Ill., to JULIA O. EDSON, daughter of Mrs. James T. Lenox, of Albany, N. Y.

MOODY—BOGUE.—On Wednesday, April 21, 1875, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. H. M. Storrs, HORACE J. MOODY, of Canton, N. Y., to ELLEN M. BOGUE, daughter of George C. Bogue, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞ *Evening Post* please copy.

REED—EBY.—On the 20th inst., by Right Rev. Bishop Stevens, Miss SARAH E., younger daughter of E. C. Eby, Esq., of Philadelphia, to Mr. G. E. WEBSTER REED, son of Samuel G. Reed, Esq., of Boston. No cards.

WARD—LOWTHER.—On Thursday, April 15, at Church of Incarnation, by Rev. C. T. Ward, GEORGE WHITFIELD WARD to ADDIE, daughter of Charles Lowther, Esq.

DIED.

AITKIN.—On Tuesday, April 20, SUSIE, wife of Samuel S. Aitkin, and daughter of the late Wm. Harrison.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 319 West 22d st., on Thursday, April 22, at 11 A. M.

ARNOLD.—April 20, PAULINE, wife of Richard Arnold, and daughter of the late Noel J. Bicar, of Brooklyn.

The funeral will take place from Trinity Chapel, on Friday, the 23d inst., at 10 A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

BELL.—In West Darien, Conn., April 19, 1875, JAMES BELL, aged 91 years and 6 months.

Funeral will take place to-day, at Presbyterian Church, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited. Carriages will be at the Noroton Depot on arrival of 12 o'clock train from New-York.

BELL.—On Tuesday, April 20, Gen. JOHN H. BELL, aged 36 of consumption.

Funeral services at the New-Jerusalem Church, 35th st., between Park and 4th avs., Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock. His relatives and friends are invited to attend.

☞ The comrades of Phil. Kearny Post, No. 8, G. A. R., will notice the death of Comrade JOHN H. BELL. They are requested to meet to attend the funeral at New Jerusalem Church, 35th st., near 4th av., Thursday, at 10 A. M. J. H. STEVENS, Commandant.

W. B. VAN HOUTEN, Adjutant.

BLEECKER.—Wednesday morning, April 21, at his residence, No. 150 2d av., RICHARD W. BLEECKER, in the 54th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at Trinity Church on Friday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

BROWNING.—On Wednesday, April 21, ELIZA S., wife of John H. Browning, and daughter of John W. Hull, of Stonington, Conn.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 7 East 48th st., on Saturday, 24th inst., at 1 P. M.

HEISSENBUTTEL.—On Monday, April 19, 1875, EMMA A., daughter of William and Maria C. Heissenbuttel, aged 9 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the parents, No. 207 Bergen street, Brooklyn, on Friday, April 23, at 2 o'clock.

HEYBERGER.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at the residence of his father-in-law, John E. Cammeyer, WILLIAM H. HEYBERGER, in the 35th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HODGES.—At Washington, D. C., on the 20th inst., Hon. S. H. HODGES.

HODGMAN.—On Tuesday, April 20, MARTHA ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Dr. Abbott and Martha E. Hodgman, in her 16th year.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 141 East 38th st., on Friday, the 23d inst., at 1 P. M. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn by the 2:30 P. M. train.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

MAGIE.—At Detroit, Mich., April 18, MARIA MAGIE, widow of the late David Magie, of New-York.

Interment at Elizabeth, N. J.

MOULTON.—At Roslyn, Long Island, on Tuesday, April 20, JOSEPH W. MOULTON, aged 86 years.

Funeral at Trinity Church, Roslyn, on Friday, 23d inst., at 1 P. M. Cars leave Hunter's Point at 10 A. M.; and return at 4 P. M.

PATERSON.—In Paris, April 20, 1875, LILLIAS, widow of the late Wm. Paterson, of Newark, N. J.

POST.—At Westbury, on Fourth day, Fourth month, 21st, LYDIA T., wife of Edmund Post.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from Friends' Meeting House, Westbury, Long Island, on Seventh day, the 24th inst., at 11:30 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot to meet the train that leaves Hunter's Point at 10 o'clock A. M.

PRYER.—At New-Rochelle, on Sunday, April 18, JOHN PRYER, formerly of this City, aged 73 years.

The funeral services will be held at the house of his son, Dr. Wm. C. Pryer, at New-Rochelle, on Thursday, April 22, at 11:30 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 10:10 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the New-Rochelle station.

RYDER.—On Monday evening, 19th inst., EDWARD J. RYDER, in the 39th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 461 8th av., on Thursday, 22d April, at 1 o'clock.

SHIPLEY.—On Tuesday, at the residence of his brother-in-law, W. J. Pollock, No. 4 West 27th st., EDDY SHIPLEY, only son of the late Robert and Margaret E. Shipley, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the Church of the Incarnation, Madison av. and 35th st., on Friday, the 23d inst., at 10 A. M. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood. Members of Company C, Seventh Regiment, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral.

WOOD.—At Huntington, Long Island, on the morning of the 19th inst., HENRY SCUDDER WOOD, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral at the residence of his father, William W. Wood, Esq., at Huntington, on Thursday, 22d inst., at 1 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Huntington Station upon the arrival of the Long Island Railroad train leaving Hunter's Point at 10 A. M., and leaving Huntington to return at 4 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO CLEANSE AND WHITEN THE TEETH, USE BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

THE MOST ENDURING MEMORY OF childhood clings to the nauseous worm medicines then abounding. Even now the writer seems to taste the disgusting compounds. But BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or Worm Lozenges, which are so powerful and so popular, are pleasant to the taste, and do their work speedily and thoroughly.

BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT, which has wrought such wonders, is a purely vegetable preparation. It cures Cramp in the limbs and stomach, Rheumatism, Dysentery, Toothache, Sore Throat, Bilious Colic, Cholera, Colds, Burns, Chapped Hands, and all kindred maladies.

DINNER TO HON. CARL SCHURZ.

This dinner will take place at Delmonico's, 14th st., corner 5th av., on TUESDAY, April 27. Applications for tickets will be received by the following gentlemen: Mr. S. G. Ward, No. 52 Wall st.; Mr. Cyrus W. Field, No. 88 Liberty st.; Mr. Howard Potter, No. 59 Wall st.; Mr. F. C. Barlow, No. 21 Park row; Mr. R. B. Minturn, No. 78 South st., and Mr. Arthur G. Sedgwick, No. 5 Beekman st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUPERB WORKS OF ART

BY RENOWNED HOME AND FOREIGN ARTISTS,

Belonging to MR. HENRY T. CHAPMAN, JR.,

Now on exhibition, day and evening, at the LEAVITT ART ROOMS, No. 817 Broadway, and to be sold by auction without reserve on the evenings of MONDAY and TUESDAY, 26th and 27th.

The finest private collection of art works that has ever been offered at public auction in this City.—*New York Herald.*

The collection may be briefly and truthfully characterized as by far the best that has been offered in the auction-room this season, and one of the best that has ever been disposed of in this City.—*New-York Times.*

SPECIAL. TO PROMOTE THE CONVENIENCE OF BUYERS SEATS FOR THE SALE WILL BE RESERVED AND TICKETS ISSUED ON APPLICATION TO

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostrate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty page 12mo pamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author, and proprietor, free to any address. Letters from physicians and others of hopeless cases cured sent. Depot and reception rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

BARTLETT'S IMPROVED BOULEVARD AND STREET LAMPS.

The latest improvement, substituting solid porcelain reflecters in place of painted or enameled iron; secures a reflector of undimmed lustre. Property owners truly say, "nothing for the money adds so much to the appearance of the streets or city." Street size, $5; Boulevard, $6 50. Reflectors, $1 50 each. Discount to the trade. Factory salesroom, No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince st., New-York.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 37 NASSAU ST.—THIS DAY, at 10:30 o'clock, Great sale of household furniture, removed from storage warehouse. Carpets, bedroom suits, parlor suits, oil-cloths, refrigerators, crockery-ware, glass-ware silver-ware, table linen, bed linen, &c.

On SATURDAY, at No. 37 Nassau st., Assignee's sale of carpets. About 2,500 yards velvet, Brussels, Moquet, and ingrain carpets.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, April 24, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On WEDNESDAY at 12 M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 5, 6, and 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

A.—RUPTURE AND PHYSICAL DEFORMITIES successfully treated by Dr. S. N. MARSH, (principal of the late firm of Marsh & Co.) at his old office, No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church. No connection with any other office in this City.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

A.—SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS, BELTS, Knee-caps, Abdominal Supporters, Suspensory Bandages, Shoulder-braces, and Crutches at MARSH'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey st. Lady in attendance.

DICK'S ENCYCLOPEDIA OF 6,422 RECEIPTS and PROCESSES. PRICE, $5. Sent free of postage. Specimen Index sent free.

DICK & FITZGERALD, Publishers, No. 18 Ann st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MACREADY'S REMINISCENCES.

With Selections from his Diaries and Correspondence. Edited by Sir FREDERICK POLLOCK, Bart., one of his Executors. With Four Portraits engraved by Jeens. 1 vol. 12mo, pp. xvi., 750. $2 50.

The Athenæum.

It deserves to be a successful enterprise, for the work has not merely a dramatic, but a general interest; it not only vividly relates old experiences, it enforces much valuable teaching. * * * The whole forms one of the most interesting, and, in many respects, valuable records of artistic and social life, as well as of the personal inward man. There is nothing omitted that a reader has a right to look for in such a record, as regards the history of the stage and the home life of the actor.

London Morning Post.

Throughout his life, by an unwearied pressing forward to a high ideal of his art, and by trying to live as a Christian and a gentleman, Macready was an honor to his profession, and his reminiscences will be read with delight by all who can admire the earnest consistency of such a life, spent as it was in ennobling a calling at all times arduous, and often regarded both with prejudice and dislike.

The Academy.

It is a chronicle tinged constantly with strong feeling; full of the appreciation of a mind vigorous and cultivated, and sympathetic too, for whatever was best in dramatic literature and dramatic performance. And we cannot leave this chronicle, so pregnant, so full, so revealing as to its author's mind, without having, at the same time, a character. And it is in giving us a great actor's character, as well as the story of a career—and giving that character firmly, definitely, fully—that the main interest of the work will be found to consist, by those at least who, in the record of a life, want not the petty and chance facts for their own sake, but "incidents in the development of a soul." * * * "Macready's Reminiscences" abound in valuable criticism and interesting record.

Saturday Review.

Few more interesting or instructive autobiographies have been published. * * * The editor has performed his task with great judgment and care, and it is not the least of his merits that he has caused the volumes to be furnished with a full table of contents and an accurate index.

The Observer.

These volumes are replete with interesting matter, they abound in personal and artistic sketches of great value.

Manchester (England) Examiner.

It possesses a powerful, a profoundly human and even tragic interest, not surpassed by any of the numerous recent important contributions to biographical literature.

The London Graphic.

A very valuable book, which everybody may read with interest and with profit. The actor will here find the candid, straightforward life-story of a man who adorned the dramatic profession, not only by his talents, but by his firm religious principles, and he will see a practical illustration of the maxim that there is no royal road to success, and that genius chiefly consists, as has been aptly said, in the art of taking immense pains, while the non-professional reader will, even if he does not care for a vivid picture of the provincial stage as it existed early in the century, follow with eagerness the successive steps of the great tragedian's career, the tale being interspersed with many suggestive anecdotes, and with glimpses of various people of celebrity now almost all departed.

"Macready's Reminiscences" is for sale by all booksellers, or will be sent by mail on receipt of price, by

MACMILLAN & CO., Publishers,
No. 21 Astor place,
New-York.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

HOURS OF CHRISTIAN DEVOTION.

Translated from the German of

A. THOLUCK, D. D.,

BY ROBERT MENZIES, D. D.

One vol., crown 8vo, cloth, $3.

This volume is the outgrowth of the meditations of its devout author during what he himself terms "very grave hours" of his life. It gives a view of the development of the Christian life in both its inward and outward sides, and there breathes through it a tenderness and spirituality which must find a response in every Christian's heart. The universality of the devotional, and the fact that it finds fitting expressions in Dr. Tholuck's meditations, are indicated by the wide popularity which this volume has enjoyed, not only in Germany, but in France and Great Britain. It must prove equally acceptable to the Christian public of this country, irrespective of denomination.

New and cheap edition of
HEADLEY'S
SACRED MOUNTAINS, CHARACTERS,
AND SCENES
IN THE HOLY LAND.
By Rev. J. T. HEADLEY,

Author of "Napoleon and His Marshals," "Washington and His Generals," &c.

One vol., 12mo, cloth, with numerous illustrations, $2.

For sale by all booksellers. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of the price, by the publishers,

SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
Nos. 743 and 745 Broadway, New-York.

"TWO ORPHANS WALTZ"—BY H. TISSINGTON—The gem of the season! Embellished with portraits of Miss Claxton and Miss Blanchard, and with scenes from the play; pronounced by all the most successful piece of the day. Price 75 cents.—Sold by all music dealers. Copies mailed.—Published by C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of this association will be held at Republican Hall on THURSDAY, April 22, at 7 P. M., to elect a delegate to the Central Committee in place of James McAfee, resigned. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.

GEORGE BLISS, President.

KNOX MCAFEE, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting THIS EVENING at Head-quarters, in the church in 50th st., near 8th av., at 8 o'clock. JOEL W. MASON, President.

GEORGE W. CREGIER, Secretary.

OUTRAGE IN CINCINNATI.

AN INFERNAL MACHINE PLACED IN THE VESTIBULE OF A CHURCH.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, April 29.

As is the usual custom in Catholic churches in this city, a large number of devout believers in that faith visit the churches on Saturday evening to receive absolution. At 9 o'clock on Saturday night about 100 persons were assembled in St. Xavier's Church, on Sycamore street, for that purpose. Two young men, Thomas Collins and John Dudley, having received the rite, were retiring from the church through the vestibule, when their attention was attracted by smoke issuing from beneath a pile of empty sacks, in which cement or plaster had been packed for use in the construction of the elegant new stone tower—the highest in America—now being built by M. Finnegan & Son upon contract. The young men proceeded to investigate the cause of the smoke, and on removing the sacks a bright blaze shot up into their faces. The flame proceeded from a small basket, in which were packed two sponges saturated with kerosene, a lot of cotton batting, also soaked with coal-oil, and in the midst of the inflammable material, five tin cans, each containing about a pound of powder. It is not to be supposed that the young gentleman knew the cans contained gunpowder, for Mr. Dudley immediately took the burning basket by the handle, and threw it out into the street. It alighted on the sidewalk, in front of the engine-shed built in the street, and exploded with a terrific noise. The noise was heard at the Four's Engine-house, a square distant, and the blaze of the cotton, saturated with coal-oil, gave the firemen the impression that the engine-shed had exploded, and that the shed was on fire. They brought a hose-reel immediately to the spot, but by the time they reached it the fire had burned out. An examination of the contents of the basket showed that four of the powder cans had exploded, and that one was still intact. It contained about a pound of ordinary blasting-powder, and was such a can as laborers generally use to carry coffee in their dinner-baskets. Besides this there was an ordinary half-gallon coal-oil can, partly filled with oil that had not been burned. Great excitement was raised in the neighborhood. The persons inside the church rushed into the street, and a large crowd from the thickly-settled neighborhood soon congregated. All sorts of rumors were set in motion, but no person was able to give any reasonable explanation of the mysterious affair.

DAMAGE DONE IN VIRGINIA.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* of Tuesday morning, 20th inst., says: "The cold wave has come and gone, but it has left in its wake the blighted evidences of its destructive power. We fear that great damage has been done. From all that we can learn, everything in bloom in this section has been killed. The fruit is pretty much all gone, except the late apples. All vegetables that were up were cut down. The early clover in some instances was killed, and the wheat it is feared has suffered. That the tobacco plants have suffered to a considerable extent, we think there can be no doubt, from the information which we have received—though in many instances they were protected by coverings and escaped. There is time enough, however, it is said, to remedy this, in a great measure, by a second sowing. This cold wave and freeze have been a most calamitous visitation to Virginia, and involved a loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars, it may be millions. Elsewhere, the cold seems to have been quite as severe as with us.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 21, 1875.

With 92 cars, or 1,564 Beeves, offered at Sixtieth street, and 43 cars, or 684 head, at other places, the trade in Beef Cattle was especially active, and prices were at least ¼c. ⅌ lb. higher than on Monday. Some of the finest Steers were sold at 14c. ⅌ lb., to dress 58 lb. to the gross cwt.; a considerable number of prime Cattle at 13¼c.@13¾c., to dress 58 lb., and common to good at 11¼c.@13c., to dress 57 to 58 lb.; 1 car of Bulls at $5 60 ⅌ 100 lb., live weight; 5 cars do. at $5 25, and 1 car at $6 37½. The Steers ranged in weight from 5¾ to 9 cwt., net; the bulls from 1,200 to 1,450 lb., live weight. Milch Cows were quiet and unchanged at $40@$80 for common to choice. Calves were plenty, and prices were easier. Good to prime Veals were sold at 8¼c.@9c. ⅌ lb., with a few at 9¼c.; fairish to good do. at 7c.@8c.; and poor to common, including butter-milk Calves, at 5c.@6½c. Sheep and Lambs were quiet and firm at former quotations, with sales of poor to extra clipped Sheep at 5c.@6⅞c. ⅌ lb.; ordinary to extra unshorn do. at 6¼c.@8¼c.; and Spring Lambs at $6@$9 ⅌ head. More than one-half of the receipts yesterday and to-day were clipped. No Live Hogs were on sale. City Dressed were dull and easier at 10⅛c.@10¼c. ⅌ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold on his own account 36 Illinois Steers, 6½ cwt. average, at 1.¾c. ⅌ lb., to dress 57 lb.; 64 do., 7 cwt., at 12¼c., to dress 58 lb., with $32 off the lot; 52 do., 6¾ cwt., at 12¼c., to dress 57 lb.; 50 do., 6¼ cwt., at 11¾c., to dress 57 lb.; 51 do., 6¾ cwt., at 12c., to dress 57 lb.; 16 do., 7¾ cwt., at 12¾c., to dress 58 lb.; 38 do., scant 6 cwt., at 11¼c., to dress 57 lb.; 50 do., 7¼ cwt., at 12¾c., to dress 58 lb.; 57 do., 6¼ cwt., at 12¼c., to dress 57 lb.; 85 do., strong 7 cwt., at 12½c., to dress 57 lb.; 65 do., scant 7¼ cwt., at 12½c., to dress 58 lb., with $32 off the lot; and 37 do., 6¼ cwt., at 12¼c., to dress 57 lb. S. Moses sold on his own account 160 Illinois Steers, 6½ to 7¾ cwt., at 12¼c.@13¼c. ⅌ lb., to dress 57 to 58 lb. Merritt, Brown & Co. sold on their own account 68 Illinois Steers, 6½ cwt., at 12¼c. ⅌ lb., to dress 57 lb., with 50 cents ⅌ head off; 48 do., 7¼ cwt., at 12¾c., to dress 58 lb.; and 45 do., 7½ cwt., at 13¼c. ⅌ lb., to dress 58 lb., with 50 cents ⅌ head off. W. Thompson sold for self and B. C. Coon, 18 Illinois Steers, 5¾ cwt., at 11¾c. ⅌ lb., to dress 56 lb. to the gross cwt.; 33 do., strong 7½ cwt., at 12¾c., to dress 58 lb.; 30 do., 8½ cwt., at 13¼c., to dress 58 lb.; 51 do., scant 7½ cwt., at 12½c., to dress 58 lb.; with $1 ⅌ head off; 54 do., 6½ cwt., at 11¾c., to dress 57 lb.; 38 do., 6¾ cwt., at 12c., to dress 57 lb.; 26 do., 8¾ cwt., at 13c., to dress 58 lb., and 15 fat Bulls, 1,350 lb. average, at $5 60 ⅌ 100 lb. live weight. Siegel & Meyers sold on their own account 94 Illinois Steers, 6 to 6½ cwt., at 11½c.@12¼c. ⅌ lb., to dress 57 lb., and 209 do., 7 to 7½ cwt., at 12½c.@13¼c. ⅌ lb., to dress 57 to 58 lb.

At Forty-eighth Street Market.—Hume & Elliott sold 170 unshorn State Sheep, 109 lb. average, at 8¼c. ⅌ lb.; 305 Michigan do., 105 lb., at 8¼c.; 151 do., 105 lb., at 8¼c.; 159 do., 101 lb., at 8¼c.; 43 do., 105 lb., at 8c.; 57 do., 90 lb., at 8¼c.; 79 do., 87 lb., at 7½c.; 26 do., 83 lb., at 7¾c.; 55 Ohio do., 97 lb., at 8⅛c.; 31 clipped Ohio Sheep, 75 lb., at 6¼c.; 49 do., 70 lb., at 5c.; 37 do., 101 lb., at 6c. James Kirby sold 25 clipped Ohio Sheep, 76 lb., at 5½c.; 25 do., 116 lb., at 6c., and 183 unshorn Ohio Sheep, 94 lb., at 8c. S. McGraw sold 5 choice State Veals, 174 lb. average, at 9¼c. ⅌ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 150 State Veals, 137 lb. average, at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 15 do., 134 lb., at 9c., and 46 do., part butt rmilk fed 117 lb., at 6½c.

At Fortieth Street Yards.—Judd & Buckingham sold 367 unshorn Illinois Sheep, 95 lb. average, at 7½c. ⅌ lb.; 173 clipped Ohio do., 105 lb., at 6½c., and 372 do., 116 lb., at 6⅞c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 21.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 1,547 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,545 head, or 385 cars, against 324 cars same time last week, 324 cars same time last year. The market opened strong, at an advance of ⅛c. on yesterday's quotations, full ¼c. advance on last week's prices. All offerings were readily disposed of, leaving the yards bare of stock. Fifty-three cars of the fresh arrivals were through consignments; 900 head disposed of; sales 600 Illinois Steers, averaging 1,048, 1,160, 1,263, and 1,449 lb., at $6 25, $6 40, $6 75, and $7 25; 100 Texas Steers, averaging 1,115 lb., at $6 25; 100 Michigan Steers, ranging from 1,051 to 1,134 lb., at $5 87½@$6 35; 100 stockers, ranging from 765 to 835 lb., at $4 75@$5. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 3,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 7,400, against 8,200 same time last week, 5,800 same time last year; market at a dead-lock, not a transaction made, owners holding for ¼c. advance on the opening prices of the week; Eastern buyers holding off, reports from the Eastern markets not justifying prices demanded; 10 cars of the fresh arrivals were through consignments; 8 cars on sale, 5 clipped 3 wool, all good quality; 371 head disposed of yesterday, late; Michigan Wool Sheep, ranging from 95 to 106 lb., at $7@$7 50 for Brighton Butcher market. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 1,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 7,800, against 7,300 same time last week, 11,300 same time last year; market dull, slow; demand light; sales comprise about 6 cars, majority for local trade and city butchers, 5 cars remaining unsold, 2 heavy, 3 Yorkers, Yorkers, best, $8; heavy Hogs, $8 50@$8 75.

CHICAGO, April 21.—Cattle firm and active; receipts, 4,000 head. Sales—Fair to extra shipping, $5 75@$7; stockers, generally, $4@$5 25; choice Steers, $6@$6 30; extra do., $6 50@$6 75. Shipments, 3,500 head. Hogs—Receipts, 13,000 head. Sales—Bacon grades, $7 50@$8; poor to extra droves, $7 75@$9 25; bulk of sales being at $7 65@$8. Shipments, 9,000 head. Sheep quiet, but firm; receipts, 1,000 head. Sales—Choice, $3 50@$5 75; Wooled Sheep, $5@$6 75.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—Petroleum nominally 13⅞c. for Refined, spot or month; 9⅞c., Crude, in bbls., 9¾c. in bulk. Clover-seed scarce and firm at 9c.@11½c. for Pennsylvania: 11¼c.@12½c. for Western. Timothy, $2 60. Flax-seed, $1 90. Flour in better request for consumption, but exporters are not operating: sales, 500 bbls., including Superfine at $3 75@$4; Extras, $4 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota Family at $5@$5 75; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 25@$6; high grades, $6 25@$7 50. Rye Flour, $5 25. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Rye sells at $1 10. Corn slow to move; sales of Yellow at 88½c.@89c. Oats rather quiet; sales of White at 72c.@73½c.; Mixed, 70c. Provisions steady. Sales of Mess Pork at $22 50@$23. Beef Hams at $18@$22 50; Smoked Hams, 13c.@14c.; Pickled Hams at 12¼c.@12½c.; Smoked Sides, 12¼c.@13½c.; Salted do. at 11½c.@12c.; Salted Shoulders at 8½c.@8¾c. Lard, 15c.@16c. Whisky quoted at $1 14. for Western Butter, quiet; New in demand; New-York and Bradford County Extras, 28c.@30c.; do. Firsts, 23c.@25c. Western Extras, 23c.@24c.; do. Firsts, 17c.@19c. Cheese, steady; fine grades firm; New-York Fancy, 16¾c.@17¼c.; Western Fine. 16½c.@16¾c. Eggs, steady; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware Fresh, 17c.; Western do., 16½c.@17c.

CHICAGO, April 21.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat active and higher; No. 1 Spring, $1 07@$1 07½; No. 2 Spring, fresh, $1 02½, spot; $1 03, May: $1 05, June; No. 3 Spring, 96¼c.@97c.; Rejected, 90c.@91c. Corn buoyant, unsettled, and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 71c.@71¼c., spot; 73⅞c. bid, May; 70½c. bid, June. Oats advanced and in fair demand; No. 2, fresh, 63¼c., spot or May; 61½c. bid, June. Rye firm and in fair demand at $1 05. Barley steady at $1 20. Pork opened firm, but closed dull at $21 87½, spot or May; $22 12½@$22 15, June; $22 50, July. Lard—An advance asked, but none established; sales, $15 65, spot or May; $15 85@$15 87½, June. Bulk Meats firm and in fair demand. Whisky advanced and in fair demand at $1 12½. At the afternoon call of the board—Wheat higher at $1 03¼@$1 03⅞, May, $1 05¾@$1 05⅞, June. Corn firm at 74½c.@74¾c., May; 74⅝c.@74¾c., June. Oats, 61c., May. Pork and Lard firm and unchanged. Receipts—12,000 bbls. Flour, 56,000 bushels Wheat, 109,000 bushels Corn, 32,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—11,000 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, April 21.—Flour firm; low and medium grades still in light supply and wanted; Superfine Winter, $4 75@$5; Extra do., $5 10@$5 25; Double Extra do., $5 50; Treble, $5 65@$5 85; Family Winter, $6@$6 50. Wheat firmer; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 31½@$1 31¾; No. 3 do., $1 22; sample lots of Spring at $1 05@$1 10. Corn dull and declining; No. 2 Mixed, 71c.@72¾c. Oats dull; No. 2, 62c.@63½c. Barley quiet; No. 2 Spring, $1 30. Rye—Nothing doing. Whisky higher at $1 13. Pork firm; held at $22 50. Dry-salted Meats firm; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.@12½c.; Clear Sides, 12⅝c.@12½c. Bacon strong; Shoulders, 9⅜c.@9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.@13¼c.; Clear Sides, 13⅜c.@13¼c. Lard higher; Refined, 15½c. Live Hogs dull; buyers demand a reduction; Yorkers, $7@$7 50; Bacon, $7 75@$8; good to choice, $8 25@$8 60. Cattle active, buoyant; prime native Steers, $6 37½; good do., $6@6 25; medium to fair, $5 50@$5 85; mixed stock, $4 50@$5 25; fair to good corn-fed Texans, $4 50@$5 75. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 25,000 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels; Hogs, 1,700.

BOSTON, April 21.—Wool market unchanged and manufacturers continue to purchase to meet present wants: all kinds of Medium and Combing Fleeces are sought after, and are quite firm. The sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces have been at 52c.@59c., A No. 1 selling at 58c.@59c.; higher figures than could be obtained for Picklock; Combing and Delaware Fleece range from 60c.@67½c., as to quality. There is a fair demand for good lines of Super and X Pulled, but Low Pulled is not much sought after; prices range from 40c.@57½c., as to quality, and holders meet the market at the current prices as fast as received. There is, in fact, no disposition to hold on to any kinds of Wool when fair current-prices can be realized. The manufacturing business is still unsatisfactory, and the Spring demand for goods has so far fallen short of expectation that we can scarcely look for any improvement at present in either goods or raw material.

BALTIMORE, April 21.—Flour quiet, steady, and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 2 Red Western, $1 28; other grades unchanged. Corn firmer; Southern White, 87c.@89c.; do. Yellow, 87c.@88c.; Western Mixed, 88c. Oats quiet; Southern, 72c.@77c.; Western White, 70c.@71c.; Western Mixed, 68c.@69c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Hay dull and unchanged. Provisions quiet and easier, but not quotably lower. Pork, $22 50@$23. Bulk Meats nominal; Shoulders, 8¾c.@9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅛c.@12¼c. for car-loads, loose; jobbing, packed, ¼c.@½c. higher. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 9¾c.@10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.@13¼c.; Hams, 15c.@15½c. Lard—Refined, 16c.@16¼c. Butter—new fairly active; choice to extra fine, 26c.@29c.; good to prime, 23c.@25c.; old dull and nominal. Petroleum, nominally 6¾c.@6⅞c. Coffee firm and unchanged. Whisky quiet; small sales at $1 14½@$1 15.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 21.—Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—4,750 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley. Flour quiet; sales of 600 bbls. at unchanged rates. Wheat heavy and lower; sales of 3 cars No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 25; 3 cars Amber Winter at $1 26. Corn quiet and scarce; sales of 3 cars New, in store, at 84c.; 3 cars, now on the track, at 83c.@83½c. Oats offered at 67c. for Canadian, on the track, retailing at 70c. in store. Rye—None here. Barley scarce; Canada offered at $1 32@$1 38; the other grades not here. Seeds in fair demand and firm; 600 bushels sold at unchanged rates. Pork firm at $22 75 for heavy Mess. Lard firm at 16c.

CINCINNATI, April 21.—Flour in good demand; Family, $5 40@$5 50. Wheat higher; Red, $1 18@$1 22. Corn dull at 73c.@75c. Oats steady at 68c.@70c. Rye—No. 2 sold at $1 18. Barley quiet; Fall, $1 40@$1 45. Butter active; choice, 30c.@31c. Clover-seed, 12c.@12¼c. Pork, $22 25@$22 50 for City Mess. Prime Lard; steam, 15⅝c.@15¾c.; sales of 500 tcs., seller May, at 15¾c. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c.; sales of 200,000 lb. Clear Rib Sides, buyer June, at 12¼c. Bacon active; Shoulders, 9⅜c.@9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c. Whisky held at $1 13; bid, $1 12. Live Hogs firm at $7 40@$9; receipts, 1,900 head.

MILWAUKEE, April 21.—Flour quiet and firmer. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 05½; No. 2 do. $1 02½; May, $1 03¾; June, $1 04¾. Oats quiet but firm and higher; No. 2 in store, 60¼c. Corn dull and declining; No. 2 Mixed, in store, 71c.; May, 72c. Rye excited and unsettled; No. 1 in store, $1 16@$1 18. Barley lower and unsettled; No. 2 Spring in store, $1 14; No. 3 do., $1 08@$1 10. Provisions nominally firmer; Mess Pork, $21 90@$22 cash; Sweet Pickled Hams, 11c.@12c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 8¼c.; Middles, 11¼c.@12¼c., all loose. Lard dull; Prime Steam Rendered, 15¾c.; Kettle, 16c. Receipts—Flour, 3,800 bbls.; Wheat 51,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 37,000 bushels.

BOSTON, April 21.—Flour in fair demand; sales of Western Superfine, $4 50@$4 75; Common Extras, $5 25@$5 75; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extras, $5 75@$6 50; White Wheat, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $6@$6 75; Illinois, $6 25@$7 25; St. Louis, $6 25@$8; Southern Flour steady and firm at $5 25@$8 for common Extras and choice Family; fancy Minnesota, $7@$8 50. Corn sells at 93c.@95c. for Mixed and Yellow. Oats, 72c.@76c. Rye firm at $1 05@$1 10. Shorts—Fine Feed and Middlings, $27@$30. Receipts—5,650 bbls. Flour, 14,550 bushels Corn, 7,872 bushels Wheat, 6,120 bushels Oats, 1,400 bushels Shorts.

TOLEDO, April 21.—Flour steady. Wheat advanced; in fair demand; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 27; No. 3 do., $1 21; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 23@$1 24; Amber Michigan, $1 20@$1 21; May, $1 21; June, $1 25; No. 1 Red, $1 23; No. 2 do., $1 20@$1 21; July, $1 27½; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 24; No. 2 do., $1 21; May, $1 22. Corn steady; High Mixed, 75½c.; May, 76c.; June, 76¾c.; Low Mixed, 75c. Oats in fair demand and firm; No. 1, 65c.; Michigan, 64c. Receipts—11,000 bushels Wheat, 46,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—175,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 21.—Flour steady and unchanged. Sales of 1,300 bbls. at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring; $6 75 for Amber Winter; $7 for White Winter; $7 25 for Double Extra. Wheat unchanged; sales of 1,200 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, at $1 25; No. 1 White Michigan held at $1 36; Extra do., $1 40. Corn quiet at 87c. Barley quiet; Canada nominally, $1 38. Corn-meal, $35 for bolted, $34 for unbolted, ⅌ ton. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $26; Middlings, $28 ⅌ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 34c.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 21.—Flour steady at $3 75@$6 25. Wheat steady; Red, $1 08@$1 14; Amber, $1 15@$1 18; White, $1 15@$1 20. Corn steady; Ear, 69c.@70c.; Shelled, 73c.@74c. Oats steady; Mixed, 60c.@61c.; White, 63c. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 8⅜c., held at 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.@12c.; Clear Sides, 12½c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 9½c.@9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 14c. Lard quiet and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, April 21.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn firm at 74c.@75c. Oats firm at 68c.@70c. Rye quiet, unchanged. Provisions strong. Pork $22 50@$23. Bulk-meats—Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, $11 90 and $12 25, loose. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅝c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, $12 90 and $13 25. Sugar-cured Hams, 13¾c.@14c. Prime Lard—Steam, 15½c.; Tierce, 16c.@16½c. Whisky, $1 12. Bagging quiet but firm at 12c.@13½c.

DETROIT, April 21.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat in fair demand, firm; Extra, $1 25¼; No. 1, $1 23. Corn firm; in fair demand at 75½c. Oats quiet; unchanged. Clover-seed, $7 50. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,000 bbls; Wheat, 1,000 bushels.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 21.—Spirits Turpentine quiet at 34½c. Resin quiet; Strained, $1 75. Crude Turpentine steady; Hard, $1 65; Yellow Dip, $2 55; Virgin, $4 30. Tar firm at $1 65.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

MOBILE, April 21.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15½c.; Low Middling, 15c.; Good Ordinary, 14½c. net receipts, 107 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,222 bales; coastwise, 66 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 23,673 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 21.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 830 bales gross, 857 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,060 bales; sales, 3,795 bales; stock, 148,172 bales.

GALVESTON, April 21.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 16c.: net receipts, 193 bales; exports coastwise, 514 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 17,623 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 21—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 93⅞@94 for money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 108¼; 10-40s, 103¼. Erie Railway shares, 27½c.

3 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3½ ⅌ cent., which is ⅜ ⅌ cent. below the Bank of England rate.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £3,000. Consols, 94@94⅛ for money and the account. Paris despatches quote Rentes at 64f. 7½c.

FRANKFORT, April 21.—United States 5-20 Bonds 99, for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, April 21—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and easier. Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.@8d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d. Sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive, 1-16d. cheaper. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable April, at 7⅞d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable April, at 7⅞d.; do. do., deliverable May and June, at 7 15-16d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of the day, 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export.

LIVERPOOL, April 21—2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable June and July, at 8 1-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Lard, 68s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Bacon, 51s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. for Long Clear Middle; 53s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. for Short Clear Middles.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 4,600 bales were American.

LIVERPOOL, April 21—5:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—Corn, 34s.@34s. 6d. ⅌ quarter.

LONDON, April 21.—Refined Petroleum, 10¼d. ⅌ gallon.

Evening—Spirits Turpentine, 26s. 6d.@27s. ⅌ cwt. Calcutta Linseed, 58s.@58s. 6d.

ANTWERP, April 21.—Petroleum, 29f. for fine Pale American.

HAVANA, April 21.—Spanish Gold, 223@224; American, 230@231. Exchange active; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 92@94 premium; 60 days, gold, 121@122 premium; short sight, gold, 125@127; on London, 150@152 premium; on Paris, 124@125 premium. Sugar active; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 16½@16¾ reals ⅌ arroba; in gold, 7⅛@7¼ reals.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND German Employment Bureau for males and females, City and country, always on hand; reliable servants for any position. No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., upstairs.

ALL KINDS GOOD SERVANTS READY for City or country, for homes or hotels.—Good, capable, civil help, male and female, promptly supplied by the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., formerly with Bedell, competent and reliable servants, male and female, Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

A CAPABLE PERSON WOULD LIKE TO take charge of a private house while the family are absent. Call at No. 84 Lexington av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 307 4TH AV., NEAR 23D ST.—Parties wanting help and help wanting situations; call immediately; English, French, German, Irish, &c.; cooks, lady's maids, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, house-workers, and those lately landed.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Laundress.—By an excellent American girl; has best City references; understands her business well; could take entire charge of a house; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A LADY FOR A GIRL as chamber-maid and seamstress; understands operating on Wheeler & Wilson machine; willing to assist with the care of young children. Call at No. 671 5th av.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and waitress; willing and obliging; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 227 West 31st st.; ring third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as chamber-maid, and would assist in the washing or the care of children; unexceptionable City references. Apply at present employer's, No. 121 Lexington av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young Irish Catholic woman, with one year's verbal references for competency and neatness; is willing and a good servant; this girl free of charge at the Swedish Servants' office No. 108 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German Protestant young woman; is a first-class waitress and very experienced chamber-maid; City or country; has very best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By an efficient, faithful young woman, who has four years' reference from her present employer's, where she may be seen for one day. Apply at No. 50 West 47th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY A PROTestant young woman, who is a kind, careful nurse; can take charge of an infant; is a neat, tidy chamber-maid; will go in country; has first-class references. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and to do sewing and dress ladies' hair; is accustomed to traveling with ladies; best City reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 763 6th av., between 42d and 43d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID — LAUNDRESS — HOUSE-work.—By three young girls; one for chamber-maid and nurse, one for laundress, and one for general house-work; City reference. Call at No. 323 East 24th st., ring top bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and waitress; willing and obliging; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 227 West 31st st., between 7th and 8th avs., ring third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A RESPECTABLE young English girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; has no objection to the country for the Summer months; has City reference. Call or address No. 208 West 19th st., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do chamber-work and fine washing; or would do general house work for a small family; is very neat and obliging; has good City reference. Call at No. 312½ West 44th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, YOUNG, WELL-recommended girl to go to the country; to do up-stairs work; has good City references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress in a private family, or to do chamber-work and take care of a growing child. Call at present employer's, No. 243 West 54th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid; would assist with washing or housework in a small family; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 286 7th av., between 26th and 27th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class chamber-maid and waitress; will do washing and ironing if required; City reference. Call at No. 119 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, TIDY girl, understanding her duties thoroughly; no objections to do some sewing; best City references. Seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do chamber-work and waiting in a private family; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 318 East 33d st., third floor, Room No. 11.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, as chamber-maid and laundress; willing and obliging; seven years' City references. Apply at No. 159 East 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best City reference. Apply at No. 796 6th av., corner 45th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid and assist with washing and ironing; three years' good City reference. Call at No. 158 West 18th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl to do light chamber-work and take care of children; would like to go to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 105 West 20th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl as chamber maid and do a little washing; country preferred; good City reference from last place. Apply at No. 214 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and to do fine washing, or chamber-maid and waitress, in a small family; best City references. Apply at No. 116 East 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid and waitress in a private family; excellent City references from last employer's. Call for two days at No. 229 East 45th st., near 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid or waitress; has good City reference; is willing and obliging. Address M. M., No. 158 West 18th st., in rear, room No. 3.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL AS chamber-maid or parlor-maid; thoroughly understands her business, and has no objection to the country; best of reference. Call at No. 525 5th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl, as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 115 West 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A young woman, in a private family, with unquestionable City reference as to honesty and capability. Can be seen at No. 28 East 21st st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and laundress in a private family: is willing and obliging; has best City reference from last place. Call at No. 23 West 44th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do chamber-work and assist with washing; City reference. Call at No. 235 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a lady for a young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress. Call at No. 44 East 20th st., (present employer's,) between 9 A. M. and 1 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMan to do chamber-work and assist with washing, or do the house-work of a small family; best City reference. Call at No. 709 6th av., store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS first-class chamber-maid; best of City reference. Call at No. 315 East 32d st., one flight, back.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, to do chamber-work and assist with the washing; good City reference. Apply at No. 4 East 39th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress or nurse; good City reference. Apply at No. 540 3d av., corner 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress. Apply at No. 53 West 50th st.

CHAMBER-WORK AND FINE WASHING and ironing, or would do general house-work in a small family; good City reference. Call at No. 209 East 16th st., between 1 and 2 o'clock.

CHAR-WOMAN.—AS COMPETENT LAUNDRESS for two or three days or by the week, or would do house-cleaning; can give good City references. Call at No. 349 East 31st st., near 1st av.

COMPANION.—BY A LADY THOROUGHLY CONversant with the French language, to travel as companion to a lady; best references exchanged. Address Y. Z., Post-Office Box No. 3,909.

COOK.—BY A VERY EXPERIENCED WOMAN with seven years' reference from last employer, who can be seen, as first-class cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, pastry, creams, ices, &c.; bones and lards; can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK — CHAMBER-MAID, &c. — BY TWO Protestant American women; highly respectable and good workers; one is an excellent cook, washer, and ironer; the other chamber-maid, waitress, and general house worker; together or separate; City or country; best of references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID. — BY TWO REspectable sisters, one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; will do the washing and ironing of a small private family between them; three years and a half City reference from their last place. Call on or address No. 141 West 28th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young German woman; is a good family cook, and superior laundress; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK IN A private family; an excellent baker of bread and biscuit, and in every particular fully experienced; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; the best of City references. Call at No. 382 3d av., between 27th and 28th sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman as good family cook; makes nice bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c.; is also a superior laundress, and can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; CAN DO ALL kinds of cooking, baking, soups, meat, game, boning, larding, all kinds of desserts, ice creams, jellies, &c.; is highly respectable, and has several years' reference from each family. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO YOUNG girls, sisters; one as cook and to assist with washing and ironing; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; thoroughly understand their business, and have five years' reference from last place; City reference. Call at No. 141 West 28th st.

COOK AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO Scotch young women for city or country; have good references; together or separate; one is a thorough waitress and chamber-maid, one as experienced cook, &c.; both are tidy, capable, obliging disposition. No 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT NEW-ENGLAND woman, to cook, wash, and iron; understands her work well; is not wasteful; willing, for a good home, to work for moderate wages; City or country. Ask for Mary, No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A QUIET, STEADY WOMAN, WHO IS A first-class cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; has very best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking thoroughly, and has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan, as good cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good City references. Can be seen till suited at No. 911 6th av., between 51st and 52d sts.; ring third bell.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; understands all kinds of cooking and baking, and will help with the washing if required; best of references. Call at No. 107 West 18th st., third floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL as cook in a small private family; understands all kinds of family cooking, or would do the washing and ironing of a small family staying in the City; best City reference. Call at 247 West 31st st., front basement.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO YOUNG girls, together; one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 307 East 60th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN PROTESTant woman as general house-worker; understands good plain cooking, washing, and ironing, has good references; no objections to the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A SUPERIOR cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, pastry, &c.; willing to assist with coarse washing; no objection to a private boarding-house. Apply at No. 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts., first floor.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY AN ENGLISH cook; is a good baker, &c., and thoroughly understands all kinds of family cooking; best of references. Apply at No. 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan as cook, to assist with washing; no objection to short distance in country; well recommended. Call at No. 217 East 25th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK, WHO will do some washing, in a City family; has the best of City references. Can be seen at French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS THORough cook and baker; would assist with washing; private family or boarding-house; City or country; City reference. Call at 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL as first-class cook; would assist with the washing and ironing if required; has the best of City references. Call at No. 72 East 53d st.

COOK.—BY A VERY NEAT YOUNG WOMAN AS cook, washer, and ironer; has excellent City references; is thoroughly competent. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER; willing and obliging; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 227 West 31st st., between 7th and 8th avs.; ring third bell.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS soups, game, pastries, breads, desserts; best City reference from her last employers. Apply at No. 266 West 34th st., near 8th av., first floor, front.

COOK.—BY A VERY GOOD FRENCH COOK; WELL recommended. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 12 East 15th st., for two days, from 10 o'clock.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK HAVING A THOROUGH knowledge of her business in all particulars; no objection to country. Call at No. 207 West 26th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL IN A private family to cook, wash, and iron; good City reference from last place; no objection to City or country. Call at No. 318 East 33d st., third floor room.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK; thoroughly understands her business; best City references from nine to one year. Call at No. 35 18th st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK IN a private family; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to the country for Summer; good City reference. Apply at No. 137 West 24th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS plain cook, and assist with washing and ironing; four years reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 142 7th av.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook and to assist with washing and ironing; understands all kinds of cooking; City reference. Call at No. 319 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, ONE AS plain cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to the country; best City reference. Address No. 217 West 28th st.

DOMESTIC HELP.

Cooks, chamber-maids, laundresses, &c., of all nationalites, constantly on hand.

ODELL'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK, washer, and ironer; one who understands her business perfectly; best of City references from last place. Apply at No. 234 East 41st st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK, washer, and ironer, or to do general house-work; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 60 Washington place, rear.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOMAN as cook; understands thoroughly both German and American cooking; has excellent City reference from last employer. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT COOK IN A PRIVATE family; will assist with washing; best City reference for honesty and capability. Call at No. 113 West 46th st.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PERSON (Presbyterian) as good cook. Apply at No. 85 or 89 Christopher st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS COOK, washer and ironer, in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 331 West 2[illegible]th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; understands her business; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 2[illegible]0 West 18th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook, washer, and ironer; has the best City reference. Call at No 236 East 37th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS GOOD COOK, washer, and ironer; first-class City reference. Apply at Mrs. Gade's Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

DRESS-MAKING. — A DRESS-MAKER WHO thoroughly understands cutting, fitting, and designing, wishes a few more engagements by the day or week; understands different machines; does cutting and fitting at her own residence, at reasonable terms. Call or address all the week, No. 63 West 24th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker in a first-class family; understands all kinds of family sewing; has a good knowledge of hair-dressing; first-class reference will be given. Apply at No. 243 East 28th st., first floor.

GOVERNESS AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A German girl, with the best of reference; speaks French and English; is a good sewer on fine garments; take care of children or lady's maid. Address No. 32 3d av., between 9th and 10th sts.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN of middle age as house-keeper, take the care of a child or invalid lady; is willing to make herself useful; a home desired; good reference. Address M. T., Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-KEEPER—WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERstands her business; is not afraid to take any responsibility; either City or country; triflers will not be noticed. Address J. F. K., Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A REFINED WIDOW, speaking French, German, and English, and also playing the piano, as house-keeper or lady's companion. Address Lady, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL for general house-work; understands cooking, washing, and ironing; makes good bread; understands care of milk; willing and obliging, and will adapt her wages to the times; City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, to do general house-work in a small private family; City or country; is willing and obliging; good reference from her last place. Call at No. 406 West 42d st., top floor, front room.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTBALE YOUNG woman to do light house-work or mind an invalid or children; good references. Call at No. 242 East Mulberry st.

HOUSE-WORK. — BY A SMART AMERICAN girl, to do general house-work in a private family; no objection to the country; best City reference. Apply at No. 159 East 28th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GIRL TO DO GENERAL house-work; has the best City reference; has no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 20 Prince st., in grocery store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general house-work in a small private family; City reference from last employer. Call or address Lizzie, No. 704 9th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do general house-work in a private family; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 247 East 30th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL FOR general house-work; City or country. Apply at No. 247 Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GIRL LATELY LANDED to do general house-work in a small private family. Call at No. 1,168 2d av., in the bakery.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a thorough hair-dresser and dress-maker; operates on any machine; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A CAPABLE PERSON TO travel as lady's maid, and to take care of growing children; is a good hair-dresser, and can speak French; four years' City reference from her present employer. Address M. L., No. 1,238 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as lady's maid and seamstress, or the care of grown children; would like to travel. Call or address No. 130 West 12th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN PERSON AS lady's maid and seamstress; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at her present situation, No. 19 West 20th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH PERSON AS lady's maid; thoroughly understands her duties; would like to travel. Call at No. 379 5th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT maid, who has good references; can cut and fit; would not object to assist in the care of children; prefers to travel. Call at or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor, Jacquin's French and German Bureau.

LAUNDRESS, OR WILL DO CHAMBER-work and Washing.—By a North of Ireland Protestant young woman who is a superior family laundress; can do up fine garments in superior style, puff, polish, flute, &c.; is also a neat, tidy chamber-maid; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a young woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; will also do chamber-work if required, and can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman; is a first-class laundress: French fluting, box pleating, and all kinds of fine work; best testimonials; country or City; sober, honest, very neat, and obliging. Apply at Bookham's No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RELIABLE, COMPETENT young woman as first-class laundress; understands ladies' fine fluting, puffing, and polishing, or as good thorough cook; has four years' City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, a situation in private family; can do all kinds of ladies' finery, and can give best City and country reference. Call for two days at No. 265 1st av., between 15th and 16th sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Scotch Protestant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; best of City reference from last place. Call or address at the basement door of No. 2[illegible] West 47th st., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH laundress; understands her business thoroughly; can do puffing, fluting, and polishing; best City references. Call at No. 203 East 37th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS A first-class laundress; has good City reference from her last place; has no objection in going to the country. Apply at No. 265 East 46th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands fluting, puffling, polishing, and does up suits equal to new; can furnish the best of references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL AS first-class laundress; understands polishing, fluting, and puffing; best of references can be given. Call at Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

LAUNDRESS. — A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to get some family washing. Apply at No. 226 East 45th st., Room No. 14.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS LAUNdress and chamber-maid; best City reference. Call at No. 217 West 28th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; has the best City reference; Newport preferred. Call at No. 525 5th av.

MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS MAID and seamstress; understands hair-dressing; willing to assist with children; best City reference. Address J. McA., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MAID.—TO TRAVEL; A TRUSTWORTHY, RELIAble person, as maid, or to wait on an invalid, or to fill any other responsible place; writes an excellent hand, and has nine years' reference from the family she is still with. Address E. C. M., No. 1,238 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH YOUNG woman; is a good seamstress, or chamber-maid and waitress; fond of children; is a good lady's maid; country or City; good references; wages moderate. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED woman, who can take entire charge of an infant and bring it up on a bottle; is a good, plain seamstress, and will make herself generally useful in a good home; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as infant's nurse; is fully capable of taking entire charge; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE TO AN INFANT OR YOUNG CHILDREN.—By a competent and trustworthy Protestant young French woman; would prefer a family going to Europe. May be seen at present employer's, No. 237 Madison av., Wednesday and Thursday between 11 and 2 o'clock.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman as nurse; has the highest City reference from last employer; City, country, or to travel. Apply for two days at No. 1,282 Broadway, corner 33d st., first floor. Mrs. Hardman.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE FRENCH girl who wishes to return with a family going to Europe; she has excellent reference from her last place and is not particular about wages. Can be seen at 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOMAN to take care of an invalid lady or children, and do plain sewing; country for Summer months; no objection to travel, or go to Europe; good reference. Call at No. 204 West 34th st., near 7th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHO UNDERstands taking full charge of an infant or young children; no objections to the country or traveling; reference from last employer. Call on or address No. 44 West 9th st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH NURSE NEWLY ARRIVED from Europe; is a good plain seamstress; understands her business thoroughly; good reference. Can be seen for two days at Mme. Golard's, No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS first-class nurse to an infant or growing children, and plain sewing; four years' excellent reference. Call or address No. 140 West 28th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PERSON (speaks French fluently) as nurse to one or two children; no objection to travel. Address France, Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY AN INFANT'S NURSE: CAN TAKE entire charge of a baby; can sew; best reference. Call in fancy store, Broadway, corner 50th st., for two days.

NURSE.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS child's nurse and seamstress; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 315 East 31st st.; ring third bell.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN OF much experience as first-class nurse and seamstress; prefers first baby; over six years' reference. Apply at No. 333 West 37th st.

NURSE.—BY A SMART, TIDY YOUNG GIRL AGED thirteen, to take care of a baby or small children; will be found kind and good at her duty. Call at No. 1,013 6th av.

NURSE.—BY AN ELDERLY WOMAN AS CHILdren's nurse; is willing and agreeable, and can give good reference; the country preferred. Call at No. 254 West 41st st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY nurse (American;) is now disengaged and wishes to make engagements; first-class references. Call or address No. 271 West 22d st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL AS NURSE for young children; has no objection to the country; the best of references given. Call at No. 317 West 36th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE AND seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Call at No 117 West 24th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE, with good City reference. Apply at present employer's, No. 16 West 19th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A FRENCH SWISS PROTESTANT to take care of young children and sew; good reference. Call at 131 West 28th st., first floor, back room.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, WHO lives with her parents, as nurse, in City or country; best reference. Address No. 227 East 42d st.

NURSE.—BY A HEALTHY YOUNG WOMAN AS wet nurse; has good references. Call for two days at No. No. 127 West 31st st., over stable.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, with good City references, as seamstress, or to wait upon an invalid lady, or to take care of one or two young children; can operate on different sewing machines; would go into the country for the Summer. Apply to or address Seamstress, No. 332 East 36th st., City.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY AN EFFICIENT, TRUSTworthy Protestant woman, a room in a good family where her assistance in some light house-work or sewing will be equivalent for rent or board when home, or very low price accepted; best testimonials given. Call or address Assistant, No. 848 Lexington av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR on the Wheeler & Wilson machine; wishes a permanent situation as seamstress; understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing; would not object to light chamber-work. Call or address No. 90 Garden st., Hoboken, N. J.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS SEAMstress and lady's maid; can cut and fit for ladies and children; sews on different machines; would take care of a grown child; best City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 704 3d av., near 44th st. Ring second bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT YOUNG PROTESTant woman as seamstress and wait on growing children or lady; can cut and fit, operate, dress hair; has best City reference from her last place; no objection to travel. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—IS A good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands dress-making; has the best of City references. Address J. S., BOX NO. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can work on any machine; best City references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 225 East 22d st.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID.—WOULD TAKE charge of the linen and assist in housekeeping; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 West 28th st., New-York.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first-class seamstress in a private family; is a good dress-maker, and can do all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 232 East 54th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS and lady's maid; can give the best of City references. Address A. K., Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWEDISH SEAMSTRESS; wishes to go out by the day or week; can cut, fit, and work on the machine. Address 330 East 22d st.

USEFUL GIRL.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, about sixteen, to be generally useful about house; take care of children, sew, &c.; City or country; is a bright, tidy, pleasant girl; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WAITRESS. — BY A WELL RECOMMENDED Swedish girl, speaking English, as first-class waitress: two years in her last place; dress salads excellently; neat and obliging. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A first-class waitress; fully understands her business; cleaning silver, gets up salads, and can take a place as chamber-maid; can furnish the best of testimonials. Can be seen at 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan as first-class waitress in a private family; City reference. Address B. K., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, as first-class waitress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has best City references. Call at No. 223 West 35th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class waitress, or chamber-maid and waitress; is careful and obliging; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL as waitress or chamber-maid. Apply at her present employer's, No. 383 5th av.

WANTED—BY A LADY AS NURSERY GOVERNESS or housekeeper; teaches English, French, and music; is a competent house keeper and manager; understands care of a dairy. Any one wanting an invaluable reliable person, with the best references, address Housekeeper, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

WANTED—THE CARE OF A HOUSE BY AN American woman; has had the same capacity three Summers; no family except husband, who is sixteen years with present employer. Address First Floor, No. 332 East 21st st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WOULD like to take in washing and ironing in her own house, or go out by the day house-cleaning, or any other kind of work. Call or address Mrs. Mack, No. 200 West 28th st. corner 7th av.

WASHING, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to go out by the day washing, ironing, or house-cleaning. Call or address No. 601 West 40th st., corner 11th av.

MALES.

A DRY GOODS COMMISSION HOUSE, just out of business, wish to find a situation for their book-keeper, who is a young man, married, quick, thoroughly competent and honest, and with moderate ideas about salary. Address BATES, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

A VERY CAREFUL AMERICAN FAMILY of three would like the charge of a house during the absence of the owner for the Summer months, or would pay a very small rent for the same; best of reference given. Call on or address S. A. G., No. 63 West 36th st.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO RECOMMEND an experienced courier in Europe, who speaks five languages; has traveled on the Continent over twenty years. Address J. E. J. G., Traveler's Club, 124 5th av. Courier's address, 75 Sutherland st., Pimlico, London.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH BUTLER in a private family; speaks English fluently; two years' City reference; five years from Paris; no objection to go to the country. Address Jules, Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BUTLER AND WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN of good experience; has long and satisfactory City reference; will be found trustworthy and reliable. Address J. D., Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BUTLER.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN AS butler in a private family; best City reference; single and good appearance; age 30. Address H. B., No. 927 Broadway, Room No. 2.

CLERK, &c.—BY AN EDUCATED YOUNG ENGlishman, employment in any capacity. Address H. C., No. 200 West 4th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG MARried man, aged thirty-three; thoroughly understands his business; of long experience in the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; is a thorough groom and good, steady driver in both City and country; best City reference. Call or address Beglin, No. 219 East 35th st.

COACHMAN—DRESS-MAKER, &c.—BY A man and wife, no children; man as coachman, wife as dress-maker and seamstress; would assist with chamber-work; both are thoroughly experienced in their positions; willing to go in the country; first-class references. Address or apply to M. S., private stable, No. 145 East 35th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the care and management of horses, carriages, and harness in all respects; has lived nine years in one place; has the very best recommendations for strict sobriety, honesty, and excellent driving during the last fourteen years in this City; no objection to the country. Address Coachman, No. 1,013 6th av.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING SOLD his establishment, is anxious to procure a good place for his coachman, who is truly deserving of it, having served faithfully for years; is strictly honest, temperate, and trustworthy. Any lady or gentleman requiring a good, honest coachman, address G. V., No. 242 6th av., rear building.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN, WHO DISposed of his horses and carriages lately, for his coachman; unmarried; Protestant; careful driver, sober, willing, and obliging; can be recommended; satisfactory in every respect. Address C., No. 143 West 27th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man, of middle age, twenty-five years' experience in City driving; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and carriages; can make himself generally useful. Address J. C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN OF PRACTIcal experience; understands the care of road horses; careful driver; willing and obliging; of sober, quiet, industrious habits; first-class City and country references. Call or address Thomas, private stable, No. 153 East 38th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MAN, MARried; understands his business in all its branches; a safe and stylish driver; no objection to the country; a good gardener if required; unquestionable references. Address William, No. 3 West 22d st., private stable.

COACHMAN. — BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, a competent, trustworthy man, careful driver, and first-class groom, neat appearance, strictly temperate, highly recommended in every particular. Call on or address Coachman, No. 39 West 34th st., at present employer's.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; Protestant; single; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; first-class City reference. Address J. E., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, LEAVING his present employer on account of giving up his establishment; can give seven years' City reference. Call on or address M. D. C., No. 144 5th av., at L. I. Stilling's harness store.

COACHMAN. — BY A RELIABLE, MIDDLE-AGED, steady, sober, temperate man; willing and obliging; thoroughly understands his business; will be highly recommended as careful City driver. Address J. B., Box No. 240 *Times* office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN WHO has ten years reference from his former, and five years from his last employer, who perfectly understands his business. Call for two days at harness store, No. 963 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN THAT HAS left his present employer on account of giving up his horses; can give first-class City reference. Call on or address M. W. C., at I. I. Stelling's, No. 144 5th av., in harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; Protestant; single; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; first-class City reference. Call on or address for two days, W. E., No. 119 West 37th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED, COMPEtent, unmarried Protestant; willing and civil; disengaged on account of last employer disposing of horses and carriages, highly and satisfactorily recommended in every respect. Apply at or address J. H., J. B. Brewster's, 25th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man as first-class coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the business; eight years' best reference from last employer; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 114 West 30th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, NOT LONG in this country; is a first-class man, and has had much experience; married, one child; country preferred; unexceptionable references. Call or address for two days, Coachman, No. 104 East 40th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; THORoughly understands horses and carriages; is a good careful driver, also a good out-door gardener; best references for both branches. Address Coachman, Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, respectable Protestant; married, small family; willing to make himself useful; first-class City references. Can be seen at No. 160 East 53d st. until suited, or address Coachman.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant man as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses, carriages, &c.; is willing and obliging; has excellent City references. Apply at No. 227 East 29th st., rear, for H. K.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH man; will make himself generally useful; country preferred; good reference. Address No. 33 West 26th st., present employer's.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; EIGHT years' best City reference. Protestant. Can be seen at employer's private stable for one week, No. 139 West 24th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN IN THE CITY or country; will be found willing and obliging; has three years' reference from his last place. Address P. P., No. 208 East 45th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable man; understands his business thoroughly; long experience; has the best of City reference. Call or address J. D., No. 534 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman who thoroughly understands his business; first-class references from his late and former employers. Address J. H., Office No. 12, No. 7 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business; best City reference from last and former employer. Call or address J. S., No. 167 West 19th st.

COACHMAN.—FIRST-CLASS; UNDERSTANDS HIS business thoroughly; strictly temperate; best reference. Address Coachman, No. 56 North Moore st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man as coachman; can give seven years' reference from last employer. Call or address at No. 153 West 24th st.

COACHMAN. — A GENTLEMAN DECLINING house-keeping desires a place for his coachman, a man in every way competent, trustworthy, and desirable. Address W. F. K., Box No. 1,533 New-York.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER MAN; THE BEST OF reference; no objection to the country. Address C. K., No. 236 West 41st st.

COACHMAN.—HAVING FOUR YEARS' REFERence; is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place. Address H. R., Box 240 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER, RELIABLE, SINGLE young man; understands his business thoroughly; first-class references from last employer. Address for two days B. L., Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FARM-WORK AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A man lately landed, aged thirty-five years, who can do farm-work as done in the old country; also work in garden, care and drive horses, &c.; wages moderate for a good home. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARMER.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands all kinds of farming, the care of horses and farm stock, driving, and the proper treatment of oxen. Address J. H., Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE GERMAN; UNDERstands thoroughly the management of hot-house and grapery, the raising of fruit, flowers, and vegetables; understands laying out or improving a place tastefully; has been foreman in the largest gardening establishments in England and Germany, and has best references from all former places. Address W. O. T., Port Chester, N. Y.

GARDENER.—SINGLE; A STRONG ACTIVE young man, aged twenty-eight, not afraid of work, who has a thorough knowledge of his profession in all its departments; studied in the London Horticultural University; best City reference. Any gentleman wanting a first-class gardener, call on or address M. H., gardener, No. 105 Greenwich st.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT, aged forty nine years, who is experienced in greenhouse, hot and cold graperies, landscaping budding, pruning, grafting, out-door, flowers, and vegetables, gardening, &c.; can lay out and put in order a gentleman's place; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A TEMPERATE, INDUSTRIOUS, practical married man, with a small family, who has a thorough knowledge of greenhouses, graperies, vegetables, &c.; highest recommendations from present and former employers. Address M. W., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER; many years' experience; is middle-aged; fully capable of taking full charge of any gentleman's place or superintend farm; wife would take charge of a small dairy or poultry; can do all repairs about the place. Address C. L. M., No. 150 East 28th st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, PROTESTANT, as flower and vegetable gardener; seven years' first-class reference from last employer. Address S. B., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—SINGLE; THOROUGHLY UNDERstands cultivating of green-house, graperies, fruit, vegetables, and pleasure-grounds, ornamental planting of the same; willing; highest testimonials will certify. Address Gardener, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN; MARRIED, NO family; thorough, practical; understands all branches; excellent references; take charge of a place with wife, or alone. Address George Portugall, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, AGED forty, who thoroughly understands his profession in all its branches; studied in the Swedish University. Any gentleman wanting a first-class gardener call or address No. 105 Greenwich st.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN OF LONG EXPERIENCE; thoroughly understands fruits, flowers, and vegetables; strictly temperate; has best City references; age, thirty-one years; married, with one child. Address J. O. K., No. 634 Washington st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, A PROTestant, with no incumbrance; has sixteen years' experience in this country. Address R. R., Box No. 284, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER, COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SINGLE man as gardener, coachman, and general worker; best City reference. Address C. H., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN (PROTESTant;) long experience; best of reference. Address J. K., No. 466 Pearl st., near Chatham st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, AS first-class gardener; has five years' reference from last place. Address P. C., No. 179 Chatham st.

PORTER, RUNNER, OR COLLECTOR IN A Bank, Banking-house, or Insurance Company.—Has been for seventeen years in the employ of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, and refers to the officers of said company, also to William H. Guion, Esq., F. L. Talcott, Esq., and others, as to his ability and integrity. Address Owen, Box No. 3,659 Post Office.

SERVANT AND WAITER.—BY A DANISH young man, aged twenty-three years; speaks good English; who can wait at table, tend door, build fires, clean furniture and windows, &c.; wages moderate; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, AGED twenty-eight years, who can care and drive horses, do plain gardening, milk, take care of cattle, keep roads, walks, and lawns in order, and do other work about a place; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

VALET OR WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN as valet or waiter; good references from last employer. Address C. P., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DOMESTIC HELP.

Coachmen, gardeners, waiters, &c., of all nationalities, constantly on hand.

ODELL'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, SPEAKing English and German; can furnish excellent references; is very willing and obliging; can make himself useful inside or outside of the house; City or country; wages moderate. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER IN A private family; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference; no objection to the country. Address for two days, M. F., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE MAN, in a private family; sober and capable; first-class City references will be given from the most respectable families in the City. Call or address J. C., No. 308 East 39th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN AS WAITER in a private family; perfectly understands his business; City or country; good references. Address Steady, Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE AS FIRST-CLASS waiter; steady, strictly sober; understands his duties thoroughly; three years' City references; family going away; is single, and of good behavior. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A CAPABLE FRENCH WAITER; has great experience in the service; knows well how to take care of silver; is neat, steady, and perfectly sober; has best of references; no objection to City or country. Apply at Nickel's, No. 394 8th av.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, WITH GOOD CITY references; single, sober, willing, and a good waiter; speaks English; wages small; City or country. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av., over Russian baths.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS FIRST-class waiter or butler; understands his business perfectly; has two and four years' references from his last places as to honesty, sobriety, capability, &c; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, SPEAKING ENGlish, as first-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; good references. Call at No. 150 East 42d st.

WAITER.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN, as waiter in a private family; the best City references given; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,182 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS WAITER IN a private family; first-class City references, testimonials, &c. Address C. E., Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER; wages $30, references good. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WITH A FULL knowledge of upholstery goods, also linens, and with a large connection in these branches of business, wishes a position as a manager of a department, or would like to meet a partner with capital to engage in the business. Address L., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER WANTED to go to the country; must understand his business. Address M., BOX NO. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

VEST-MAKERS WANTED.—NO. 400 EAST 14th st. Custom work.

WANTED—IN A LARGE IMPORTING AND JOBbing house, a head book-keeper of experience who is thoroughly familiar with accounts, correspondence, and all other counting-house duties; a liberal salary will be paid to one who is thoroughly competent, and none others need apply. Address, Post Office Box No. 1,140, giving name, age, address, and references as to character and capacity.

WANTED—TWO NORWEGIAN WOMEN; ONE AS cook and one as waitress and up-stairs girl in a small family of three persons; good wages, considerate treatment, and moderate work. Address F. ALLEN, Box No. 2,392 Post Office.

WANTED NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED ENGlish or American nurse to go to Staten Island to take care of children, (one a baby;) best reference required. Apply at Room No. 44 Madison Square House, corner of Broadway and 21st st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; must be a good baker, and willing to go into the country for the Summer months; none but those with the best of City reference need apply. Call at No. 12 West 48th st., between 10 and 12 A. M. on Thursday.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO GENeral house-work, a short distance out of town. Apply at No. 233 East 12th st., Thursday, 22d instant, between 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WAITRESS, ONE who is thoroughly competent, and has City references, may apply at No. 8 West 47th st., before 10 A. M. or after 4 P. M.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS CHAMber-maid and waitress and to assist in the washing; City references required. Apply at No. 24 East 55th st., between 10 and 12.

WANTED—IN AN AMERICAN FAMILY, A GERman Protestant cook, washer, and ironer. Apply, with City reference, at No. 255 West 53d st., between 1 and 3 P. M.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL AS CHAMber-maid and nurse; good City reference required. Apply at 38 East 28th st., before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS TO assist with chamber-work; good references required. Inquire after 10 o'clock at No. 27 West 32d st.

WANTED.—A FRENCH WOMAN AS LADY'S MAID, who understands hair-dressing and dress-making. Call at No. 326 5th av., between 9 and 10 A. M.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

ON DEMANDE UNE FEMME FRANCAISE qui connait bien la couture et qui parle bien sa langue. S'adresser No. 6 West 49th st., les matins de bonnes heures ou les soirs.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

THE DEFENDANT'S EXAMINATION CONCLUDED.

Continued from Fourth Page.

and not to publish it. And yet, Sir, when he thus discountenanced it and disclaimed it, counsel offers to prove his declarations, as if he was a party to this transaction, as if he was a party to this action whose rights were to be adjudged by the verdict of this jury and the judgment of your Honor, and he asks to do this as against Mr. Tilton, it being plain from the evidence that Tilton and Moulton were not in accord with reference to this very transaction, about which he asks the declarations of a stranger to the action. But again, Sir, the counsel says that this theory of the plaintiff in regard to the motive of the action, the combined action as between Tilton and Moulton, is to throw discredit and to attach crime to Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Evarts—The principal issue, I said.

Mr. Beach—No, Sir, you said—

Mr. Evarts—I say so now.

Mr. Beach—You said to impute crime or wrong to Mr. Beecher—to prove the principal issue, how, and in what degree?

Mr. Evarts—As confession tacitly and by action.

Mr. Beach—And how came this, Sir, to be introduced, and why is it not collateral? Did we, on the part of the plaintiff, produce evidence in regard to the connection between Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull?

Mr. Evarts—Oh, yes.

Mr. Beach—No, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Oh, yes.

Mr. Beach—I beg pardon, may it please counsel. We objected to that issue. We endeavored to rule out the intercourse as between Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull, and it was upon their proposition that that issue was opened and the evidence in regard to that transaction primarily introduced.

Mr. Evarts—Look at page 413.

Mr. Beach—I may be mistaken, Sir. Page what, Sir?

Mr. Evarts—Page 413.

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir; that was in regard to keeping down the threatened publication. I admit that, Sir.

Mr. Morris—Of the scandal.

Mr. Beach—The threatened publication of the scandal, which was intimated by the card published in the *World* in May, 1871. That then, for the purpose of preventing the publication of that threatened scandal, Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton, with the concurrence of Mr. Beecher, entered upon a course of conciliation with this woman. What has that to do, Sir, with the publication of the life of Mrs. Woodhull? That was proved by them, and your Honor recollects with what stringency we opposed the introduction of the extracts from that life which your Honor subsequently admitted. Now, if your Honor please, I submit with great confidence that, even if Mr. Moulton had been interrogated as regards his declarations to this gentleman, concerning the writing and publication of that life, contradictory evidence would not be received, because it is collateral. That was not one of the transactions in which Mr. Moulton co-operated with Tilton. It was contrary to the sense and the judgment of that gentleman, and is not one of the matters in regard to which the concurrence of Mr. Beecher in the action of these two gentlemen is alleged. It is altogether an independent and a separate transaction, entered upon at the volition alone of Mr. Tilton, and prosecuted by him against the advice of Mr. Moulton and against the concurrence of Mr. Beecher, as is to be inferred from the evidence. Now, whatever Mr. Moulton may have said in regard to that life or the purposes of Mr. Tilton in writing that life, under these circumstances, cannot but be collateral and immaterial, and, in any view, I submit to your Honor it is so.

The Court—That matter would not be material as against Mr. Tilton—

Mr. Beach—No, Sir.

Mr. Court—That matter would not be collateral as against Mr. Tilton if the interview was as to a conversation.

Mr. Beach—Ah! yes, Sir.

The Court—But it is collateral as to Mr. Moulton, the witness, and his conversations and declarations are not evidence in any point of view against the plaintiff in his absence, unless he has been interrogated in regard to them, and then it is simply for the purpose of contradiction.

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir; but that being collateral, the introductions would not be admissible.

The Court—I am not prepared to say anything as to that now. I rule it out at present.

Mr. Evarts—Perhaps this evidence should be read. It was a principal and direct part of the plaintiff's evidence to introduce his relation to the Woodhulls in all its parts as evidence against Mr. Beecher, to wit, the efforts that were being made by him for the purpose of suppressing the scandal. The question asked by the counsel is:

"I want to know what successive steps you took, and also what suggestions Mr. Beecher made, if any, from time to time, with regard to that apprehended danger?"

Which was the publication of the life of the Woodhulls.

"Mr. Evarts—These steps, which Mr. Beecher did not know, we will dispense with.

Mr. Tilton—There were no stages in the steps with which Mr. Beecher was not as much connected as either Mr. Moulton or myself, from beginning to end."

Then they go on and state various things that were done by Mr. Tilton in pursuance of this confederacy, for the object in view, alleged to exist, as against our client, between himself and Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton, as acting together. Mr. Tilton authenticated Mr. Moulton's relations to him in all that period in reference to this matter of the controversy between him, Mr. Tilton, and Mr. Beecher, as being the depositary of his confidence, the agent of his actions; and then they go on and prove affirmatively how the Woodhull biography was written, and give the characterization, being one of the steps that Mr. Beecher knew of, under the motive, and in the accomplishing the object of that separation. Now I will point my offer, in order that there may be no passing upon the question without the relation of the particular evidence that I propose to prove, the question of whether this action of Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton upon the Woodhulls was in the interests of Mr. Beecher and for the suppression of the scandal, for Mr. Moulton gives it as the true reason of Mr. Tilton, and thereby makes himself a party to it as the true reason of any action that it had in relation to Mr. Beecher; it had no relation to humoring women but the purpose of Mr. Tilton, and I offer to prove by this witness that Mr. Moulton told him, when the matter was fresh and the life was just published, that Mr. Tilton's motive and object were to put himself at the head of the Spiritualists of this country, and that they were more numerous than the Congregationalists. Now—

The Court—One moment. I would like very much if the counsel would give me a specific reference to the evidence of Mr. Moulton, because if he has given evidence of that cast and character you may contradict it by this witness, but that is not made by the general argument or illustration even.

Mr. Evarts—But Mr. Tilton has given this publication as one of the steps of Mr. Moulton and himself, not that Mr. Moulton approved of these steps, but that the writing was a step concerning an earnest though mistaken movement. It did not remove the action, the purposed action, the correct motive of the writing that Mr. Moulton thought it was injudicious and would rather that that particular form of carrying out the common purpose had not been adopted or pursued; but the gentleman has by this testimony said that Mr. Tilton assigns a reason which Mr. Moulton asseverates and delivers as the true version. Now, I don't know that it rests necessarily upon the formal words or statement of Mr. Tilton, but Mr. Moulton delivers it as the motive of Mr. Tilton in this step that is carried to the account of Mr. Beecher, and so he has testified here in this statement that I have read in the direct examination, that there was no statement that Mr. Beecher was not as much connected with as either of them, and under the final statement of Mr. Tilton on the re-direct examination he said that before God Mr. Beecher was as responsible for everything done with the Woodhulls as he was.

The Court—If you can show me anything that Mr. Moulton said in his examination upon this subject, you are at liberty to contradict it by this witness.

Mr. Evarts—I will look, if your Honor please.

The Court—Of course, I am obliged with reference to certain well-settled principles of the law of evidence, and if Mr. Moulton has said anything on the subject which you can contradict, you are at liberty to do so.

Mr. Evarts—I call him for the purpose of contradicting Mr. Moulton.

The Court—Very well, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—I call him for the purpose of delivering the true statement of Mr. Tilton to Mr. Moulton, that the personal objects of Mr. Tilton were the source and the motive of the writing of that letter. Mr. Moulton said—

Judge Neilson—Is that the direct or cross, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—The passage I now call your Honor's attention to—this is what Mr. Moulton says—about Mr. Tilton's saying he has reported it to Mr. Beecher.

"It was simply a revision of the manuscript."

That is, of her husband—Mrs. Woodhull's husband.

"And he thought people would detect his handiwork in it, and he thought he would put his name to it; and I told him I did not think that was a very good reason. He said he would take the responsibility of it, and that was the sum and substance of it, with the exception—and he said it was a friendly act; he said it was a friendly act, and right, in the interest of the repression of the scandal against Mr. Beecher, his wife, and himself; it was in the interest of his family and Mr. Beecher that he had done it, and if he had made a mistake, why that was all there was of it."

MR. EVARTS' PROPOSITION.

Now my proposition is this, and I say it is not in the sense of impeaching—it is not what we call a collateral impeachment, not independent matter; the whole matter is a part of the plaintiff's case, for proving the principal crime against Mr. Beecher, to-wit: the argumentative confessions, from his conduct in suppressing and maintaining relations with these women by themselves and by himself, if you please, whatever there is on that subject, as coming to point that if insisted upon as a confession, and if all these acts were done by them in the motive, in the character, and they both concur in it. Now, there was a different judgment, if you please, about whether it was judicious, for a common end in view, to write the life; in other words, whether it was not giving more than it was worth toward the common object. That is a question of judgment and, as Mr. Tilton said, if there was a mistake, he couldn't help it. Now, my proposition goes to the point that Mr. Moulton—Mr. Moulton assigns as a reason for the writing of this life, not a reason connected with Mr. Beecher or the suppression of the scandal, but that Mr. Tilton was ambitious of putting himself by this transaction at the head of the Spiritualists of the United States, who were more numerous than the Congregationalists. Now, if this is true, it strikes through both of these witnesses who have undertaken to say here upon oath that the objects were of a kind to inculpate Mr. Beecher as responsible for them, as in his interest, and now I propose to show not the hearsay of a strange little action, but the statement of Mr. Moulton, identified by his own evidence, identified by Mr. Tilton's evidence, identified by every argument by which admissions of evidence in the hundred cases have been maintained and defended here by our learned opponents; that it is a common action, and that we have their words for this—the word of Moulton. Now, when we find one interview reported as the motive of this common action, one wholly independent of that assigned in the evidence, that is contradiction; but beyond that, if he would so assign it personally himself, it would have been a rebuttal, it would have been a traverse of the alleged motive and character of the act in writing the life, without which motive and character as assigned by him and Mr. Tilton; the act itself would have been immaterial, and could not have been introduced by them in this case. They brought it in as a part of the live direct issue. Why? Because Mr. Beecher authorized it; Mr. Beecher approved it; Mr. Beecher advised it, and it was a part of the policy of repression of the knowledge of the guilty fact. Mr. Moulton on the direct says:

"Mr. Tilton came to me and said that he had been sent for by Victoria Woodhull, that he had gone to see her, and that she had poured upon him stories derogatory to the character of Mr. Beecher, and had connected his [Mr. Tilton's] wife's name with Mr. Beecher as it was connected in this article. I saw Mr. Beecher about it. I told him that I thought it would be necessary in some way to influence that woman against the publication of the stories; that I thought I ought to see her, and he said he hoped I would, and I did see her in consequence of my consultation with Mr. Beecher," &c.

Then he goes on to say:

"I told Mrs. Woodhull that the stories against Mr. Beecher," &c.

"I told him that I worked a fair influence upon the woman, that I had undertaken to show her how wrong it would be to be vindictive; there was nothing to be gained by it," &c.

MR. BEECHER'S VIEW OF THE MATTER.

Mr. Beach—If your Honor please, and I can comprehend the argument of my learned friend, it rests upon this admission: that Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton and Mr. Beecher entered upon a given operation for a certain assigned motive; that they were in league and association for a given object, and by common and understood means. That, in other words, they were in a confederacy, which, applied to an unlawful transaction, might be termed a conspiracy; and the counsel seeks to assimilate the rules of evidence which apply to a league of that character to this association between these three gentlemen. Now, if that premise was assumed, I might, with great propriety, admit that the declarations of the parties engaged in this common transaction, with a common purpose, might be admissible, though I do not believe it, Sir; I do not think they would be. I do not think that an arrangement of this character, with reference to a lawful and a private purpose, under any circumstances makes the declaration of the character to that transaction admissible as against the other, when the private business and interests of one of the parties are raised and invaded in a collateral manner. They are not partners, Sir; they are not conspirators; they are coactors for a common purpose in regard to an admissible and a lawful object, but does that make the declarations of either evidence as against the other in a collateral and independent transaction. Mr. Tilton prosecutes Mr. Beecher upon an alleged cause of seduction; it transpires in the course of the revelation of the affair that attempts were made by the two parties to the alleged offense and to the action and the friend who acted in the interest of both; that certain steps were taken for the purpose of suppressing the publication of the accusation or the circumstances upon which the accusation rested. Now, I submit to your Honor; that it would not follow that in that action of seduction the evidence of the declarations of these various parties outside of the immediate parties to the action in relation to the course and motives which govern their transactions in the attempt to suppress the scandal would be evidence as against the other, although I might admit it, Sir, for the purpose of this argument. The last phrase which the gentleman read from the testimony of Mr. Moulton shows exactly what the arrangement was with Mr. Beecher by Mr. Moulton in regard to the influences and the manner in which those influences were to be exerted upon Mrs. Woodhull to prevent the notoriety of this scandal. [Reading.]

"After the publication of that card—"

That is, the Woodhull card—

"What occurred with reference to yourself, Mr. Tilton, and Mr. Beecher? A.—Mr. Tilton came to me and said that he had been sent for by Victoria Woodhull, that he had gone to see her, and that she had poured out upon him stories derogatory to the character of Mr. Beecher, and had connected his (Mr. Tilton's) wife's name with Mr. Beecher as it was connected in this article. I saw Mr. Beecher about it. I told him that I thought it would be necessary in some way to influence that woman against the publication of the stories; that I thought I ought to see her; and he said he hoped I would, and I did see her in consequence of my consultation with Mr. Beecher."

In the course of the evidence various steps have been narrated in reference to the intercourse as between Moulton and Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull, and these two gentlemen have said that these steps were taken in consequence of this arrangement, and I am giving the largest scope, Sir, to the application of this testimony of Mr. Moulton. Then we come to a particular transaction: that is the publication of the life of Mrs. Woodhull. Now, according to the admission which I have given in the outset of this argument, if it should appear that the publication of that life was but a concurrent act as between these three parties, to wit., Tilton, Moulton, and Beecher, and that Tilton and Moulton had assigned that act to the same motive of influencing this lady and suppressing the publication of this scandal, why, then, my admission would cover that evidence and make it possibly material in this aspect of the argument. But referring again, Sir, to the first extract which the counsel read from the testimony of Mr. Moulton, the question was asked him on cross-examination:

"Has he ever talked with you—[that is Tilton]—on the subject of the effect that the publication of that life—the life of Mrs. Woodhull—had upon the prosperity of the *Golden Age*? A.—I talked with him about it; he did not to me at the time.

Q.—You talked with him but he did not with you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Tell us what you talked to him? A.—I told him that I thought that he ought not to have published it.

Q.—Well, why? Well, I told him that it seemed—so many statements in it seemed extravagant to me—so many statements in it seemed extravagant, I did not think it was a necessary work to do; and his reply to that—his reply to that—when I say that he didn't talk to me, I mean that he didn't open the subject; I opened the subject of the conversation. His reply to me was that he did it as a friendly act to Mrs. Woodhull from the manuscripts furnished him by her husband," &c.

Now, Sir, that disengages that transaction entirely from the co-operation of Mr. Moulton and Mr. Beecher. It was an independent act upon his own responsibility, adopted by Mr. Tilton, without any reference to or concurrence with Mr. Moulton or Mr. Beecher. There is no allegation in this evidence that Mr. Beecher ever approved of the act, that he was ever consulted with regard to it. There is no evidence that Mr. Moulton ever approved of this act as one of the means which should be taken for the purpose of accomplishing the common object of the three parties, to wit, the conciliation of Mrs. Woodhull. Then, Sir, there was no concurrent purpose; there was no unity of action in regard to the publication of this life as between Tilton and Moulton and Mr. Beecher. There is no room to argue on our part that Mr. Beecher acceded to or approved of this publication, or countenanced it as a justifiable act for the purpose of repressing this slander. It expressly appears that Mr. Moulton discountenanced and disapproved of it, and there is not a particle of evidence in this case to show that in any of the stages of its production it was ever brought to the knowledge of Mr. Moulton when he did not condemn it. And now, Sir, with perfect disintegration of these two parties, with this perfect independence of action upon the part of each in regard to this publication, with this express and emphatic discountenance on the part of Mr. Moulton of this publication, they asked to approve the declarations of Moulton as against Tilton for the purpose of concluding his rights, and for the purpose of imputing a motive to his action and enabling counsel to relieve themselves from the consequences of the arrangement, so far as it was made and was carried out for a specific purpose as between these three parties. And now, Sir, upon what principle are the declarations of Moulton, under these circumstances, to be received against Tilton? The arrangement, the connection, the league between the parties in regard to this particular act being dissolved, there being this discountenance on the part of Moulton, and this hostility of purpose and of policy between Tilton and Moulton, by what principle shall Tilton be concluded by the inimical and adverse declarations of Mr. Moulton in regard to that act? I submit to your Honor that there is no justice or principle in the admission of such evidence, and it is a very grave question whether the interests of a party in litigation are to be thus assailed and destroyed by the declarations of an antagonistic party with regard to the very event by which the inquiry is made.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Moulton was not an antagonistic party.

Mr. Beach—Mr. Moulton, Sir, in regard to that transaction, was an antagonistic party; and although in regard to other matters—matters of friendship and amity and co-operation in regard to this scandal—there was friendship and intimacy, yet that would by no means justify the declarations of Mr. Moulton made in the absence of Tilton. There must have been some closer and more intimate legal connection between the parties to justify those declarations; and your Honor is asked under these circumstances to permit the declarations of Moulton, even without an inquiry from Moulton in regard to them, to be produced in hostility to Mr. Tilton. I submit to your Honor that there is no principle of evidence, so far as I can perceive, and no sentiment of justice in the admission of such declarations. We are to be judged, Sir, by legal evidence, by our own acts, and by our own declarations, and no man, unless he is authorized by us, and speaking in our interest and by our authentication, can confess or declare away our rights; and if these declarations may be given in this instance, there is no conceivable instance where parties may have been connected in relation to any matter in litigation, where these outside declarations of strangers, not legally interested, may not be received to corrupt a righteous and a just cause of action.

THE EVIDENCE RULED OUT.

Judge Neilson—I have already intimated that it is very clear to me that the examination of this witness must be confined to the contradiction of any statements which it appears that Mr. Moulton made in his examination; that is the extent to which you can go with this witness. If Mr. Moulton said anything you are at liberty to contradict it by this witness.

Mr. Evarts—Well, your Honor has our offer and it is overruled, and we except.

Judge Neilson—Yes. It is very plain to me.

Mr. Evarts (to the witness)—That is all.

Judge Neilson (to the witness)—That is all, Mr. Partridge.

Mr. Evarts—One moment, Mr. Partridge. There is one question I wish to ask; do you remember making an entry of this $5,000 in the book and receiving—

Mr. Beach—What $5,000?

Q.—Do you remember the payment into the firm's account of the $5,000 that came from Mr. Beecher? A.—I do, Sir.

Q.—You knew at the time it came from Mr. Beecher? A.—No, Sir; I did not know who it came from.

Q.—You remember the $5,000? A.—Yes, Sir; I know it was in May.

Q.—In May, 1873? A.—In the early part of May, I think, 1873.

Q.—Now, Mr. Partridge, did you make an entry in the books of the firm under Mr. Moulton's directions, receiving that $5,000? A.—I must have made it under his directions—

Mr. Beach—Wait, wait—

Mr. Morris—That is a matter of proof.

Mr. Beach—I move to strike that out.

The Court—Yes.

The Witness—I credited it to Mr. Moulton; I do not remember the precise language that he used in regard to it, but I did that by his directions.

Mr. Evarts—That is not necessary; you entered it to his credit? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—By Mr. Moulton's directions? A.—There was $5,300; $300 of that was a check that I had made for him a good while before, and I suggested he did not want to use it then, and I had kept the check, and I destroyed the check at that time and put it to his credit.

Q.—That is, you carried to his credit that $5,000 and this $300 which had been charged to him—? A.—Credited him.

A.—And that was by his direction? A.—The $300, I suggested that myself.

Q.—It came from him? A.—Yes, Sir; he authorized it, yes, Sir—the $300.

Q.—Then when the money which thus went into Mr. Moulton's account—this $5,000—was paid out, did you receive instructions as to whom it should be charged? A.—He told me the next day to make a check for $1,000 and charge it to him as paid T. T.

Q.—And so afterward for other things? A.—Afterward T. T.

Mr. Evarts—Very well; that is all.

Mr Beach—That is all.

Mr. Evarts—Shall we call Mr. Cleveland before—

The Court—There is no good in doing that, unless you think you can proceed with him.

Mr. Evarts—The jury say they don't want to stay. Mr. Cleveland would rather prefer—

The court then adjourned.

THE COLD SNAP.

EFFECT ON FRUIT IN WESTERN NEW-YORK.

The Rochester *Express* of Tuesday evening, 20th inst., says: "We have taken considerable pains to ascertain whether the late cold snap has affected the fruit prospect or not. It is evident from telegraphic reports from other parts of the country that Western New-York has suffered less than many other of the more favored localities. In the vicinity of Rochester we have had pretty cold weather, but as yet we have no occasion of any serious alarm. Everything has been kept back, and therefore the trees have admirably withstood the contest with the elements. We confidently anticipate a good average fruit crop in Western New-York."

A NOTEWORTHY FAMILY.

A Connecticut paper speaks of a photograph of a group representing five generations of a Litchfield family—Mrs. Hannah Hubbard, aged seventy-nine; her daughter, aged fifty-nine; her granddaughter, aged forty; her great grand-daughter, aged seventeen, and her great great grand-child, aged one year. Mrs. Hubbard had eleven children, five of whom were boys, all of whom were soldiers in the war for the Union. Seven of her grand-children were also soldiers, and with their five fathers were so apportioned around among our Western and Eastern regiments that this venerable mother found herself represented by some one of her loyal progeny in every battle field of note during the war, five of the number laying down their lives for their country.

MERITED BACK PAY.

Gen. D. L. Wood, of Cleveland, Ohio, received last week from the Auditor of State a check for $1,887, amount found to be his due as balance of pay for services as Quartermaster General of Ohio, under Gov. Dennison in 1861—fourteen years since. Gen. Wood resigned his position as Quartermaster General of the State, took a commission in the regular army and served during the war. There was no appropriation out of which he could draw his pay at the time, and no settlement has been had until now. The late Legislature passed a bill giving the Auditor of State power to audit the account and pay whatever balance might be due. Gen. Wood, when he resigned, paid into the State Treasury over $25,000 then in his hand, and out of which he might have taken his own pay.

THE ASSAULT IN THE POLICE STATION.

Officer William Maher, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, charged with clubbing Officer Hector Klinge, of the same precinct, on Tuesday morning, without provocation, the particulars of which were fully published in yesterday's TIMES, was again taken before Justice Kasmire, at the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday. He had no defense to offer, and Justice Kasmire held him to answer at the Special Sessions on a charge of simple assault and battery. The law has defined that a policeman's club, even when applied most vigorously to a man's head, is not a dangerous weapon, and consequently an assault with such does not come under the head of "felonious."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 21.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$1,000 C. F. & M. 1st. 83½	200 North-western... 43½
10,000 Un. Pac. 1st.. 99½	400 do.......... 43⅜
100 A. & P. Tel....b3. 26¾	1700 do.......... 43¼
100 do.......... 26¾	500 do.......... 43⅛
100 Western Union... 77⅛	100 do........s5. 43⅛
100 do........s3. 77⅜	400 do.......... 43
2700 do.......... 77½	1300 do.......... 42⅞
100 do.......b3. 77⅝	100 do........c. 42⅞
400 do.......s3. 77½	300 do.......... 42¾
200 do........c. 77½	400 do.......... 42⅞
1500 Pacific Mail... 44½	30 do.......... 43
300 do.......s3. 44⅜	200 do.......... 42¾
200 do.......... 44½	100 do.......... 42⅝
300 do.......... 44⅝	100 North-west. Pf... 55⅞
2000 do.......... 44¾	50 do.......... 56
1200 do.......... 44⅞	500 Erie Railway..... 31⅛
200 do........c. 44⅞	900 do.......... 31¼
700 do.......... 44¾	1000 do.......... 31⅜
600 do.......... 44⅝	100 do.......b3. 31⅜
600 do.......... 44¾	1000 do.......s3. 31¼
300 do........c. 44⅝	500 Panama.......... 139
30 N. Y. C. & Hud....102	100 do.......... 139½
1000 Lake Shore.... 72⅝	50 do.......... 139
500 do.......... 72¾	505 do.......... 140
500 do.......... 72⅞	200 Tol. & Wab..... 15⅞
1700 do.......... 72¾	300 do.......... 15¾
100 do.......s3. 72¾	100 do.......... 15⅞
100 do.......b3. 72⅞	300 do.......... 16
205 do.......s.3. 72¾	100 do.......... 15⅞
500 do.......... 72⅞	100 do.......s3. 15¾
300 do.......... 72¾	100 do.......... 15⅞
1200 do.......... 72⅝	100 do.......b3. 15¾
100 St. Paul.... 37¾	400 do.......... 15⅝
500 do.......... 37½	400 do.......... 15½
100 do.......... 37⅜	200 Ohio & Miss..... 26¾
1000 Union Pacific... 73½	100 do.......... 26⅞
1300 do.......... 73⅝	700 D., L. & West... 115½
1000 do.......s3. 73⅝	50 N. J. Central....c. 112¾
500 do.......... 73¾	20 do.......... 112¾
500 do........c. 73⅞	200 Rock Island...b3. 103½
100 do.......... 74	200 Kansas Pacific... 26½
500 do........c. 74	300 do.......... 26¾
1000 do.......... 74⅛	200 do.......... 26½
1800 do.......... 74	100 do.......... 26⅜
500 do.......... 73⅞	700 do.......... 26½
500 do.......... 73⅝	400 do.......... 26¾
800 do.......... 73¾	1000 do.......... 26¼
200 do........c. 73⅝	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U.S.6s,R.'81.121⅞	$10,000 U.S.5-20C.'64.120½
2,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65..N...b. c.121	5,000 U.S.5s,10.40, R.......115¾
2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.......12.122	10,000 do......12.115¾
	2,000 do......b. c.115⅞
110,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N.......121⅛	1,000 U. S.5s,'81,C.116¾
10,000 do......12.121⅛	10,000 do......12.116⅝
500 do......120⅞	10,000 U.S.5s,'81,R., b. c......115½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67......b. c.121⅝	10,000 do......12.115⅜
	10,000 do......115¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 M. 6s, L.B.b.c. 99¾	200 Erie......b. c. s3. 31⅛
2,000 N.Y.S.7s, B.C.107½	1300 do.......s3. 31
3,000 N.C. 6s, Sp. T.,	700 do.......b3. 31⅛
3d class...... 3½	400 do.......... 31⅛
2 000 Tenn. 6s, N. S. 51½	800 do.......... 31¼
1,000 Tenn.6s,n.,b.c. 70	40 Cleve. & P. G.... 92
1,000 C.,R.I. & P.7s.108⅝	100 do.......... 91¾
1,000 A. & Susq. 2d.104	100 Pacific Mail. b. c. 44⅝
15,000 C.& N.W.Cons. 93¼	700 do.......... 44¾
1,000 C.&N.W.Cons.	500 do........c. 44¾
C. G. bds...... 86½	1500 do.......... 44⅝
6,000 do.......... 86⅜	2500 do.......... 44½
2,000 C. & N.W. 1st. 99⅛	100 do.......b3. 44⅜
1,000 M. & St. P. 7s,	600 do.......... 44¼
Gold......b. c. 86¾	1300 do.......... 44⅜
1,000 do.......... 87	300 do.......b3. 44½
5,000 M. & St. P.1st,	700 do.......... 44½
Cons......b. c. 74	200 do.......b3. 44⅝
10,000 Erie 4th...... 97	600 do.......... 44⅝
6,000 Del., L. & W.	500 do.......... 44¾
2d.........b.c.111	1200 do.......... 44⅞
2,000 do.......... 111¼	500 do.......b3. 45
1,000 Mich. S. 2d...103½	2900 do.......... 45
5,000 D.&H.C.7s,'94.106½	1300 do.......... 45⅛
1,000 do.......... 106⅝	1000 do.......... 45
5,000 M.&Es.2d.b.c.106	5 L. S. & M. S...b. c. 72¼
1,000 Mich. C. 7s...105⅞	100 do.......... 72⅝
3,000 do.......... 106	100 do.......s5. 72½
2,000 N. J. Cen. 1st,	1200 do.......s5. 72⅝
C.......b.c106	500 do.......... 72⅝
1,000 O. & M. C S.F. 99½	300 do.......s3. 72½
1,000 N. Mo. 1st... 86¾	1000 do.......... 72⅝
1,000 do.......... 86⅞	1000 do.......... 72¾
1,000 do.......... 87	100 do.......... 72⅞
1,000 do.......... 87⅛	400 Chi. & R.I.b.c.s3.103⅝
32,000 C. Pac. G. B...101	100 do........c.103⅝
10,000 C. P. 1st, San	300 do.......... 103⅛
J. Branch..... 90	1200 Union Pac..b. c. 73⅝
3,000 do......b. c. 89⅞	500 do.......b3. 73⅝
1,000 West. P. bds.. 96¼	300 do.......b3. 73⅝
7,000 U. Pac. 1st.... 99½	1700 do........c. 73¾
12,000 do.......... 99¾	1500 do.......... 73¾
7,000 do.......... 99⅞	300 do.......s3. 73¾
6,000 U. P. 7s, L. G.. 97	1000 do.......... 73⅞
2,000 P.R.of Mo.1st. 94	1200 do.......b3. 74
1,000 C.,C & I.C.1st. 51¾	500 do........c. 74
1,000 do.......... 51½	1900 do.......... 74
4,000 do.......... 51¼	100 Chic.& N. W..b. c. 42¾
5,000 T., P. & W.1st,	1500 do.......... 42⅞
West. Div..... 55	400 do.......... 42¾
6,000 Tol. & W. 2d.. 56	1100 do.......... 42⅝
10,000 Tol. & W. C.C. 40½	500 do.......... 42½
4,000 S.P.R.B. of Mo. 72	200 do........c. 42⅝
2,000 L. & N. C., '98. 89	200 do.......... 42¾
1,000 Am. D. I.C.7s.104	100 do........c. 42¾
1,000M.&St.P.8s,1st108¼	1300 do.......... 42⅞
10 Merchants' Bk...122¼	600 do.......... 42¾
30 Bk. of Republic.. 99½	100 do.......s3. 42⅞
20 Nassau Bank....108	300 d.......... 43
100 Del. & H. Canal..117½	500 C. & N. W.Pf.b. c. 55½
20 do.......... 117⅝	100 do......s60. 55
50 do......b. c.117⅜	50 Ill. Cen.......... 102½
5 do.......... 117¼	100 C., C., C. & I..... 62
200 Mar. L. & M., As't	100 St. L., K. C. & N.
paid.........b. c. 7¾	Pref.........o. c. 34
100 Quick. Pref..b. c. 29¾	500 Panama......b. c.140½
100 Md. Coal.....b. c. 18	400 do.......... 141
200 Atl. & P. Tel.b. c. 27	200 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 37½
200 do.......... 26¾	100 do.......s3. 37⅜
300 do.......... 26⅝	300 do.......b3. 37½
700 do.......... 26¾	200 do.......s3. 37⅝
100 do.......... 26⅞	600 Tol., W. & W.b c. 15⅝
1300 West. U. T..b. c. 77⅜	100 do........c. 15⅝
700 do.......b3. 77½	700 do........c. 15¾
700 do.......... 77½	100 do.......b3. 15¾
700 do.......... 77⅝	200 do.......... 15¾
50 do.......... 77½	70 Del., L.& W..b. c.115¾
40 U. S. Express.b.c. 63½	5 Chi. & Alt...b. c.103⅛
10 N. Y. C. & H.b. c.102	200 New.Jersey S. b.c. 7
7 do.......... 102¼	160 Han. & St. J..b.c. 26⅜
500 Ohio & Miss.b. c. 26⅝	300 Kan. Pacific.b. c. 26½
200 do.......... 26¾	200 do.......... 26¼
200 do.......... 26⅞	400 do.......... 26
300 do.......b3. 27	100 C., C.&I.C.b.c.s3. 6

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 A. M.

$100,000 U.S. Cur. 6s.124	200 North-west....b3. 43
2,000 Erie 3d........100	1300 do.......... 42⅞
11,000 Un. Pac. 1st... 99⅞	200 do.......... 42¼
400 At. & Pac. Tel..... 27	100 do.......... 42¾
700 West. Un......b3. 77⅝	900 do.......... 43
600 do.......b3. 77¾	100 do.......b3. 43⅛
200 do.......... 77¾	200 do.......... 43⅛
1500 do.......... 77⅞	100 St. Paul.......... 37⅝
1000 Erie Railway.... 31¼	1500 Lake Shore.......... 72¾
200 do.......s3. 31¼	100 do.......... 72⅝
100 do.......b3. 31¼	500 do.......... 72¾
100 N. Y. C. & Hud...102	100 Kansas Pacific.... 25½
700 Pacific Mail...... 44⅞	900 Tol. & Wabash... 15⅞
300 do.......b3. 45	500 do.......b3. 16
500 do.......... 44⅞	1200 do.......... 16
600 do.......... 45	900 do.......... 16⅛
1500 do.......... 45⅛	1300 do.......... 16¼
100 do.......s3. 45	700 do.......... 16⅜
500 do.......b3. 45⅛	400 do.......b3. 16½
1500 do.......... 45⅛	500 do.......... 16⅜
10 Rock Island......104	100 do.......s3. 16¼
1600 Union Pacific... 74⅛	600 do.......s3. 16⅜
1400 do.......... 74¼	100 do........c. 16⅜
1200 do.......... 74⅜	200 Ohio & Miss.......... 27
200 do........c. 74⅜	1700 do.......... 27⅛
3000 do.......... 74½	100 do......s10 27
1600 do.......... 74⅝	100 do.......s3. 27¼
1500 do.......... 74¾	1300 do.......... 27⅜
600 do.......... 74⅝	100 do.......... 27½
100 North-west. Pf... 55½	100 do.......... 27¼
100 N. J. Southern... 6⅞	400 do.......... 27⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64..........120½	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..........122
5,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N...b. c.121	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$4,000 Mo. 6s. L. Bs.. 99¾	100 N. J. Central.....113
4,000 Mo. 6s,'75.b.c.101¼	125 do......b.c.112⅝
5,000 Mo. 6s. '76.b.c.101⅛	250 do.......... 113
3,000 Un. Pac. 1st... 99⅞	1700 Un. Pac......b. c. 74⅝
1,000 do.......... 99¾	200 do.......... 74½
2,000 C.& R.I.& P.7s.108½	100 do.......b2. 74½
8,000 North Mo. 1st. 87¼	100 do........c. 74⅝
5,000 Bos.,H.& E. 1st 28¼	600 do.......s3. 74½
5,000 Mich. So. S. F.108¼	100 do........c. 74⅜
4,000 Erie 3d........100	100 Chi.& N.W.b.c.s3. 43⅛
5,000 Pac. of Mo. 2d. 80½	200 do.......... 43⅛
3,000 Del. & H. C. 7s,	700 do.......... 43
'94.........106⅝	1100 do.......... 42⅞
3,000 Tol. & W. con.	400 d.......... 42¾
convt........ 40¾	200 do.......... 42⅞
7,000 Ohio & M. 2d.. 78	100 do.......... 43
1,000 O. & M. Consol.	100 C.&N.W.Pf. .c s3. 55½
Bds......b. c. 97¾	100 C., Cin., C. & I.b.c. 62½
5,000 L. S. 1st C. R..102½	100 Chi. & R. I...b. c.103⅝
1,000 L. Dock Bds..104¼	200 C., M. & St. P..b.c. 37⅝
500 At. & Pac. Tel.b.c. 26¾	100 do.......... 37½
200 do.......... 26⅝	1000 Tol., W. & W.b.c. 16⅜
500 do.......... 26½	700 do.......s3. 16¼
100 W. U. Tel..b.c.s3. 77¾	100 do.......... 16¼
200 do......s10. 77⅝	600 do.......b3. 16⅜
800 do.......... 77¾	200 do.......s3. 16¼
100 do.......s3. 77⅝	400 do.......... 16⅛
18 Amer. Express... 64½	700 do.......... 16¼
7 Adams Ex......b.c.102	100 do.......... 16⅜
100 Pac. Mail......b.c. 45	32 P., Ft. W. & C. Gd. 96¾
200 do.......b3. 44⅞	200 Del., L. & W..b.c.115⅜
500 do.......s3. 44¾	20 do.......... 115⅛
2500 do.......... 44¾	200 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 27¼
100 do.......... 44⅝	500 do.......... 27⅜
600 do.......... 44¾	600 do.......... 27½
400 do.......s3. 44⅝	400 do.......... 27⅝
100 N. Y. C. & H..b.c.102⅛	3900 do.......... 27¾
100 Erie R......b.c. b3. 31¼	300 do.......b3. 27¾
700 do.......... 31¼	300 do.......... 27⅝
900 do.......s3. 31¼	100 do.......s3. 27½
200 Harlem..........131	1300 do.......... 27⅝
25 Mich. Cen......b.c. 74	1600 do.......b3. 27¾
1600 L. S. & M. S..b.c. 72¾	20 Mor. & Essex.b.c.100¾
2600 do.......... 72½	100 At. & Pac. Pf..b c. 14⅝
300 do.......s5. 72½	400 Kansas Pac....b.c. 25
10 Panama......b. c.140½	100 do.......... 25⅛
100 do......b3.140½	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$2,000 Reg. 5's '81...115⅜	100 Erie Railway..b3. 31⅜
20,000 C.C. & I. C. 1st 51	1500 do.......... 31¼
10,000 Un. Pac. 1st. 99¾	200 do.......s3. 31¼
20 B'k of Commerce.120	800 do.......... 31⅛
100 Quicksilver........ 20¾	300 do.......s3. 31⅜
100 Mariposa L. & M. 6⅞	400 do......b3. 31¼
100 Assessment Paid. 7½	300 North-west. Pref. 55½
200 Canton.......... 63½	50 Chic. & Alton......103⅞
500 Western Union... 77⅝	81 Chic. & Alton Pref.108
100 do.......b3. 77⅝	200 Han. & St. Jo..... 25¾
500 do.......b3. 77¾	100 do......b60. 26
200 do.......... 77¾	400 Kansas Pacific... 24½
1000 Pacific Mail..b3. 44⅞	2500 do.......... 23
600 do.......... 44¾	100 do.......... 22
500 do.......s3. 44⅝	100 do.......... 22½
600 do.......... 44¾	100 Atlan.& Pac.Pref. 14½
1800 do.......... 44⅝	100 Northwestern.s3. 42⅞
400 do.......... 44¾	500 do.......... 42¾
400 do.......... 44⅞	600 do.......... 42⅝
400 do.......s3. 45	2000 do.......... 42½
300 do.......... 45	300 do.......... 42⅜
100 A. & P. Telegraph 26	300 do.......... 42⅛
15 N. Y. C. & H.......102¼	200 do.......... 42¼
200 Rock Island..s3.103½	100 do.......s3. 42⅛
100 do..........103½	600 do.......... 42⅛
200 St. Paul.......... 37¾	100 do......b3. 42¼
400 Lake Shore........ 72⅜	300 do.......... 42¼
1500 do.......s3. 72¼	1000 do.......... 42⅜
300 do.......s3. 72⅛	100 do......s10. 42¼
100 do.......... 72¼	800 Ohio & Miss...... 27⅝
700 do.......s3. 72⅛	300 do.......... 27¾
2800 do.......... 72	400 do.......... 27⅝
1500 do.......... 72⅛	500 do.......b3. 27¾
1000 do.......s3. 72	1200 do.......... 27¾
200 do.......s3. 72⅛	100 Union Pacific..s3. 74⅜
700 do.......... 72⅛	100 do.......... 74¼
1500 do.......... 72	900 do.......... 74⅛
300 do.......s3. 71⅞	800 do.......s3. 74
200 do.......... 72	200 do.......... 74⅛
100 do.......b3. 72⅛	100 do.......... 74¼
500 do.......... 72	1000 do.......... 74⅜
300 do.......s3. 71⅞	200 Tol. & Wab...s3. 16¼
100 do.......... 72	700 do.......... 16
1500 do.......... 71⅞	300 do.......... 15⅞
500 do.......... 71¾	400 do.......... 15¾
1600 do.......... 71⅝	100 do.......b3. 15⅞
3200 do.......... 71¾	100 do......b30. 16
600 do.......b3. 71⅞	300 do.......... 16
2500 do.......... 71⅞	

WEDNESDAY, April 21—P. M.

The stock market has been irregular during the day, with a fair business. Some stocks have improved materially, while others have declined. The leading features of the market were Lake Shore, Union Pacific, Pacific Mail, and North-western. Pacific Mail ranged between 44⅜ and 45⅛, with frequent fluctuations, closing at 45. Union Pacific advanced from 73½ to 74¾, subsequently declining to 74, with a final recovery to 74⅜. Lake Shore and North-western were determinedly hammered by the bears, and the former was depressed from 72⅞ to 71⅝, while North-western dropped from 43½ to 42⅛, with a partial recovery in the final transactions. Ohio and Mississippi recovered from the depression of yesterday, and steadily advanced from 26⅝ to 27¾. Western Union was also firm, and rose from 77⅜ to 77¾, maintaining the improvement to the close. Toledo and Wabash rose from 15⅞ to 16½, subsequently reacting to the opening figure. St. Paul was sold down from 37¾ to 37⅜. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph advanced during the forenoon to 27, fell off to 26, and closed at 26¾@27. The largest decline of the day was in Kansas Pacific, which declined from 26¾ to 22, the last sale being at 22½. The market closed generally steady and with an improved feeling.

The money market was easy throughout the day, call loans being quoted at 3 to 4 ₱ cent., with the principal business at 3½ ₱ cent. Discontinues easy and prime names are in demand at 5 to 6½ ₱ cent.

The foreign advices reported a strong and higher market for securities at London. Consols closed at 94@94⅛ for money and at 94⅛ for the account; 1865s, old, at 105⅛@105¼; 1867s at 108¼@108⅜, 10-40s at 103⅜, and new 5s at 102⅛@102¼. Erie declined to 27½. Discounts are easy in open market and the indications point to an early reduction in the Bank of England rate. The Bank to-day lost £6,000 sterling, withdrawn on balance. The sterling exchange market was firm, with actual business at $4 87 for long, and $4 90 for bankers' demand sterling, the asking rates being half a cent higher. Gold was weaker, the price declining from 115⅛ to 114¾, with last sales at the lower figure. The market felt the effect of the commencement of the May disbursements by the Treasury, the amount paid out to-day, however, having been comparatively small. Cash gold was in fair supply, 1 ₱ cent. having been paid both for carrying and for use; while loans were also made free of interest. The steam-ship Russia, which sailed for Europe, took out $250,000 gold coin, and a similar amount is engaged for to-morrow's steamer.

Government bonds were buoyant, the small supply imparting great firmness to the market. Currency 6s continued to lead, and reached 124, a lot of $100,000 having changed hands at that price. There was an active demand for railroad mortgages, and prices advanced in some instances. The Pacific issues were notably firm, with an advance in Union Firsts from 99½ to 99⅞. The inquiry for these was large, a considerable portion of the buying having been for foreign account. Central Pacifics rose to 101. C., C. and I. C. Firsts were exceptionally weak, declining from 51¾ to 51. State bonds were quiet and steady, except Tennessees, which declined to 70 for new and 51½ for new series.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, April 21, 1875.

Gold receipts	$349,665 20
Gold payments	1,240,342 29
Gold balance	60,454,454 59
Currency receipts	810,440 36
Currency payments	771,535 67
Currency balance	41,854,825 15
Customs	332,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	1,156,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—APRIL 21.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	116¾	116⅝
United States 5-20s, 1862, coupon	118⅞	118¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	121⅞	122
American Gold	115⅛	114¾
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 86¾@$4 87	$4 87
New-York Central	102	102⅛
Rock Island	103½	103½
Pacific Mail	44⅝	45
St. Paul	37⅞	37⅜
St. Paul Preferred	57	57
Western Union	77⅜	77¾
Union Pacific	73⅜	74⅜
Lake Shore	71⅞	71½
Wabash	15⅜	15⅞
North-western	43⅛	42⅜
North-western Preferred	56⅛	55½
Delaware and Lackawanna	115½	115⅜
New-Jersey Central	112½	113
Panama	138½	140½
Erie	31⅛	31⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	26⅞	27¾
C., C. and I. C.	6¼	6
Harlem	131	131

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	102⅛	102	245
Erie	31⅜	31	12,800
Lake Shore	72⅞	71⅝	35,500
Wabash	16½	15½	17,500
North-western	43½	42⅛	23,000
North-western Preferred	55⅞	55½	1,250
Rock Island	103⅝	103⅜	1,210
C., C., C. & I.	62½	62½	200
Milwaukee & St. Paul	37¾	37⅜	2,100
Pittsburg	91¾	91¾	....
Del., Lack. & Western	115½	115⅜	1,000
New Jersey Central	113	113	550
Del. & Hud. Canal	117½	117⅛	170
Union Pacific	74¾	73½	39,000
C., C. & Ind. Central	6	6	100
Hannibal & St. Joseph	26⅜	25¾	400
Ohio & Miss	27¾	26⅜	17,500
A. & P. Preferred	14½	14½	100
Panama	141	139	2,300
Western Union	77⅞	77⅜	11,200
Atlantic & Pacific Tel	27	26	....
Pacific Mail	45⅛	44¼	39,000
Quicksilver	20¾	20¾	100
Quicksilver Preferred	29¾	29¾	100
N. J. Southern	7	6⅞	300
Canton	63½	63½	200
Mariposa	7¾	6⅞	400
Kansas Pacific	26¾	22	700
Kansas Pac. Preferred	34	34	100
Total shares			210,725

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	124¼	125¼	5-20s, 1865, n.c.	121	121⅛
6s, 1881, r.	121⅜	122	5-20s, 1867, r.	121⅜	121⅝
6s, 1881, c.	122¾	123	5-20s, 1867, c.	121⅞	122
5-20s, 1862, r.	116¼	...	5-20s, 1868, r.	121⅛	122
5-20s, 1862, c.	118⅝	119	5-20s, 1868, c.	121⅞	122
5-20s, 1864, r.	117⅛	117⅜	10-40s, r.	115⅜	115¾
5-20s, 1864, c.	120⅜	120⅝	10-40s, c.	116¾	117
5-20s, 1865, r.	118⅜	118⅝	5s, 1881, r.	115	115¼
5-20s, 1865, c.	122⅜	122⅝	5s, 1881, c.	116½	116¾
5-20s, 1865, n.r.	120¾	121			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $350,000 for interest and $21,600 for called bonds.

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold cleared	$22,079,000
Gold balances	1,417,250
Currency balances	1,704,349

Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$72,399,950
Currency balances	3,304,272
Gold exchanges	3,684,820
Gold balances	658,585

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83..... 38	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78..110
Alabama 5s, '86..... 38	N. Y. 5s, Gold L.,'75.110
California 7s.........112	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J. 20¼
Connecticut 6s.......108	N. C. 6s, A. & O.... 20¼
Georgia 6s.......... 87	N. C. N. C. R..J.&J. 50
Georgia 7s, new bds. 97	N. C. N. C. R.,A.&O. 50
Georgia 7s, indorsed. 92	N. C.N.C.R.coup. off,
Georgia 7s, gold bds. 91	Jan & July........ 39
Indiana 5s..........101	N. C.N.C.R.coup. off,
Illinois Coup. 6s,'77..101	April & Oct....... 39
Illinois Coup. 6s,'79..101	N. C. F. Act, '66.... 12½
Illinois War Loan...102	N. C. F. Act, '68.... 10
Kentucky 6s.........101½	N. C. Spec. Tax, cl.1. 4
Louisiana 6s......... 36⅛	N. C. Spec. Tax, cl.2. 3½
La. 6s, new bds..... 36	N. C. Spec. Tax, cl.3. 3½
La. 6s, new F'ng Dt. 36	Ohio 6s, 1875........101¼
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 35	Ohio 6s, 1881........104
La. 6s, Levee bds.... 36	Ohio 6s, 1886........108
La. 8s, Levee bds.... 37	Rhode Island 6s......105
La. 8s, L. bds.of '75.. 37	South Carolina 6s.... 32
Michigan 6s, '78-'79..103	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July. 32
Michigan 6s, '83.....104	S. C. 6s, April & Oct. 31½
Michigan 7s, '90.....107	S. C. Fund. Act, '66. 31½
Mo. 6s, due in '75....101	S. C. L. C. '89, J.&J. 31
Mo. 6s, due in '76....101	S. C. L. C. '89, A.&O. 31
Mo. 6s, due in '77.... 99	S. C. 7s, 1888......... 31
Mo. 6s, due in '78.... 99	S.C. Non-Fund. bds. 6
Mo. 6s, due in '79.... 99	Tenn. 6s, old......... 70
Mo. 6s, due in '80.... 99	Tenn. 6s, old, Ex. C. 51
Fund'g bds.,due'94-5. 99¼	Tenn. 6s, new........ 70
Long bs.,due'81-91 in. 99⅝	Tenn. 6s, new, Ex.C. 51
Asylum or U.,due'92. 99¼	Tenn. 6s, new series. 51½
Han. & St.J.,due '75.100½	Texas 10s, 1876...... 95
Han. & St.J.,due '76.100½	Va. 6s, old........... 34
Han. & St.J.,due '86. 99	Va. 6s, new bds, '66.. 34
Han. & St.J.,due '87. 99	Va. 6s, new bds, '67.. 34
N. Y. R. Bounty L..107½	Va. 6s, Con. bds..... 59½
N. Y. C. Bounty L..107½	Va. 6s, Ex. Mat'd C. 54¼
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75..110	Va. 6s, Con., 2d ser.. 40½
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77..110	

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds..100	Clev., P. & A. new..101¼
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds..104	Det., Mon. & Tol....100¾
Bost. H. & E. 1st.... 28⅛	Buffalo & Erie new..101
Bost. H. & E. Guar. 30	Buff. & State Line 7s.102
B. C.R.& M.1st 7's g. 35	Lake Shore dividend.100½
Ches. & O. 6s 1st.... 42	L. Sh. Cons. R. 1st..101¾
Chic. & Al. 1st......114	L. Sh. Cons. C. 2d.... 94½
Chic. & Al. Income.102	Mar. & Cinn. 1st....106
Lou. & Mo. 1st guar. 91	Mich. Cen. C.7s,1902.105½
Chic.,B.&Q.8 p.c. 1st.113	Mich.C.1st,8s,'82,SF.112
C.,B.&Q., Con. 7s....105¼	Mich. Cen. equip.... 99½
Chic., R. I. & Pac..103⅜	N. J. South. 1st, 7s.. 31
C. R. of N. J. 1st n..111	N. Y. & N. H. 6s....100
C. R. of N. J. 1st C.106	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83....101¾
C. R. of N. J. Con. C.111	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87....101¼
Am. Dk. & Im. bds.103	N. Y. Cen. 6s, real es. 98½
M. & S. P. 1st 8s,P.D.108½	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....101½
M.&S.P.1st 7 3-10 P.D. 91½	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C.114¼
M.&S.P. 7s G. R. D. 86	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, R.113¼
M.&S.P. 1st LaC. D. 85½	Hud.R.7s,2d,S.F.,'85 109
M.&S.P. 1st H. & D. 75	Harlem 1st, 7s, C....112⅝
M. & S. P. C. & M.... 83¼	Harlem 1st, 7s, R....112
M. & S. P. 1st Con.. 73¾	North Missouri 1st.. 87¼
Mil. & S. P. 2d...... 78¾	Ohio & Miss.Con.S.F. 98
Chic. & N. W. S. F..103	Ohio & Miss. 2d Con. 78
Chic. & N. W. I. bs..101½	Cen. Pac. g. 1d bds..101
Chic. & N. W. C. bs. 93¼	Cen. Pac., S. J. b'ch.. 89¾
Chic. & N. W. E. bs. 90	C. Pac., C. & O. 1st. 90¼
Chic. & N. W. 1st.. 99	C. Pac. St. Aid bds..108
Chic. & N.W.C.G.bs. 86	West. Pac. bonds.... 96¼
Gal. & Chic. Ext.....106	Un. Pac. 1st bonds.. 99¾
Gal. & Chic. 2d.....103¼	Un. Pac. L. G. 7s.... 97
Peninsula 1st C..... 96⅝	Un. Pac. Sink. F'd.. 93
Chic. & Mil. 1st..... 95	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st.... 94
C. C.,C.&I.1st7sS.F.108¼	P. R. Mo. 1st, Car.B. 79
Del., L. & West. 2d.109½	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d.... 79½
Del., L. & W. 7s C..116½	Pac. 7s, g'd by Mo..102
Morris & Essex 1st.112⅝	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st..110
Morris & Essex 2d..105½	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d..106⅛
Morris & E. bs.,1900. 99	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d.. 99
Morris & Essex C... 99	Clev. & P. con. S. F.106
Morris & E.7s of '71.103¾	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th.. 97
Erie 1st Ext.........108	Col., C. & Ind. 1st.... 51¼
Erie 2d 7s, '79......101	Col., C. & Ind. 2d.... 18
Erie 3d 7s, '83...... 99½	St. L. & I. M. 1st.... 91¼
Erie 4th 7s, '80...... 97	St. L. & I. M. 2d.... 52
Erie 5th 7s, '88...... 97	Alt. & T. H. 1st.....105
B., N. Y. & E. L. bs. 87	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.. 89½
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.107	Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc. 77
Han. & St. Jo. 8s C.. 83½	T., P. & W., W. D.. 55
Cedar F.& Minn.1st. 84	Tol. & Wab. 1st ext. 82
Ind., B. & West. 1st. 29	T. & W.1st,St. L.div. 60
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d..103½	Tol. & Wab. 2d..... 55
M.So.&N.I.S.F.7₱c.108	Tol. & W. cons. con. 40½
Clev. & Tol. S. F.....106	Gt. West. 1st, 1888.. 78½
Clev. & Tol. new.....101	Gt. West. 2d, 1893.. 56
Clev., P. & Ash. old.102	

And the following for City Bank shares:

America..........153	Market..........121
American Exchange 115x	Mechanics'..........145
Chemical..........1600	Merchants'..........122
City..........300	Merchants' Ex..........100
Citizens'..........125	Metropolitan..........131
Commerce..........120	Nassau..........107½
Continental.......... 93	New-York..........131
Corn Exchange..........130	N. Y. National Ex..100
First National..........200	North America..........100½
Fourth National..........98⅝	Park..........150
Gallatin National...128	People's..........140
German American.. 94	Republic.......... 99½
Hanover.......... 98	State of New-York..115
Imp. and Traders'..195	Union..........141
Irving..........130	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—APRIL 21.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102	..
City 6s, new	104⅜	104½
Camden and Amboy Railroad	128⅞	129
Pennsylvania Railroad	54⅞	55
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	56½	56⅝
Lehigh Valley Railroad	63½	63⅝
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	21½	21⅝
Northern Central Railroad	32	32⅛
Lehigh Navigation	51⅞	52
Lehigh Gold Loan	102½	102⅝

The American Exchange National Bank has declared a dividend of *Four ₱ cent.*, free of taxes, payable on and after May 1.

A dividend of *Four ₱ cent.*, payable May 1, has been declared by the Mercantile National Bank.

The Pacific Bank has declared a dividend of *Three ₱ cent.*, payable May 1.

The gross earnings of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway for February, 1875, were $23,659 95, against $19,123 79 for the same month in 1874, an increase of 23 7-10 ₱ cent. The net earnings were $10,381 44, against $7,034 34 in February, 1874.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL

☞ ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & CO., 12 WALL st., dealers in stock privileges. Comprehensive explanatory circulars mailed gratuitously, containing prices all stocks sold at the Exchange.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, April 21, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	42	Peanuts, bags	269
Beans, bbls	228	Resin, bbls	1,745
Beeswax, pks	6	Spts. Turp., bbls	160
Broom Corn, bales	56	Rice, pks	291
Copper, bbls	13	Rice Chaff, sacks	100
Cotton, bales	1,056	Sugar, bbls	221
Flour, bbls	14,118	Syrup, bbls	3,085
Meal, bags	397	Oil Cake, pks	504
Wheat, bushels	49,500	Beef, pks	66
Corn, bushels	52,094	Pork, pks	827
Oats, bushels	5,950	Cut Meats, pks	332
Malt, bushels	650	Lard, tierces	158
Barley, bushels	14,438	Butter, pks	3,136
Grass-seed, bags	744	Cheese, pks	1,784
Dried Fruits, pks	18	Stearine, pks	78
Eggs, bbls	4,021	Tallow, pks	15
Hemp, bales	12	Starch, pks	3,872
Hops, bales	27	Tea, pks	309
Hides, No	1,175	Tobacco, hhds	103
Hides, bdls	31	Tobacco, pks	436
Horns, bxs	3,854	Wool, bales	70
Lead, pigs	38,69.	Whisky, bbls	756
Leather, sides	17,764		

CANDLES—Have been without important movements; prices have been quoted nominally steady; Adamantine quoted at 13c.@17c.; Paraffine, 24c.@25c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 33c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ₱ lb.

COAL—Has been in generally very moderate supply, and held with firmness, with a fair demand noted for the leading kinds. Liverpool House Cannel at $17@$18; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7; Scotch Gas, $7@$7 50; American Gas, $6 75; Cumberland Soft, $6 50@$7, and Anthracite at $4 75@$6 50 ₱ ton.

COFFEE—Strong in price, as quoted in our last, with sales 2,000 bags Rio, by the South America, at 17¼c.@18¼c., gold; and at New-Orleans, 4,500 bags do., by the Oscar, on private terms.

COTTON—Business for prompt delivery has been very quiet, with prices quoted ⅛c. ₱ lb. lower. Sales have been officially reported since our last, for early delivery, of 872 bales, (of which 617 bales were on last evening,) including 690 bales to shippers, 185 bales to spinners, and 17 bales to speculators. Shippers have been bidding with considerable freedom for suitable lines of stock, for early delivery, but generally the bids have been under the views of sellers, thus retarding operations. May options were also in good request on export account, and some 4,000 bales were reported as having been taken for shipment at from 16 3-32c.@16 5-32c. ₱ lb. These purchases tended to strengthen the market for forward delivery, and prices rallied fully 3-32c. ₱ lb. from the depressed opening rates, but subsequently the offerings increased, and values were again weakened about 1-16c. ₱ lb., closing tamely, on the basis of our revised quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 44,900 bales, of which 11,300 bales were on last evening, and 33,600 bales to-day, with 6,200 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with April options closing at 16⅛c.@16 5-32c.; May, 16 5-32c.@16 3-16c.; June, 16 7-16c.; July, 16 21-32c.@16 11-16c.; August, 16 13-16c.; September, 16 21-32c.; October, 16 3-16c.@16 7-32c.; November, 16 1-32c.@16 1 16c.; December, 16 1-16c.@16 3-32c.; January at 16 7-32c.@16¼c. ₱ lb. ....The receipts at this port to-day were 1,056 bales, of which 266 bales were by rail. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 3,785 bales against 5,795 bales same day last week; and thus far this week, 15,918 bales, against 26,897 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,275,825 bales, against 3,529,935 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (four days) exports to Great Britain, 19,567 bales; to the Continent, 4,718 bales. Stock in New-York, 195,783 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 532,319 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13¾	13¾	13⅞	13⅞
Good Ordinary	15¼	15¼	15½	15½
Low Middling	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Middling	16⅜	16½	16¾	16¾
Good Middling	16⅞	17	17¼	17¼
Middling Fair	17⅜	17½	17¾	17¾
Fair	18	18⅛	18⅜	18⅜

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been moderately sought after since our last, with Hogshead Staves quoted steady at from $100@$200; do. Pipe at $140@$260; do. Barrel, $50@$135; Box Shooks, 75c.@80c.; Pipe Shooks at $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $2 10@$2 65; Molasses do. $2@$2 25; Hoops, 32c.@39c.; Empty Hogsheads, $2 75@$2 87½.

CORDAGE—Has been without material alteration as to values. Trade in most kinds has been quite limited.

EARTHENWARE—Has been rather more sought after, but quoted weak and irregular as to prices.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been selling rather slowly within the range of from $2 25@$2 40, currency, for short to full count.

FISH—A fair demand prevails for supplies at generally firm rates. We quote: Dry Cod at from $5 75@$6 50 ₱ cwt.; Dry Cod, in drums, at $6@$7 50; Pickled Cod, $5 50@$7 ₱ bbl.; No. 1 Mackerel at $9@$14; No. 2 at $7 50@$9 50@$10 50; No. 3 at $7 75@$9 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $4 75@$7; Smoked Herring at 35c.@40c. for scaled, and 30c. for No. 1 ₱ box; Dutch Herring at 83c.@85c. ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been generally in very slack request for home use and shipment, with prices favoring buyers, under more liberal offerings of most kinds. The sales since our last have been 9,700 bbls., of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4 20@$4 60; ordinary to fancy Superfine State and Western, $4 60@$4 90, chiefly at $4 75@$4 85; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 05@$5 40, chiefly at $5 20@$5 25; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 40@$5 90; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5@$5 40, chiefly at $5 20@$5 35; very good to very fancy do., $5 40@$6 90; poor to very good round hoop Ohio at $5@$5 40; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $5 15@$5 90, and trade and Family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 3,100 bbls. shipping stock, part City Mill, at current rates. ....Southern Flour dull and weak within the previous range; sales, 650 bbls....Rye Flour firmer and wanted; sales, 375 bbls., chiefly Superfine, within the range of $5 10@$5 40, the latter rate for very choice. ....Corn-meal dull at about former figures. Sales, 725 bbls., including 250 bbls. Brandywine, at $4 75 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted a shade firmer, on, however, a very moderate demand, chiefly for shipment. The lower range of ocean freight room favored the export movement. Winter Wheat has been held with confidence, and has been in request. Sales have been reported since our last of 82,000 bushels, at $1 19@$1 21½ for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat, chiefly at $1 21½ for prime, afloat; $1 22@$1 28 for poor to very choice No. 1 Spring, mainly at $1 28 for very choice Minnesota and $1 24 for good Milwaukee, afloat; $1 18@$1 20 for No. 2 North-west Spring, in store and afloat, mostly at $1 20 for prime, afloat; $1 17@$1 19 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat; $1 15@$1 25 for ungraded Spring, car stock, chiefly at $1 19@$1 20 for fair average; $1 29@$1 32 for Amber Western, in store and afloat; $1 26 for about fair Red do; and within the previous range (nominally) for White Western. The general market closed dull....New Corn has been offered with more freedom, and has been quoted about 1c. a bushel lower, leading to a fairly active business, partly for export, the market, however, closing heavily. Sales have been reported of 119,000 bushels at 91c.@93c. for new Mixed Western, mainly at 92c.@93c. for stock, afloat, closing tamely at 92c.@92½c. for good to prime, afloat; 92½c.@93c. for new Yellow Western, ₱ bushel....Old Corn dull and nominal....Rye and Peas quoted as in our last, on a very quiet market....Barley held more firmly, with a better inquiry noted. Sales have been made of 2,500 bushels prime Canada West at $1 52½, with this rate reported bid at the close for a full boat-load; 3,000 bushels Canada East, in store, at $1 20; and 2,500 bushels two-rowed State at $1 22½ ₱ bushel....Of Barley-malt, 3,500 bushels Lake Shore sold at $1 50 ₱ bushel, 60 days' credit, and 7,500 bushels four-rowed State, same rate and terms....Oats have been quoted a shade lower, on a moderately active business, chiefly in Mixed Western. Sales have been reported of 57,000 bushels at 72c.@75c. for Mixed Western, chiefly at 75c. for prime, afloat, and 73c. for do., in store; and 75c.@77c. for White Western, odd lots....Feed continues in fair request, in a jobbing way, within the range of $24@$29 ₱ ton, with very choice Shorts as high as $34. Included in the sales were 450 sacks, 80 lb., at $1 32½ ₱ 100 lb....Bale Hay has been rather more sought after, with shipping grades quoted at 65c.@75c. for good to very choice, and retailing qualities at 80c.@$1. Clover, 55c.@85c. Rye Straw has been inactive, within the range of from 50c.@80c.; Oat, 50c.@60c. ₱ 100 lb.

HEMP—Of Jute Butts, 2,000 bales sold, to arrive, at 2¾c., currency; market dull but steady.

HOPS—Have been in pretty fair demand, almost wholly for home use, on the basis of our quotations. New-York, fair to choice, new, 35c.@40c., and fancy up to 45c.; New-Yorks, low to fair, new, 30c.@35c.; Eastern, new, 28c.@36c.; Western, new, 28c.@36c.; Yearlings, 15c.@25c.; Olds, all growths, 8c.@15c.; California, 33c.@35c. ₱ lb.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Have been moderately active, with prices quoted essentially unchanged for the leading kinds of stock.

LEATHER—The movements in this line have been fair, though not indicative of general activity. Most kinds have been in ample stock. Prices have been quoted steady. We quote Sole thus: Hemlock Tannages—Light, 27c.@27½c. for Buenos Ayres, 25½c.@26c. for Orinoco, and 25½c.@26c. for California; Medium, 28c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 27c.@28c. for Orinoco, and 27½c.@28c. for California; Heavy, 28c.@29c. for Buenos Ayres, 27½c.@28c. for Orinoco, and 27½c.@28c. for California; good damaged stock, 24½c.@26c.; poor do., 17c.@21c. ₱ lb....Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 34c.@36c.; Middle Backs, 37c.@39c.; Light Crop, 32c.@34c.; Middle Crop, 34c.@36c.; Heavy Crop, 35c.@36c., ₱ lb....Texas thus: Light, 31c.@32c.; Middle and Over Crop, 33c.@35c.; Bellies, 14c.@17c.; Rough Hemlock, 27c.@28c.; Rough Oak, 28c.@31c., ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Held very firmly, as quoted in our last, but dull, in the absence of stock.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quiet, but held rather more confidently. We quote the range from $2 07½@$2 12½ for Strained to good Strained; $2 25@$2 50 for No. 2; $2 62½@$4 50 for No. 1, and $5@$8 for Pale to Extra Pale ₱ 280 lb. Sales 450 bbls. No. 1 at $2 75@$3 50 ₱ 280 lb....Of Tar, 400 bbls. Wilmington sold at $2 25 ₱ bbl....City Pitch quiet at $2 25 ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in limited request, with sales reported of 168 bbls. merchantable at 37½c.@38c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been quiet, and weak as to values. Crude, in bulk, quoted here at 6⅞c., and in shipping order at 10¼c....Refined, here, at 13⅝c.@13⅞c. for prompt delivery....At Philadelphia, quoted at 13⅝c.@13¾c.; and at Baltimore at 13⅝c.@13¾c....Refined, in cases, 19c.@21c....City Naphtha at 10c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—New Western Mess has been quoted higher, on a fair demand, chiefly for forward delivery, with sales reported of 250 bbls., May option, at $22 10, subsequently quoted at $22 20@$22 25; 1,500 bbls., June, at $22 40@$22 45, closing at $22 40, and 1,000 bbls., July, at $22 50@$22 65, closing at $22 60. And for early delivery, new Western Mess, choice, was quoted at $22 25, but inactive, with Western Prime Mess at $19 75@$20, and Extra Prime at $16 50@$17 50 ₱ bbl. Of City Prime Mess 200 bbls. sold on private terms, quoted at $22 ₱ bbl. ....Dressed Hogs have declined to 10½c.@10¾c. for City, on a less active inquiry....Cut Meats have been very moderately sought after, as a rule, within the previous range, with sales reported of 500 fresh Bellies at 11c.; 25,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, 13 to 10 lb., at 11¼c.@11½c.; 800 Fresh Hams at 12c.@12¼c.; 1,450 Pickled Hams at 12⅜c.@12⅝c.; 1,500 Pickled Shoulders at 9½c.@9¾c.; with Smoked Hams quoted at 14¼c.@14½c.; and Smoked Shoulders at 10¾c.; and Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., at 8⅝c.@8¾c., and other Western Meats as before....Bacon held rather above the views of buyers, and inactive; 150 bxs. City Long Clear sold at 12¼c.@12⅜c., the latter rate for small lots; Western Long Clear quoted at 12⅜c.; Short Clear at 12⅝c....Lard has been much less active, opening a shade firmer, but closing weaker. The speculative inquiry for Western Steam has been much less confident. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 530 tcs. common to strictly prime Western Steam at 15c.@16¼c.; 130 tcs. City, in lots, at 15½c.; small lots of No. 1 City at 14c.@14¼c.; 150 tcs. Refined, for the West Indies, on private terms, quoted at 15¼c., with Refined, for South America, quoted at 16¼c.; and do., for the Continent, held as high as 16c.@16¼c. And, for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 1,750 tcs., April options, at 16¼c., closing at 16 3-16c.@16¼c.; 1,750 tcs., May, at 16¼c.@16 5-16c., closing at 16 3-16c.@16¼c.; 1,500 tcs., June, at 16⅜c., closing at 16 5-16c.@16⅜c., and 1,750 tcs., July, at 16 7-16c.@16½c., closing tamely. And, for Western delivery, 2,000 tcs. at 15¼c.@15½c., cash....Beef less active within the previous range; sales, 150 bbls. new at steady prices, and 150 bbls. old on private terms....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs quoted as before, on a moderate trade.

SALT—Has been weak in price on a liberal offering and comparatively slow trade, with Liverpool Ground quoted at 85c.; Liverpool Fine at $1 60@$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., 26c.@28c.; St. Martin, 30c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been very quiet since our last, with Crude quoted at 5⅛c.@5¼c., gold, free.

SKINS—Trade has been moderate. Deer, which have attracted most attention, have been quoted firm. Goat weak and irregular. We quote: Guatemala Deer, 71c.; Honduras, 65c.; Central American, trimmed, 65c.; Central American, not trimmed, 55c.; Sisal, 62½c.@65c.; Para, 70c.@72½c.; Puerto Cabello, 60c.@62½c., currency, ₱ lb....Tampico Goat, 55c.; Matamoras, 55c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@52c.; Payta, 50c.@53c.; Curacoa, 55c.@56c.; Cape, 38c.; Madras, ₱ skin, 45c.@5 c.; Patna, 30c.@33c., currency.

STARCH—Has been moderately inquired for, with Western quoted steady at 4⅞c.@6c.; Potato at 5¾c.@6c.

SUMAC—Has been in light demand, but held with firmness, with Sicily quoted at from $77 50@$125 for interior to choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia at from $60@$65 ₱ ton.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted firm, as in our last, but have been quiet. Sales, 721 hhds. very common to prime Refining Cuba at 7⅛c.@8⅜c., chiefly at 8⅛c.; 174 hhds. Molasses sugar at 7⅝c.; and 100 bxs. do. at 7⅝c. ₱ lb. Refined unchanged.

TALLOW—Has been quoted higher, on a better demand, and restricted offerings; sales equal to 10,000 lb good to prime at 8⅞c.@9⅛c., and 100 bbls. Western at 9c. ₱ lb....Stearine held more confidently with choice City, in hhds., quoted up to 17c., and prime Western, in tcs., to 16¼c. ₱ lb., but without important movements.

TEAS—Steady, with sales reported of 400 half-chests Green, and 5,000 half-chests Oolong, on private terms.

WHISKY—Has been in moderate demand at steady rates; sales have been reported of 100 bbls. at $1 14, cash, and 150 bbls. at $1 14½, regular. And of Alcohol, 100 bbls. at $1 12½.

FREIGHTS—With a very moderate inquiry noted for berth room, as a rule, rates have been quoted weaker, especially for Grain for British ports. The chartering movement in the local market has been comparatively dull, with the advantage as to rates generally in favor of shippers. Tonnage for Petroleum in most request, Grain tonnage attracting but little attention. From the outports some show of activity is noted in the line of Deal shipments, chiefly from St. John, for ports in the United Kingdom at rather steadier figures, but in most other lines business is yet very tame, and without much promise of early relief to the protracted depression....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 1,300 bales Cotton within the range of 7-32d.@9-32d., for compressed and uncompressed, closing with ¼d. bid on stock, as it runs; 40,000 bushels Grain at 5d. per bush 1: 5,800 bxs. Cheese at 30s; 2,300 pks. Bacon and Lard at 25s.@27s. 6d., nearly all at 25s.; 110 tons wet-salted Hides, mainly at 22s. 6d. ₱ ton; 50 tons Oil-cake on private terms, and 600 bbls. Apples at 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl; also an American ship, 1,059 tons, with Deals, from Bangor, reported at 60s.; a British steam-ship, 1,405 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 72s. 6d.; five ships and two barks, with do., from do., within the range of 70s.@75s., and proportionate rates for Timber....For London, by sail, 1,500 bbls. Flour, on private terms; 50 tons Measurement Goods at 12s. 6d. ₱ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 700 bbls. Flour (through freight,) at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 500 bbls. Apples and 150 bxs. Bacon, on private terms; also a British steam-ship, 1,236 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 61s. 3d....For Cork and orders, a British bark, 650 tons, (now at Philadelphia,) with resawed Timber and Deals, from Pascagoula, at £3 15s. Grain tonnage was quoted in the local market at 4s. 9d.@5s.; at Philadelphia and Baltimore, at 5s. 3d.@5s. 6d. ₱ quarter, without further business. ....For Cork, direct, a bark, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 75s....For the east coast of Ireland, direct, a bark, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 75s....For Bremen, a German bark, 870 tons, (to arrive from Fortress Monroe,) with about 5,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 9d. ₱ bbl., with option of Hamburg....For the Continent, direct, an Italian bark, 654 tons, hence, with about 3,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. ₱ bbl. ....For Hamburg, a German bark, 350 tons, hence, with about 2,000 bbls Refined Petroleum, at 4s. ₱ bbl. ....For the German Baltic, a Danish brig, 299 tons, with about 1,900 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 4s. bbl....For Gibraltar and orders, an Italian bark, 415 tons, hence, with about 15,000 cases Petroleum at 25c. to Alexandria, Smyrna, or Salonica, 28c. to Constantinople, or 30c. to Odessa....For Constantinople, an Italian bark, 260 tons, hence, with about 8,000 cases Petroleum, reported at 30½c., and £10 gratuity....For Yokohama, an American ship, 1,337 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Coal, and Petroleum, in cases, (to load in Messrs. R. W. Cameron & Co.'s Line) on private terms, represented as being the largest vessel ever chartered to load at this port for Japan....For Fredericton, a schooner, 149 tons, with Pine Lumber, from Savannah, at $11. ....For St. John, a schooner, 254 tons, with Pine Lumber, from Savannah, reported at $9 50....For Buenos Ayres, an American schooner, with Lumber, from Portland, reported at $15 50....For Rio Janeiro, an American brig, 453 tons, hence, with general cargo on private terms....For Port-au-Prince, an American schooner, 196 tons, hence, reported at $2,000, and a schooner with Lumber, reported from St. John, at $7 50.... For Matanzas, a schooner, with Lumber, reported from St. John, at $6....For Hayti, an American brig, with Lumber, from Wilmington, at $8....For Demerara and back to New-York, an American schooner, 237 tons, with general cargo, at $2,500....For Melbourne, an American bark, 6.0 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at equal to 30s. ₱ ton, measurement....For the north side of Cuba and back, an American bark, reported at $5 for Sugar.... For Rondout, a schooner, with Lumber from Savannah, at $6 75....For New-York, two schooners, with Lumber, from St. John, at $3; an American ship, 684 tons, with Marble, &c., from Leghorn, reported at $3,800; a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $8 50; and another, with do., from Brunswick, at $8 50.

CUBAN INTELLIGENCE.

ISLAND NEWS FROM ALL PARTS.

ACTIVITY ON BOTH SIDES—VALMASEDA'S POLICY AND ITS INFLUENCE—THE OFFICIAL REPORTS—DEPREDATIONS OF THE INSURGENTS—THE CASE OF SHARKEY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Friday, April 16, 1875.

The *Diario de la Marina* prefaced its last fortnightly review of the situation and military operations with the declaration that Count Valmaseda's departure for the seat of war, to direct in person the campaign, has already given to the operations a much greater activity, has raised public spirit, and awakened confidence throughout the vast and rich extent of Las Villas. It adds that the authority for all its statements are the official reports and the accounts published in the local journals of each district. The Captain General left Havana a week ago yesterday morning, and arrived at Las Cruces, a small town in the district of Cienfuegos, where he has fixed his head-quarters, on the same afternoon. The activity of the enemy is said to be great, but no greater than that of the Spanish columns against them. Throughout the Villas a general requisition for horses has been made, in order to mount as many men as possible to oppose the rebel invasion, and defend the plantations from the insurgent's torch. Great confidence is expressed in the plans of the Captain General, and it is belived that an action of importance will soon take place between the Spaniards and the insurgents, who cannot always escape a combat. The Inspector General of Telegraphs has arrived at Las Cruces, to attend to the establishment of telegraph lines. Valmaseda has also had consultations at his head-quarters with Brigadier Valera and the Lieutenant Governor of Colon, Don Jose de Pruna. The local journals abstain from any comments upon the military plans of the Captain General, but promise grand results. The most satisfactory intelligence they give is the arrival of $1,000,000 in gold to meet the current expenses of the troops.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.

The Volunteers of Cienfuegos have offered to garrison the estates of that district wherever troops are stationed, in order that they themselves may be of use in active operations against the insurgents; consequently some 300 of them are distributed among the various plantations in detachments, under orders of Lieut. Gov. Aurellano Guerrero. The Captain General has ordered the mobilization of two battalions of the Havana Volunteers and, by a drawing of lots some days ago, the Second Battalion of Artillery and the Sixth Infantry are the first to leave. Yesterday morning, in the midst of a drizzling rain, and wading through masses of mud, both corps formed on the Prado in review. The orders were to be ready for departure this morning, and absentees are to be strictly punished. Notwithstanding, it was said that many men concealed themselves, and a rumor was current yesterday in relation to the revolt of an entire company. However, they left in good order early this morning. The Second Battalion of Artillery went from the Bahia Station to Macagua, where it will report to the military commander of Colon. The Sixth Battalion is divided into two corps. The first left by the first train from the Villanueva depot, and will stop at Santo Domingo, and place itself under the command of the military commander at Sagua; the second left for Cienfuegos, to stop at Las Lajas. During their absence the officers are to receive the same pay as the regular Army, and the Volunteers $15 per month in gold, or equivalent in paper. Before leaving, each volunteer was furnished with a blouse, pantaloons, a blanket, shoes, and $6 in gold, or its equivalent in paper at the ruling rate of 120 per cent. The Volunteers of Matanzas, Cardenas, and Colon, are said to have already mobilized the greater part of their contingents, and are ready for the front. "*Dulce et decorum est*," &c.

DEPREDATIONS BY THE INSURGENTS.

Advices from Cienfuegos state that the insurgents burned, on Sunday last, the estates "San José" and "Concta;" the buildings on the latter estate were reduced to ashes, and all the machinery and seventy hogsheads of sugar were destroyed. Fourteen oxen were ham-strung and burned, and a number of pigs; the horses and mules were carried off by the insurgents. Six cane fields were burned, with three others on which the cane had been cut, and fourteen of the best negroes on the estate were enticed away. The same band of insurgents is reported to have burned the estate "Laura," and another one, and to have destroyed three loaded lighters of sugar on the Damuji River, and to have afterward set fire to the plantations "Cristalino," "Parque Alto," "Esperlia," "Cauba" "California" and "San Antonio de Villareal," all in the District of Cartagena. Brigadier Mendunia, with 2,000 men, and the Governor of Sagua, with 180 Volunteers, had left in pursuit of them. A letter of the 12th states that passengers who arrived that afternoon by the train, report having seen three estates burning near Palmita, and it is feared that others near the Damuji River have been burned. A party of 850 insurgents, horse and foot, were seen going to the Chucho.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

Following is the official résumé of operations: On the 4th the Patria Battalion, stationed at the entrance to the Gonzalez coffee plantation, had an encounter with an insurgent party of seventy mounted men, which it beat, and followed up until, before losing their trail, it wounded two of them, and captured three horses. Lieut. Col. Ayuso, with the First Reina and Catalanes Battalions, who had been in active pursuit of the band of 400 mounted insurgents under command of Cecilio Gonzales, succeeded on the 10th inst. in overtaking their rear guard in the mountains of Caoba and Cienaguita, killing one man and capturing one gun and twenty hors s. The insurgents who, on the 7th, entered the district of Cartagena, were overtaken by the Leon Battalion, and lost six men killed. The column continues in active pursuit. Major Julian Barba had an encounter with an insurgent force on the 8th at the Hierra, a mile from Esperanza, and whipped the rebels, killing nine and wounding a great number. The Spanish loss is stated at one killed and six wounded. It is reported that the Spaniards three times attacked nine men on the same day. This is said to be the force in command of the Pole Roloff, who were beaten on the 5th at La Encrucijada by Major Zurbano; attacked on the 8th by Major Barba, and after four encounters, while in precipitate flight, surprised by the Alba de Tormes Battalion, and completely dispersed.

THE CINCO VILLAS.

The latest from Las Villas is to the effect that Jiminez's force, which has committed many depredations, in Sancti Spiritus and elsewhere, was met on the heights of the Maraquato road by the column in its pursuit, and completely defeated, leaving on the field seventeen men dead, and twenty horses killed, and having thirty-one horses captured, together with ten saddles, four guns, and a bugle, while the Spanish loss was but two soldiers killed and one wounded. The detachment of Provincial—Santa Clara District—was attacked on the night of the 8th by a rebel band of 300 men, but these were repulsed, losing three men killed, and six wounded. The column under Col. Bergel is reported to have met, on the 11th, the enemy encamped in the Potrero Menteagudo; they numbered 900 to 1,000 men, and held the rockiest part of the ground. Nevertheless, the column attacked and drove the rebels from their positions, repulsing two cavalry charges they attempted to make, and finally completely dispersing them. It is stated they lost sixteen killed and many wounded; five horses were killed and a number were captured, together with other effects. The Spanish loss consisted of two killed, nine wounded, and a number of horses lost. According to a local journal of Trinidad, during the present month the corps of that district will all be taken off, and the districts of Cienfuegos, Santa Clara, Remedios, and Sagua, are in the same advanced condition. Consequently the insurgents have in newise succeeded in their plan of totally destroying the western villas.

THE CENTRAL DEPARTMENT.

In the Central Department the official advices state that on the 27th of last month, the section of skirmishers of the guerrilla battalion had an encounter with a rebel force under Col. Rodrigues, and defeated them, with a loss of nine men killed. On the same day, acting in accordance with information received from a *prestadge*, the battalion met the enemy—numbering 150 mounted men—in the San Antonio mountains, and defeated them, after a sharp fight. Among the ten insurgents killed in the action, was Capt. N. Marin, a staff-surgeon. On the 29th, the insurgents got together in considerable force in sight of Fort Cascorro. A column of 1,150 cavalry and 120 infantry was instantly dispatched thither, which, upon passing the fort in the direction of Puerto Principe, was attacked. The feint of a retreat was made by the vanguard, and the cavalry then attacked the confident insurgents, and routed them, with a loss to them of seven killed.

THE EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

The situation in the Eastern Department is considered satisfactory. Maximo Diaz attacked the town of Veliz, but without success. Two columns of the Santander battalion attacked an insurgent camp, between San Juan and Santa Rosa, composed of about a hundred thatched huts, and completely destroyed the camp.

HAVANA GOSSIP.

At the time of the capture of the insurgent chieftain Calisto Garcia, by Capt. Ariza, and ten soldiers, the Casino Español contributed $500 as a reward to the ten soldiers; that of Cardenas donated $100, and the Casinos of Matanzas, Santiago de los Vegas, and Guane, $50 each, making an amount of $750, which has been recently distributed to the ten soldiers referred to.... The Director General of Administration and the Treasury has given the necessary orders to appoint, as soon as possible, a committee to promote and encourage the dispatch of the products of this island to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia.... Last Saturday afternoon the French man-of-war Adonis, four guns, arrived from Martinique. On Sunday the Austrian steam corvette Conte Dandolo, fourteen guns, came in from Kingston, Jamaica. The usual salutes were fired. The German schoolship Undine came into port later in the day.... At the Punta last Thursday morning took place the execution of a negro, convicted of homicide. He was shot.... We learn from Sagua that the clemency of the Captain General has been extended to two persons, a white man and a negro, belonging to Viana, and sentenced to death by court-martial for "infedencia," or giving assistance to the insurgents. Their repentance and resignation produced general sympathy, and at 11 at night a committee from the Ayuntamento, the Casino, and the various corps of volunteers and firemen, proceeded by special trains to Las Cruces, where Valmaseda then was, to implore him to pardon them. Their prayer was granted, and the commutation reached the condemned men but a few minutes before the time of execution. Much is made of this stroke of policy of the Captain General as a means of inducing the rebels to repent.... Mercaderes street, on the block between Ooispo and Olropia, has become the regular haunt of gold speculators and curbstone brokers, and a few days ago, as it again became so blocked up as to interrupt public transit, it had to be cleared by two cavalry men. Gold has fluctuated between 120 per cent., the official quotation, and the basis for all equivalents for payments in currency for gold, to 125 per cent.... Sharkey, the New-York murderer, reached this city Wednesday evening from Cienfuegos via Batabano. He was sent hither with fifteen or twenty Chinamen, and has been detained at the Police Head-quarters. The New-York Detective Davies, who was very active in his pursuit, has still many difficulties to remove to get the prisoner away, as the Captains of all the American steamers refuse to take him unless compelled to do so by proper authority, which under the peculiar circumstances seems wanting. The plan of his voluntarily taking passage or being forcibly put aboard by the Spanish authorities, Davies arresting him on board after leaving Spanish jurisdiction, will not be acceded to by the Captains, who are supposed to be the only authority on board of their vessels, and the desire of shipping men seems to be general to escape the odium of having such a character as Sharkey for a passenger unless forced by law to bear with his presence.

UNITY OF THE BATTLE OF LEXINGTON AND CONCORD.

On the 15th of April, 1875, Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, of New-York, received from Lexington the following card, marked "Complimentary:"

1775. LEXINGTON. 1875.

APRIL NINETEENTH.

The citizens of the town of Lexington, Mass., cordially welcome you to the Centennial Exhibition of the day which made their town historic and our country free.

DEPREDATIONS BY THE INSURGENTS. } Committee
M. H. MERRIAM, } on
WILLIAM R. MUNROE, } Invitations.

ANSWER OF MR. RUGGLES.

NEW-YORK, April 16, 1875.
No. 24 Union square.

To Hon. Charles Hudson and his Associates, the Committee on Invitations to the Centennial Celebration at Lexington:

GENTLEMEN: I have much satisfaction in acknowledging the receipt of your card, bearing the "cordial and very acceptable "welcome" of the citizens of Lexington.

In doing me this honor, the committee, as I have reason to believe, had in view the fact, that the Corporation of the City of New-York, in 1836—nearly forty years ago—desi; nated, on my petition, one of the large and important streets of the Metropolis as "Lexington avenue," and expressly "to commemorate the first battle in the great struggle for American Independence."

Under such circumstances, it is hardly necessary to say how deeply I regret that an illness, from which I have not yet fully recovered, will prevent me from personally assisting on this most interesting occasion, in celebrating the centennial anniversary of the day so thoughtfully but emphatically declared by Edward Everett, the much-lamented scholar, philosopher, and orator of New-England, to be "a day as important as any in the history of man"—a day "to which ages as they pass will add dignity and interest, till the names of Lexington and Concord, in the annals of freedom, will stand by the side of the most honorable names of Roman or Grecian story."

Here I might well stop, but that I am compelled by some recent publications to add the expression of my full belief and conviction that the Corporation of New-York, in stamping "Lexington avenue" on its map as an enduring and imperishable recognition of that memorable 19th of April, 1775, which directly opened the way to the continental union of our great Republic, did not seek nor wish to make any poor partition or subdivision of the chronology of the hours and the minutes, so pregnant with mighty consequences, but broadly sought to honor the day as a whole, from the rising to the setting sun, earnestly seeking, in the glowing but accurate words of Everett, to render "grateful admiration to those who stood in the breach at the breaking of that day of blood at Lexington; to those who joined in battle and died honorably, facing the foe at Concord; and to those who fell in the gallant pursuit of the flying enemy," back to the shelter of the ships of war at Boston.

It is with this necessary explanation, fortified by such authority, and seeking to embrace and embody the whole of that immortal day, that I venture further to use, in part, the well-known language of Massachusetts, in offering the following sentiment:

"*The Battle of Lexington and Concord:* Like the majestic Union which is called into being, '*now and forever, one and indivisible*.'"

Respectfully and faithfully,

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES.

A UNIQUE EPITAPH.

In the old cemetery at York, Me., there is to be seen a headstone on which can be easily traced the following:

RESURRECTION.

To Immortality in spotless, with all other Bodily Perfections after the fashion of Christ's Glorious Body is expected for the subsequent Dust of Lucy Moody who was born and died July 6, 1705.

Thus Birth, Spousals to Christ, Death, Coronation, all in one Day may have their Celebration.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Only two of the sales noticed for yesterday (Wednesday, April 21,) at the Exchange, were carried through, and the result of the day's transactions is as follows:

Joseph McGuire, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, J. M. Levy, Esq., Referee, sold a two-story brick house, with lot, 20 by 68.11 on Beach street, north side, 66 feet west of St. John's alley, for $12,250, to the Traders' Savings Bank, plaintiff in the legal action.

E. A. Lawrence & Co., also under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, O. H. Bogert, Esq., Referee, disposed of four-story brick house, with lease of lot, 20 by about 72, on East Fifty-sixth street, north side, 513 feet east of First avenue. The lease has sixteen years to run, and the ground rent is $940 per annum. The property was sold to W. H. Silverhorn for $7,900.

Samuel Kreiser offered at public auction several pieces of property, which were knocked down at nominal figures, but not sold, as follows: One brown-stone-front house, with lot, No. 225 East Seventy-ninth street, east of Third avenue, $18,000; four small brick houses, with lots, Nos. 431, 433, 435, and 437 East Seventy-seventh street, near First avenue, $5,200, $5,000, and $4,900 respectively, and two lots on West Fifty-seventh street, west of Ninth avenue, $2,600 each.

The following auctions were adjourned: Sale by Samuel A. Steele of a house and lot on West Forty-fifth street, west of Fifth avenue, adjourned to tomorrow the 23d inst.; sale by same auctioneer of property on Broadway, north-west corner of Eighteenth street, adjourned to the 26th inst.; sale by George H. Scott, of the storehouse with lot, No. 7 Centre Market place, adjourned to the 28th inst., and sale by Hugh N. Camp, of the store, with lot No. 228 Pearl street, adjourned to the same date.

In regard to the sale held yesterday at Mount Vernon, Westchester County, by Jere. Johnson, Jr., a report as to result will be made to-morrow.

The house and lot No. 1,798 Madison avenue, offered for sale on the premises, on Tuesday, by V. K. Stevenson, Jr., was not disposed of. It will probably be sold at the Exchange.

The church property on Fifth avenue, south east corner of Nineteenth street, noticed as sold on Tuesday by E. H. Ludlow & Co., for $240,000, was bought in for the Trustees, the bids received being unsatisfactory. As the sale was announced as peremptory, it is to be regretted that a false impression was created in reference to the transfer of title, in allowing no public announcement from the auction stand of the facts in the case. The auctioneer was not informed as to whether a sale had been effected or not, until late in the afternoon, and an undue reticence was maintained in relation to the matter, by all interested in the transaction.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales as noticed, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By A. H. Muller & Son, Executors' sale, to close estate of William Irwin, deceased, of one two-story frame building, with lot 25 by 81, on Broadway, west side, 50.5 feet south of Fiftieth street, and one three-story frame house, with lot 25 by 100.5, on West Fiftieth street, south side, 77.10 feet west of Broadway.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Elias G. Brown, Esq., Referee, of the two three-story brick buildings, with lots each 21.4 by 100, Nos. 142 and 144 Wooster street, east side, 180.6 feet north of Prince street. Also, Supreme Court partition sale, Charles H. Hildreth, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 50 by 100.5, with a two-story brick stable and slaughter-house nearly covering same thereon, on East Forty-fourth street, south side, 100 feet east of First avenue. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of six lots, together in size 75 by 199.10, on West One Hundred and Fifty-first street, north side, extending through to One Hundred and Fifty-second street, 100 feet west of Tenth avenue, with a large house, 50 by 50, a stable, and other buildings thereon.

By George H. Scott, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of one three-story brick store and dwelling, with lot 20.10 by 75, on Second avenue, south-east corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth street.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 18.9 by 99.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, south side, 232 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court partition sale of five lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West One Hundredth street, south side, 400 feet west of Eighth avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Wallace, Esq., Referee, of the plot of land 263.9 by 80.8 by 127 by 50 by 176 by 105 by 84 by 14.9 by 75.2 by 30.6 by 104.8, on East Forty-second street, south-west corner of Fourth avenue, opposite the Grand Central Depot. Also, similar sale, J. P. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 73 Suffolk street, west side, between Broome and Delancy streets.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. G. Meeker, Esq., Referee, of three houses, with lots each 25 by 100.5, on West Fifty-fourth street, south side, 200 feet west of Sixth avenue. Also similar sale, Charles Price, Esq., Referee, of four lots, together forming a plot in size 99.11 by 100, on Eighth avenue, north-east corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth street.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Ninth street, north side, 400 feet east of Second avenue. Also public auction sale by order of the Department of Docks, of eleven pier and bulk-head leases on the East River and five similar leases on the North River.

By ——, auctioneer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, T. Burwell, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, known as lot No. 34 on map of Wilton and Port Morris, Twenty-third Ward.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, public auction sale of seventeen two-story frame houses, with lots each from 22 to 25 by 100, located at East New-York, and situated respectively on Montauk, Bennett, Elliott, Shepard, Baltic, and Blake avenues. Also executrix's sale of a desirable country residence located at Ravenswood, (Long Island City,) and situate on Vernon avenue, fronting also on the East River, comprising a plot of land 150 by 553, with a frame house 70 by 46, a barn 73 by 23, and other buildings thereon.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Maurice Leyne, Esq., Referee, of one three-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot 16.8 by 50, on Prospect place, west side, 33.9 feet south of Forty-third street. Also, public auction sale of the following valuable Brooklyn property: Twelve four-story and basement French-flat brick houses, with lots, on Duffield street, near Johnson street; one two-story frame-house, with lot 18.10 by 67.9 by 25 by 4.9 No. 282 Fifth street, east side, 63 feet south of Tillary street; one lot, 25 by 100, on Gold street, west side, 150 feet south of Tillary street; three lots, each 25 by 95, on Tillary, south side, 25 feet east of Duffield street; and one three-story and basement brick house, with lot, 20 by 100, No. 619 Warren street, south side, 470 feet east of Fourth avenue. Also, public auction sale of a first-class three-story and basement frame house, with plot 142.3 by 175 by 147 by 185, located at Bergen Point, N. J., and situated on Third street, south-east corner of Avenue E.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., public auction sale of the valuable plot of land, 85.8 by 85.8 by 49.7 by 49.7, with three three-story frame buildings thereon, located on Meeker avenue, north-east corner of Russell street, Williamsburg; also, one two-story Mansard roof frame house, with plot 158 by 300, on Wyckoff avenue, south-east corner of Covert street, just outside the city limits of Brooklyn.

EXCHANGE SALES, APRIL 21.

NEW-YORK.

By Joseph McGuire.

1 two-story brick house and lot Beach st., n. s., 66 ft. w. of St. John's alley, lot 20x68.11..$12,250

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 four-story brick house and lease of lot, East 58th st., n. s., 573 ft. e of 1st av., lot 20x 71.7x20x73: lease dated Nov. 1, 1870; term, 21 years; ground rent, $240 per annum..... 7,200

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, April 20.

Eldridge st., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Canal st., 16.8x 100; Wilhelmine, wife of R. Fincke, to A. Wagner and C. Pfeiff.....	$11,000
Macdougal st., w. s., No. 179, 25x102.4, except strip for widening of Macdougal st., 6.8x39.5; Mina Simon to K. Simon and J. G. Worth.....	19,000
Vestry st., s. s., 95.2 ft. e. of Hudson st., 20.1x 40; Mary M., wife of N. R. Moseley, to J. A. Hadden.....	12,000
Water st., No. 212, 30.9x88; J. A. Roosevelt, individually and as Executor, to J. Roosevelt, half part.....	22,500
5th st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x80.7; R. F. Purdy to T. M. Koupsl.....	14,500
14th st., n. s., No. 13 West, 25x106.6; 15th st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 7th av., 21.5x100; Executors of W. E. Wilmerding to C. W. Lawrence.....	36,400
15th st., s. s., 153.6 ft. e. of Irving place, 74.6x 84.1; E. J. Woolsey to M. Murray.....	74,591
16th st., n. e. s., 175 ft. n. w. of n. w. line, P. G. Stuyvesant land, 28x92; Catharine A. E. Case to W. J. Donald.....	17,800
21st st., n. s., 183.4 ft. e. of 8th av., 16.8x98.9; J. Fetretich to E. W. Vanderhoof.....	13,600
26th st., s. s., 174.10 ft. e. of 1st av., 0.1x98.9; S. S. Bent to Margaretta, wife of A. De Leyer.	150
50th st., n. s., 39.1 ft. e. of 1st av., 19.5x80; G. Kober to L. Samuels.....	12,300
50th st., s. s., No. 232 East, 20.10x100.5; John D., wife of C. D. Hammond, to J. A. Smith.....	14,250
52d st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x100.5; J. C. Donnelly to Margaret L., wife of G. W. Stanton.....	62,000
56th st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x100.5; Caroline M., wife of J. B. Lockwood, to W. Sloane.....	60,000
57th st., n. s., 197 ft. e. of 9th av., 3x100.5; M. R. Trieble to S. T. Knapp.....	2,060
60th st., s. s., 833.5 ft. w. of 2d av., 19.2x 100.5; J. L. Taylor and T. Burns to M. Neuburger.....	17,500
60th st., s. s., 391 w. of 2d av., 19.2x100.5; L. Beringer & A. Dold to T. O'Rorke.....	19,500
61st st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d av., 16x100.5; T. Crimmins to T. E. Crimmins.....	18,000
73d st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 5th av., 75x102.2; T. Crimmins to J. D. & T. E. Crimmins.....	33,000
78th st., n. s., 63.4 ft. w. of Lexington av., 17.1 x102.2; A. Mowbray to Susanna, wife of R. F. Purdy.....	16,000
146th st., s. e. corner of King's Bridge Road, 349.6x207.1; 145th st., n. corner of King's Bridge Road, 289x199.10; 144th st., s. e. corner of King's Bridge Road, 96x108, triangle, G. Rowe to J. H. Watson.....	10,000
168th st., n. s., 190 ft. e. of Concord av., 50x100, Morrisania; Florence, wife of A. T. Abrams, to C. B. Hall.....	5,000
Lexington av., w. s., 60.5 ft. n. of 61st st., 20x65; J. A. Hadden to Mary M., wife of S. R. Mosely.....	22,000
Madison av., n. e. corner of 71st st., 204.4x400, whole block; T. Crimmins to J. D. & T. E. Crimmins.....	55,000
Lots Nos. 215 and 216, in parcel, No. 29 on map, of 339 lots of land at Woodlawn Heights, between road from South Yonkers to Miles square, and road from South Yonkers to Eastchester; E. Valentine to J. H. Overbaugh.....	3,000
Lots Nos. 249 and 250, in parcel, No. 34 on same map; J. H. Overbaugh to E. Valentine..	3,000
Road from Village West Farms to Hunt's Point, w. s., 25x80; E. Valentine to J. H. Overbaugh.....	6,000
Road from West Farms to Hunt's Point, s. s. of lot 12, runs s. 100 ft.; same to same.....	4,000
Road leading from West Farms to Hunt's Point, beginning at point opposite west end of lot No. 10, on map of Hedge's property, thence easterly along s. s. of lot No. 2, 20 ft. to Bronx river; thence s. to end of Andrew Archer's Dock; thence to West Farms Road; thence along said road 239 ft.; J. H. Overbaugh to E. Valentine.....	18,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.

47th st., n. s., No. 41 West, 25x100.5; E. M. Kingsley to Mary A. Smith..... $35,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Washington st., No. 389, five years, per year.. $1,000
6th av., No. 682, five years, per year..... 1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY, HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, No. 18 East 40th st.; thirty feet front; built by a former owner, for his own use, in the best and most substantial manner. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

COMBINATION PERFECT COOKING RANGES that heat the rooms above; economical, durable, warranted. HULL, GRIPPEN & CO., 3d av., above 23d st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE FULL-SIZED English basement house No. 21 West 19th st. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house No. 220 West 58th st., cheap, and on terms to suit customers. Inquire next door.

TO LEASE.—FIVE (5) LOTS ON 25TH ST., BEtween 10th and 11th avs. Apply at No. 8 West 47th st.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED—No. 317 WEST 51ST st.; to be seen any time; $28,500; $20,000 may remain. Three-story brown-stone front. RANDELL.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MADISON AV., WEST SIDE, NEAR 53D st., in close proximity to Dr. Hall's new church.—For sale, an attractive and elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x60 feet, well arranged; dining-room and butler's pantry on parlor floor; basement and bed-room floors finished in hard woods; recently overhauled, and in perfect order; will be sold low, on easy terms; early possession; lot 95 feet. Office of estate of H. E. REMSEN, No. 54 William st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

NO. 226 EAST 12TH ST.—ELEGANT FIRST-class four-story basement and subcellar high-stoop brown-stone house, most complete order, with every modern improvement, 22.6x65x100.3, will be sold at a bargain. Apply to RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, Room F, basement.

FOR SALE—NO. 226 WEST 38TH ST., FOUR-story brown-stone English basement house and lot, in good order; modern improvements, private staircase, &c.; possession May 1. For permits, apply to TIMPSON & PEET, Broadway and 44th st. Price, with mirrors and gas-fixtures, $18,000.

NO. 8 UNION SQUARE.—FIRST FLOOR, OVER store, 25x55, and extension 25x50; the finest lodge room in the City of its size; in perfect order. Apply to W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 714 Broadway, Corner Astor place.

STABLE TO LET.—NO. 17 WEST 44TH ST.; Seven stalls; one a box-stall: two floors for carriages and a loft; for two establishments; rate would not exceed livery prices; rooms in building for coachmen.

FOURTEENTH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8th avs.—For Sale—A splendid four-story, high-stoop brown-stone house, 25 by 60, and extension; lot 140; price low; terms easy. Apply to ISAAC RONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

WATER FRONT TO LEASE.—FOURTEEN lots, front 31st st., East River; twenty feet water at low tide. LOWTHER & BROTHER, Corner 1st av. and 30th st.

REDUCED PRICES!!!!—NEW COMPLETE list of houses for sale, issued gratis, published today. Offices No. 11 Pine st., or No. 38 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

EXCHANGE.—HOUSES AND BUILDING LOTS, mortgaged or unincumbered, are offered for good mortages. Address D., Box No. 5,443 Post Office.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

TO LET—$750 A YEAR.

NO. 216 WILSON ST., E. D.,

Excellent neighborhood, near Williamsburg Savings Bank.

ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. IN GOOD ORDER.

Twenty-five minutes' from City Hall, New-York.

Apply to

JAMES C. EADIE, No. 45 Broadway, E. D.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, SURROUNDED BY first-class improvements—The Cooper Homestead, Bushwick Avenue boulevard, Weirfield st. and Evergreen av., with about forty lots of land, fine house with all the modern improvements, carriage-house barn, &c., with choice fruit and ornamental trees; will be sold low and on easy terms to close the estate. Inquire of the executors,

JOHN A. LEWIS, No. 297 South st., New-York.
A. C. COOPER, No. 93 2d av., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ON JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS,

HOUSES TO RENT

From $300 to $1,000 per annum.

HOUSES FOR SALE,

From $3,000 to $8,000, having all modern improvements of

GAS, WATER, AND SEWERAGE.

Distance, in time, from foot of Liberty st., New-York, by Newark and New-York Railroad, (running sixty trains daily,) to Bergen Avenue Station, is only

SEVENTEEN MINUTES!

Or from the foot of Cortlandt st., New-York, by Jersey City Ferry to the same station, every five minutes to the different points on JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, averages only

THIRTY-FIVE MINUTES!

Thousands in New-York looking for homes are unaware of these fact—facts which an outlay of ten cents and an hour's time will verify. If you go by the seventeen minutes route, FOYE & CO., at Bergen Avenue Station, will give you all information; if by thirty-five minute route, apply to S. GARABRANDT, Bergen square, near horse-car terminus, or HOPKINSON & CO., or VAN WINKER & CO., at Grand st. Junction

FOR SALE, AT GREENWICH, CONN.—A beautiful three-story French roof house, 40x37, containing fourteen rooms, "to say" ten sleeping-rooms, parlor 37x17.6, dining-room 25x13.8, ante-room 13x10, basement, with range 20x13.8; house heated throughout; water and all improvements; about two acres of land, both sides of the road; stable for three horses, and carriage-house; water front; good boating, bathing, and fishing; four minutes from N. Y., & N. H., & H. R. depot; seven minutes from steam-boat landing; plenty fruits and flowers; will be sold cheap for cash; owner going abroad.

N. B.—The furniture will also be sold if required, which is first-class and new.

Apply to the owner on the premises, or

Address G. E. D.,
Post Office, Greenwich, Conn.

FOR SALE—TERMS MODERATE—AT RICHFIELD Springs, Otsego County, N. Y., a country-seat, situated on an elevated position overlooking the village, at a quarter of an hour's walk from the depot, with eighty acres of land in fine farming condition; also, dwelling-house, (Swiss cottage,) barns, carriage-house, ice-house, (filled,) &c. Apply to

D. J. CARPENTER, No. 68 Wall st., New-York.
Or ELLWOOD & TULLER, Richfield Springs, N. Y.

NEW UTRECHT, LONG ISLAND.—FOR SALE or to let, situated on the main street, cottage for many years occupied by Dr. Crane; house, eleven rooms, six lots of ground with garden; shade and fruit trees in abundance; a good sized barn also on premises; convenient to New-York Bay, and within easy distance of churches, schools, &c.; will sell at a bargain or rented low. Apply to

HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FARM AT TUCKAHOE, IN CITY OF Yonkers, Westchester County, sixteen miles from Grand Central Depot, fronting on Tuckahoe road, and known as the Thomas B. Underhill Farm, containing about 125 acres: fine view; delightfully located; parties wishing grounds for college or public institution would do well to examine. Inquire of the Executors on the premises, or of

H. MERRITT, No. 53 3d av., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL country residence, one hour from New-York, via New-York and New-Haven Railroad, near Long Island Sound; ground ten acres, beautifully laid out in lawn, garden, &c.; one mile from depot; house contains nine rooms; a very desirable gentleman's residence. Apply to or T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 184 Broadway.

OYSTER BAY PROPERTY.—BEAUTIFUL building sites at private sale by owners; extensive view of Long Island Sound, Oyster Bay, and Cold Spring Harbors; quantities from 10 to 200 acres. For particulars apply to THOMAS YOUNGS, Oyster Bay, Long Island, or YOUNGS & KENT, No. 239 Broadway, New-York City.

ORANGE MOUNTAIN CLIFF.—RENT PRIVilege purchase, price low; elegant country-seat, spacious grounds, fine lawns, well shaded; magnificent views, (southerly,) residence every modern convenience, adjoining Messrs. Becker, Marcy, Brown, and Gen. McClellan's country-seats. Apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—AT RAVENSWOOD, LONG-Island, two very desirable houses, twelve rooms each; ground, 50x200 feet. For particulars inquire at Globe Life Insurance Company, No. 347 Broadway, or of J. H. HOPKINS, Ravenswood.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET ON JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS—Brown-stone front house on Bramhall av., within twenty minutes of Liberty st., New-York; price, $10,000. WILLIAM BUMSTED, junction of Communipaw av. and Grand st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., handsome house, stable, and grounds in lawn and garden. Address G. F. D., Box No. 5,443 New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—LARGE VARIETY of real estate for sale and rent. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Orange office, opposite Main Depot.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF

VALUABLE LOTS,

ON RIVERSIDE AND 11TH AVS.,

99TH AND 102D STS., AND

WATER-LOTS, ON 12TH AV.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, MAY 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the undersigned Trustees, under the will of William P. Furniss, deceased, twenty-eight very valuable lots, situate on Riverside and 11th avs., 99th and 102d sts., also, five water-lots, on 12th av., between 99th and 102d sts.

Title perfect. Sale absolute, and without reserve. Seventy per cent may, at the option of the purchaser, remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

S. R. C. FURNISS,
MARGARET E. ZIMMERMAN, } Trustees.
JACOB D. VERMILYE,

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, APRIL 27, AT 12 M. AT THE Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn,

TWENTY-NINE LOTS ON

9TH AV., 5TH, AND 6TH STS.

NINTH AVENUE—Corner of 6th st., five lots.
SIXTH STREET—Twelve lots adjoining the above.
FIFTH STREET—Twelve lots adjoining the above.
EIGHTH STREET—Five lots, south side, near 8th av.
FIFTH AVENUE—Three lots corner of Union st.
FIFTH AVENUE AND UNION STREET—Six lots, south-west corner.

This property is very desirably located, opposite to and fronting on the centre of Prospect Park. Title perfect.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*RUSSIA.....WED., April 21 ABYSSINIA....SAT., May 1
*ALSATIA..WED., April 28 CUBA.....WED., May 5

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, April 24, at 7:30 A.M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, May 8, at 7:30 A.M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, May 15, at 1:30 P.M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, May 22, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, May 29, at noon.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, June 5, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets $175, gold; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For insurance of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

H. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.

First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.

ATLAS.....April 24.
CLARIBEL.....May 8.

HAYTI and VENEZUELA.

ETNA.....April 29.
ANDES.....May 19.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SANTIAGO, Capt. WM. WIER, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, April 23, at 9 o'clock A. M., for ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210; and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

MANHATTAN.....May 4, at 8 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....May 18, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, April 24, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, May 1, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Saturday, May 8, at 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, May 22, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.

To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE.....SATURDAY, May 1
AMERIQUE, Pouzols.....SATURDAY, May 15
VILLE DE PARIS, Lache Nez.....SATURDAY, May 29

RATE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)

First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third, $50.

Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

WESER.....April 24 | MAIN.....May 8
LAHN.....May 1 | RHEIN.....May 15

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....24 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $24 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

Greece Wed., Apl. 21, 3 P.M. | France, Saturday, May 8.
Holland, Sat. May 1, 1 P.M. | 7:30 A.M.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

Egypt, April 24, 7:30 A.M. | England, May 15, 1 P.M.
France, May 8, 7:30 A.M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 24, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, April 28, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 1, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, May 5, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 3 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHARLESTON, Capt. Q. BERRY, Saturday, April 24.
SAVANNAH, Capt. NICKERSON, Wednesday, April 28

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren.)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and south-west, and further information, can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, April 20
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday, April 22
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, April 29

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN, AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, April 20
CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, May 11

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 24 and May 15 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, April 27.
ONE CENT CITY, Capt. CROWELL, Thursday, May 6.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

McKELLAR, LUDING & Co., Agents in Havana.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ELYSIA.....Sails Saturday, April 24, 9 A. M.
CALIFORNIA.....Sails Saturday, May 1, 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $50 to $70, gold.
Steerage at lowest current rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. HOUSE, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 30 North River as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Wednesday, May 19
STATE OF INDIANA.....Wednesday, April 21.
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Wednesday, May 5.

And every Wednesday thereafter taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For Aspinwall, via Savanilla.

ACAPULCO.....April 30, at 12 M.

connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports. From San Francisco for Japan and China.

GREAT REPUBLIC.....May 1

For freight or passage, apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 5 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris

STEAM-BOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE TO THE FRONT.

The magnificent steamers DREW, ST. JOHN, and DEAN RICHMOND have commenced making their regular trips to and from Albany. An important and much-needed improvement is the supplying of state-rooms with steam-pipes, which make them comfortable in the Spring and Fall months. This, with the great reduction of first-class

Fare to One Dollar,

and deck passage to

FIFTY CENTS,

Leaving daily, Sunday excepted, at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 41, foot of Canal st., will make this one of the cheapest and most popular lines at present running between this City and Albany.

SEA BIRD.

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, from Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK. LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 21st, 2:30 P. M. Tuesday, 20th....7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 22d....4:00 P. M. Wednesday, 21st, 7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 24th....10:00 A. M. Thursday, 22d....7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 27th....11:30 A. M. Friday, 23d....8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 29th....1:00 P. M. Monday, 26th....8:30 A. M.
Saturday, May 1, 3:00 P. M. Wednesday, 28th 10:30 A. M.
Friday, 30th....1:00 P. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS FOR ALBANY.—STATE ROOMS WARMED by STEAM PIPES for the COMFORT OF PASSENGERS. The DREW or ST. JOHN leaves every evening at 6 o'clock (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot Canal st., connecting at Albany with all railway lines for the East, North, and West. Tickets and state rooms for sale at Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway; also Carter's Express Company, No. 1,241 Broadway, and at Fifth Avenue Depot. Baggage checked to destination same as on the wharf.

N.B.—GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.—First-class passage, $1; deck passage, 50 cents.

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR Albany and Troy, landing at Catskill.—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 51 North River, foot Beach st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare, 50c.; deck; cabin, with berth, $1. Catskill, $1. Freight at reduced rates. J. W. HANCOX.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting at Albany with railway lines North and West. Low fare. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines. JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Hyde Park and Falls, (near West Point,) for Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

REGULAR CATSKILL LINE UP THE HUDSON.—Steamers NEW CHAMPION and WALTER BRETT leave Canal st., south side, every night (except Sunday,) at 6 P. M. Passage, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR SEA CLIFF.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, May 3, the steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Peck slip, Pier No. 24, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9 o'clock A. M., returning, leave Sea Cliff at 2:30 P. M., stopping at 32d st. each way. After June 1 will leave New-York at 8:30 A. M. and Sea Cliff 4 P. M. Large discount from regular fare for excursion parties. Apply to H. D. BOIS, No. 119 South st., New-York, or J. E. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

FOR SEA CLIFF.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, May 3, the steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Peck slip, Pier No. 24, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9 o'clock A. M., returning, leave Sea Cliff at 2:30 P. M., stopping at 32d st. each way. After June 1 will leave New-York at 8:30 A. M. and Sea Cliff 4 P. M. Large discount from regular fare for excursion parties. Apply to H. D. BOIS, No. 119 South st., New-York, or J. E. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COUNTY COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—CORNELIA E. BROWN and ABRAHAM LOTT, as executors of the last will and testament of Belinda Bergen, deceased, against THOMAS HOLOHAN and Mary, his wife, Francis J. Holohan and Almira, his wife, Dora H. Barnard and Chester, his wife, John Kearney, Timothy O'Farrell, Patrick Camp ell, Jeremiah T. Donovan, Edward Atwell, William Bear, Ephraim D. Brown as trustee of the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank of the City of New-York, Nelson Shaurman, Charles W. Thomas, Samuel J. Gerr.tson, as a Board of Improvement to lay out, regulate, open, construct, and complete Union street in the City of Brooklyn, from the Gowanus Canal to the north-westerly line of Prospect Park, and the City of Brooklyn, and to assess the damages, &c. [Amended.] You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith served on you and this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Kings County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County of Kings, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 13 Willoughby street, in the said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

D. G. WILD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, New-York City, on the 6th day of April, 1875. D. G. WILD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

a8-law6wTh*

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT HENRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at his residence, No. 349 West 22d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of January, 1875. ANDREW HUTTON, Executor. ja21-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS CHRISTY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 418 West Twenty-third street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of November, 1874.

SAMUEL S. CONSTANT, } Executors, &c., of
CHARLES R. CHRISTY, } Thomas Christy
HENRY J. CHAPIN, } deceased.

n12-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FLOYD SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his office, No. 18 Vesey st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next. Dated, New-York, the 20th day of October, 1874.

GRANVILLE A. MENDON, Executor.

o22-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORATIO N. MATTISON, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. M. Martin, No. 51 William st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the thirtieth day of December, 1874.

d31-law6mTh MARY D. MATTISON, Executrix.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of HARD & RAND, for the purpose of importing and dealing in coffee, and transacting a general commission business.

ANSON W. HARD,
GEO. C. RAND, JR.

No. 111 FRONT st., New-York, April 20, 1875.

LOST AND FOUND.

$20.—LOST—ON SUNDAY, 11TH INST., BEtween 132d st. and Church of the Holy Trinity, Harlem, a gold locket with monogram and miniature. The above reward will be paid to any person returning same to B. W. BEYEA, No. 56 South st., second floor.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8:30, 7, and 9:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:50, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8:30 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:40, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily. 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 3:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Lamington and Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harlsburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing April 12, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:45 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Lititz, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—Emigrant and Way Train for Easton.

8:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:10, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:45, 2, 2:30, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:30, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. S. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangements of through trains December 1874, from Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train

Above trains leave Thirty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 9:30 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 4 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 12th day of April, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM G. MCCORMACK and JOSEPH S. MCCORMACK, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1875, at two o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger.
Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT MILBANK, bankrupt. —Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by Robert Milbank, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of May, A. D. 1875, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 14th day of April, 1875. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NEW-YORK, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 17th day of April, 1875. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Robert Milbank, of Summit, in the County of Union, and State of New-Jersey, who carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition for adjudication of bankruptcy in the City of New-York, in the county of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN G. LAMBERSON, Assignee, No. 26 Pine st., New-York.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AUDUBON'S BIRDS OF AMERICA.—FOR Sale.—Bugram's private copy; selected and colored from the original drawings by himself; compete set, four volumes, half Russia; finest copy ever produced; and other choice works. ROBERT HARRELL, Tarrytown, N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAR, No. 914 Broadway, 20th and 21st sts., GRAND DISPLAY OF IMPORTED FASHIONS. Patterns NOW READY, CLOAK MODELS with every pattern. Cutting and fitting. BURDETTE SMITH, No. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF Marble and marbleized mantels; all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, headstones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'s Steam Marble Works, 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN Extensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st., near 3d av.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OF THE FIRST RESpectability, in 30th st., east of Madison av., will rent a handsomely-furnished front room, modern improvements and ample closets, to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, C. L. S., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.

A very fine suite of rooms, just vacated, to let to a family of adults; also a parlor floor, consisting of four to rent, vacated 19th; every convenience, with private table; and one large square room on fourth, with pantries and bath, with board.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH ST., FIRST HOUSE FROM 5th av.—A handsomely furnished suite of apartments, with private table, consisting of parlor, three bed-rooms, dining-room, and bath-room; will be vacated by the last part of April; also, smaller suite, without private table.

FIRST FLOOR, NO. 106 EAST 23D ST., with or without board; private table if desired. Also, after April 26, rooms en suite or single in adjoining house, No. 108, recently taken and now refitting; parties wishing to make arrangements for the year liberally dealt with. Apply at No. 106.

MRS. PITKIN, FORMERLY NO. 235 WEST 38th st., having leased the two elegant new houses north-west corner of Madison av. and 49th st., is prepared to make favorable arrangements with families for Spring and Summer board; one entire second floor disengaged; houses opposite Columbia College grounds.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR floors; three rooms, en suite; all conveniences; and two rooms above; private family; breakfast if desired. No. 45 West 29th st., four doors west of Broadway.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs.—Handsomely-furnished parlor floor and room above, en suite or singly, with or without private table.

FIFTH AV., No. 206, OPPOSITE MADISON SQUARE.—Elegant suites of rooms, handsomely fur

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Russia took out 51,006 letters and eighty-seven bags of newspapers yesterday.

Miss Settie Blume will give a reading this evening at Association Hall under the direction of Prof. J. E. Frobisher.

August Emerich, aged forty-one, of No. 273 Broome street, dropped dead while at work at No. 94 Attorney street, yesterday.

The second annual reception of the C. C. E. C. Association will take place at De Garmo's Hall on Wednesday evening, the 28th inst.

The apartments of Francis McIlldruff, on the second floor of No. 1,414 Third avenue, were yesterday robbed of $45 worth of clothing by sneak thieves.

The bids for furnishing the portion of the new Post Office set apart for the use of the United States Law and Judicial Departments will be opened at noon to-day.

A banquet in honor of Capt. Schwensen, of the Hamburg steamer Pommerania, to celebrate the completion of his hunredth trip across the Atlantic, is to come off on Monday.

To-morrow evening Dr. T. S. Lambert will read a paper before the Liberal Club on the "Special Articles of Food Adapted to the Nutrition of the Brains, and the Methods of Cooking Them."

A series of special meetings to encourage personal efforts in behalf of Christian work in this City, will commence this afternoon, at 4 P. M., in Association Hall. Revs. Drs. Dyer and Armitage are expected to deliver addresses.

The funeral services over the remains of Harriet Hartland Dunnell, only daughter of William K. Dunnell, D. D., Rector of All Saints' Protestant Episcopal Church, corner of Henry and Scammel streets, were held in that church yesterday.

The following are among the recent subscriptions in this City to the Centennial stock: The Singer Sewing-machine Company, $10,000; the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-machine Company, $5,000; the Howe Sewing-machine Company, $3,000.

The French Canadian Society St. Jean Baptiste, has appointed a committee to make arrangements for the celebration of its twenty-fifth anniversary. It is to be celebrated by a banquet at the Hotel de Marine, in Bleecker street, on the 20th prox.

Custom-house Officer Klink yesterday seized four rice cases containing a large quantity of meerschaum pipes and samples of perfumery, covered over with feathers, on the steam-ship Egypt of the National Line. The seizure is valued at between $4,000 and $5,000.

The Board of Managers of the Cotton Exchange have amended Rule No. 3 of the By-laws to read that: Either party prior to or upon signing "the regular contract (see Rule No. 1, Article No. 21 of the By-laws,") &c. The amendment goes into effect on and after Monday, May 3.

Patrick Hewitt, aged forty, of No. 24 Little Twelfth street, was arrested yesterday by Officer Muret, of the Ninth Precinct, on suspicion of having caused the death of his infant child by violence, during a drunken quarrel with his wife. Coroner Eickhoff will investigate the case to-day.

Mr. John Jay, late Minister to Vienna, who arrived in the Bothnia on Tuesday, had an interview yesterday morning, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, with his successor, Mr. Orth, who, in the afternoon, sailed in the Russia. Mr. Jay is staying with his son-in-law, Major Schieffelin, at No. 107 East Seventeenth street.

At a meeting of the Young Men's Woman's Suffrage League, held at Cooper Institute last evening, Mr. Benno Loewy presiding, Prof. Edward King, of Glasgow, read a paper entitled the "Proper Policy of the Woman's Suffrage Movement." The meeting was addressed by several speakers, among whom were Mrs. Lillie Deveraux Blake, Mrs. Hallock, Mr. Nash, and Mr. Pollock.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange having been notified that the question of the reduction of canal tolls needs looking after again, have appointed the following committee to go to Albany and urge the matter: L. J. M. Stark, Chairman; I. H. Reed, William H. Philips, Leonard Hazeltine, and Carlos Cobb. The committee will start on their mission early in the week.

The Papal Envoys, Mgr. Roncetti, Padre Ubaldi, and Count Marefoschi left the residence of Mr. Patrick Ferrelly, in Jersey City, yesterday morning, and proceeded to Baltimore by the 9:30 train. During their visit in Baltimore they will be the guests of Archbishop Bayley, and will accompany his Grace to this City in time for the ceremony of investing Cardinal McCloskey with the *berretta* next Tuesday.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, consisting of the Controller, the Chamberlain, and the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, met yesterday. The session was unusually brief. The Controller was authorized to offer leases of corporation property, including some market cellars, at auction for a term of two years. The Controller then referred to the application for City lots on Sixty-seventh street for school purposes, and reported that he believed the board had no power under the law to grant them.

The Board of Excise has just begun a rigorous enforcement of sections 8 and 27 of the laws governing the operations of the department. These sections empower the board to annul the licenses of persons violating any of the provisions of the act, and to incapacitate them from selling spirituous liquors for the space of three years from the time of the revocation. The license of Marc Marcussen, No. 130 Park avenue, and that of the proprietor of the concert saloon "Le Paris," in Bleecker street, were revoked under these sections at the regular meeting of the board on the 20th inst.

A meeting of the Women's Union Missionary Society, Mrs. T. C. Doremus President, was held yesterday afternoon, in Rev. Dr. Rogers' church, corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street. The exercises, conducted by the Pastor of the church, were opened with singing and prayer, after which short addresses were made by Rev. D. Stuart Dodge, President of the Missionary College at Beyrout, India, who gave a description of the missionary work in progress under the auspices of this society in India, China, and Japan, and by Rev. Dr. Chamberlain, who has been for sixteen years an evangelical and medical missionary in Southern India, who also gave an account of his labors.

BROOKLYN.

Two hundred dollars' worth of false teeth were stolen from a show-case in front of No. 63 Myrtle avenue, early yesterday morning.

Patrick Preston stole a piece of alpaca from his father, Stephen Preston, of No. 39 Taylor street. The father complained to Justice Eames, who sent the son to jail for twenty-nine days.

Peter Carney was arrested yesterday charged with stealing a horse and wagon, valued at $400, from Whitty's livery stable on the 10th inst. The property is not recovered.

Thomas Whittaker, for forty years a temperance lecturer, will deliver a farewell address to-night in the Central Congregational Church, on Hancock street, before leaving upon a Western trip.

The annual Commencement of the Tabernacle Lay College was held last evening. Eight students were graduated, each delivering an oration. Addresses were also made by Profs. Chapman, Thwing, and True, Drs. Lord, Dashiel, and Talmage.

The Trinity Baptist Church, a newly-organized body under the charge of Rev. Dr. Hodge, has called for a council of Baptist churches, to be held in the hall in which the new church worships, on the junction of Broadway, Ralph, and Lexington avenues.

Justice Eames yesterday admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000 each, George Andres, Sylvester Wernberg, and William Wehler, who were charged with stabbing Frank Newman in the head, on the 11th inst. Newman is unable to identify his assailants.

The motion for a commission to take defendant's testimony in the case of Mrs. S. G. Conway against Mme. Fanny Janauschek, was yesterday granted, with twelve days' stay, by Judge Pratt, in the Brooklyn Supreme Court, on condition of the payment of $36 costs by defendant.

Charles Muslett (white) invited John Thompson (colored) to dine with him at the Montague Hall dining-saloon. Detective Butts, at the request of the proprietor, told Thompson that colored persons were not allowed to eat in that place. Thompson left, threatening to sue the proprietor.

In digging the cellar for a new store-house on the corner of First and South Fourth streets, Eastern District, several relics, supposed to be of the Revolutionary war, have been dug up. One of these is a sabre, of the pattern used by the Hessian soldiers. There are also a number of metal buttons, but all are so corroded that their devices cannot be made out.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The body of a man found in Dickinson's Woods, near Jereme Park, on Monday, is supposed to be that of Charles Strong, of New-Rochelle, who mysteriously disappeared from home in the month of December.

The election in New-Rochelle on Tuesday for village officers resulted in favor of the Citizens nominees, consisting of James W. Todd, Democrat, for President; A. B. Hudson, Republican; William Revere, Republican, and George Lambden, Republican, for Trustees; Charles G. Banks, Republican, for Police Justice, and Thaddeus Davids, Democrat, for Treasurer.

LONG ISLAND.

The Jamaica tax sales, adjourned over from last week, pending a determination of the question of their regularity, have been still further postponed, Mr. George W. Bergen, the Queens County Treasurer, having determined, in order that there shall be no further question about the legality of the sales to readvertise those lots remaining unsold. They will probably, therefore, not be disposed of before about the middle of June next, and meantime, under the Receiver's act, the taxes of 1873 will be added to the various assessments.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Staten Island fishermen are still doing only a small business in catching shad. They say that the season is two or three weeks later than they have ever known it before, and that none of them are catching over fifty or sixty a day, where heretofore from 500 to 600 have been taken. The largest haul made this season was by Mr. Barnes, who caught seventy-eight in his pound at the South Beach. This is the only pound about the shores of the island, and is generally condemned by the old fishermen, who allege that pounds cause great destruction to the small fish. The cost of constructing a pound is about $1,500.

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark boasts of having 100 churches.

John Sturgis, one of the lay Judges of the Hudson County Circuit Court, died last night at his residence in Union Hill.

The man who died suddenly at Taylor's Hotel last Saturday morning has been identified as John Sykes, of Ellenville, N. Y., and who has been lately residing in Brooklyn.

Lizzie Lansing, a little girl aged nine years, died yesterday in consequence of being burned, her clothes having caught fire from a bonfire in Plymouth street, Jersey City.

On the occasion of the fire at Hastings on Tuesday morning, Mrs. Elliott, in the absence of her husband, came near losing her life, narrowly escaping from the burning building in her night-clothing.

The residence of Mr. Einstein, corner of Avenue B and Third street, Bayonne, was destroyed by fire Tuesday night. The loss is estimated at $12,000, but the amount of insurance could not be ascertained.

The case of Archibald White vs. Marmaduke Tilden, the contesting claimants to a seat in the Jersey City Board of Aldermen from the Third District, was postponed yesterday until the May term of court.

Mrs. Maria Brown, a resident of East Newark, is lying at St. Michael's Hospital in an unconscious condition, having been found lying in Monroe street on Monday night. The supposition is that she has been drugged.

Edward Warnock, aged fifty, was run over by a Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad train, at the Scranton coal dock, in Elizabeth, on Tuesday, and instantly killed. The body was cut in two across the middle. Deceased was an employe of the company, and resided in Elizabeth.

The Committee on Vital Statistics of the Hudson County Board of Health report 298 deaths during the past month. Of these thirty-five were from pneumonia, thirty-three from consumption, and twenty-four from diphtheria; 182 occurred in Jersey City, fifty-four in Hoboken, and thirty-two in the rest of the county.

A man, whose name was ascertained to be Peter F. Curran from papers and letters found in his possession, was killed on Tuesday night, at the Market street depot of the Erie Railway, in Paterson. He attempted to jump from a coal-car in which he was riding, and fell beneath the wheels. The body was taken to the Morgue to await the arrival of his friends.

John Myer, a resident of Hoboken, has been missing from home for about three weeks, and suspicions are entertained that he has been foully dealt with. When he went away he had about $5,000 in his possession, and there was about $10,000 due him in the city. A man who boarded in the same house disappeared at the same time, which gives rise to the suspicion of foul play.

The session of the Jersey City Presbytery was opened yesterday morning with prayer, as usual, and Dr. Magee presided. During the morning Rev. John S. Glendenning appeared and took a seat in the rear of the room. He said privately that the rumor that the members of his church intended to petition the Presbytery to reconsider the verdict in his case was utterly false. A considerable amount of routine business was transacted, and the session was adjourned until July.

Ebenezer Green, an old blind man, who resides in Orange, has been committed to the County Jail in Orange to await the result of injuries inflicted by him upon a boy named Patrick Welsh. The old man was groping his way through the street, and a crowd of boys gathered around and commenced to annoy him by pulling his coat, knocking off his hat, and striking at him, when he suddenly wheeled around and made a blow with a heavy cane, striking Welsh. The bridge of the boy's nose was broken and his skull slightly fractured. It is feared that he cannot recover.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Board of County Canvassers met at the Court-house yesterday afternoon, and proceeded to canvass the remainder of the returns. Alonzo B. Deas, an ex-Fire Commissioner of Jersey City, occupied the chair. Directly after the board was called to order, Counselor Herbert R. Stout produced a paper and commenced to read it. It proved to be an order from Judge Knapp, of the Supreme Court, requiring the board to appear before the court in June next and show cause why all the returns from the Seventh and Eighth Districts should not be counted. An effort was made to eject Mr. Stout from the room, but he showed a determined front and stood his ground. While he was still reading the paper a motion to adjourn was made, entertained by the Chairman, and carried. The board will meet again this afternoon.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Judge Bigelow, of Boston, is at the Brevoort House.

Lord Massereene and wife, of Ireland, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Congressman W. H. Barnum, of Connecticut, is at the Hoffman House.

Cols. E. B. Beaumont and R. H. Hall, United States Army, are at the St. James Hotel.

Col. J. C. Audenried, of Gen. Sherman's staff, and Pliny Jewell, of Hartford, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Gen. F. D. Callendor and Major Francis H. Parker, United States Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Congressman J. O. Whitehouse, of Poughkeepsie, and Elisha Riggs, of Paris, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Prof. Francis Wayland, of New-Haven, and ex-Gov. Thomas C. Reynolds, of Missouri, are at the Gilsey House.

Congressman E. W. Leavenworth, of Syracuse, and Hon. A. G. Cattell, of New-Jersey, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge Advocate General Charles Hughes, of Gov. Tilden's staff, and Judge A. S. Bolles, of Norwich, Conn., are at the Sturtevant House.

RECEPTION TO CARL SCHURZ.

The following correspondence has taken place between Hon. Carl Schurz and a number of citizens of New-York, who are desirous to mark their appreciation of his services in the Senate of the United States, on his retirement from political life, by entertaining him at a public banquet in this City previous to his departure for Europe on the 29th instant:

NEW-YORK, April 10, 1875.

To Hon. Carl Schurz:

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned, deeply regret that the country is no longer to have the benefit of your presence in the Senate of the United States. We regret it all the more because, as it seems to us, there have been few if any periods in American history when the intelligent and independent treatment of public affairs was so needful. The work of reform must consist largely, if not mainly, in the resumption of party management by able and honest hands, and the creation of a public sentiment strong enough to use party machinery for general interests instead of being used by it for selfish ones. We are desirous of offering you some formal expression, both of our sense of the value of your services in official life and of our confidence that your retirement—which we hope and believe is only temporary—will lessen neither your activity nor your usefulness. For that purpose we beg you to do us the honor of dining with us in the City of New-York at whatever day, prior to your approaching departure for Europe, may best suit your convenience. We are, sincerely yours,

(Signed,) William Dorsheimer, Oswald Ottendorfer, Francis C. Barlow, Cyrus W. Field, Abram S. Hewitt, R. B. Minturn, Howard Potter, Samuel G. Ward, Henry R. Selden, Edward Salomon, S. B. Chittenden, Elliott C. Cowdin, F. M. Mass, Lyman Trumbull, E. Krackowizer, John Jay Cisco, W. F. Bartlett, Henry Armitt Brown, John J. Ridgway, Jr., H. Wesendonck, William Steinway, L. Weber, Theodore D. Woolsey, C. F. Adams, Jr., Francis A. Walker, W. B. Perkins, H. C. Lodge, William Endicott, Jr., Henry Lee, Alexander H. Bullock, James Freeman Clarke, David A. Wells, William G. Sumner, Edmund H. Sawyer, Noah Hunt Schenck, Newton Booth, Frederick Billings, Jacob D. Cox, Witt Dexter, Joshua L. Chamberlain, M. Halstead, George Hoadley, J. B. Stallo, A. Jacobi, G. Koerna, Austin Blair, F. W. Bird, Charles R. Codman, Lafayette S. Foster, Joseph Medill.

ST. LOUIS, April 17, 1875.

GENTLEMEN: I arrived here yesterday, and found your kind letter inviting me to dine with you some day prior to my departure for Europe. I accept with pleasure the invitation with which you have so highly honored me, and shall be glad, if convenient to you, to meet you on the 27th of this month.

Very sincerely yours, C. SCHURZ.

Messrs. William Dorsheimer, Oswald Ottendorfer, Francis C. Barlow, and others.

The dinner will take place at Delmonico's on the day named by Mr. Schurz. Tickets may be procured from Mr. S. G. Ward, No. 52 Wall street; Mr. Cyrus W. Field, No. 88 Liberty street; Mr. Howard Potter, No. 59 Wall street; Mr. F. C. Barlow, No. 21 Park row, and from Mr. Arthur G. Sedgwick, No. 5 Beekman street.

ASYLUM FOR LYING-IN WOMEN.

The regular annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the New-York Asylum for Lying-in Women was held at the asylum, No. 85 Marion street, yesterday, Rev. Dr. Burchard presiding. The meeting was opened with a brief address by Dr. Burchard, after which the reports of the Medical Board and Treasurer were read and approved. Dr. Stirling, for the Medical Board, reported the number of patients admitted during the year, 106; the number discharged, 107; patients remaining through the year, 12; total number who had received care either at their homes or at the asylum, 299. The Treasurer reported the receipts, including $1,000 received from the Board of Apportionment, $8,107 13, and the expenses $5,167 07, leaving a balance of $2,946 06 in favor of the asylum.

RECEPTION TO REPRESENTATIVE LAWSON.

APPRECIATION OF HIS SERVICES BY PROMINENT REPUBLICANS—HE URGES HIS PARTY TO NOMINATE HON. ROSCOE CONKLING FOR PRESIDENT—MR. GEORGE W. BLUNT PREFERS HON. HAMILTON FISH—THE COURSE FOR THE PARTY TO ADOPT.

A large number of gentlemen met last evening at the Lincoln Club Rooms, University place, to receive Hon. John D. Lawson, on his return from Washington. At a meeting of the Seventh District Republican Association, held on April 1, a preamble and resolutions acknowledging the untiring industry of Mr. Lawson, his steadfast devotion to the principles of the Republican Party, and his upright course as their representative in the Forty-third Congress of the United States were unanimously adopted, and last evening the preamble and resolutions, handsomely engrossed and framed, were presented to the guest of the evening. Commissioner Van Cott, of the Fire Department, presided, and a large number of gentlemen were present to do honor to Mr. Lawson. Among these were Postmaster Thomas L. James, William A. Dorman, Col. Spencer, Alderman Morris, Rev. Dr. Hyland Garnett, Prof. Clark, Erastus C. Benedict, William A. Darling, George W. Blunt. Letters excusing their attendance, and expressing their concurrence in the purpose of the meeting, were received from Collector Arthur and Hon. Isaac H. Bailey, President of the Board of Charities and Correction. Mr. Bailey said that Mr. Lawson had proved himself able, diligent, and faithful, and was well deserving of any compliment that might be tendered to him. Continuing, he thus expressed himself:

"I like him the better because he has not thought it necessary to vindicate his independence by betraying his party. In these later days it has come to pass that public men of very mediocre calibre and fragile virtue suddenly leap to fame for statesmanship and immaculacy simply by proving false to the cause they professed devotion to and the friends by whose exertions they were lifted up. Quite a crop of this class of patriots grew up during the later years of Gen. Grant's first term, and were never known as saints till they proved themselves sinners. Mr. Lawson's Congressional career was characterized by inflexible honesty and sound views on matters of policy and finance. He deprecated anything like wastefulness or looseness in Government, but preferred to correct abuses rather than to exhibit them and show what a Hercules he was in extirpating them. The tidal wave which sweeps such men out of our legislative halls cannot be of healthful water, and the sooner it ebbs the better for our island and the Republic."

To Mr. Erastus C. Benedict was assigned the duty of presenting the engrossed resolutions to Hon. Mr. Lawson. This he did in a brief and appropriate address.

Mr. Lawson acknowledged the compliment. He said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: Grateful for the many favors I have received at your hands in the past, it is with more than ordinary emotions that I rise to respond to your very complimentary resolutions, and to thank you for this additional evidence of your friendship for me. I shall always regard it as a source of great satisfaction that my action, as the Representative of this district in the Forty-third Congress of the United States, is approved by you. To return to my constituents under such circumstances, and to receive this hearty welcome, is most gratifying—ever to be treasured among the many pleasant incidents connected with my public life, now ended. And, while I am content that my public life is over, I shall not therefore cease to take an interest in political affairs; but, resuming my old position in the ranks, I will use such abilities as I possess to promote the success of our great party, believing its continued ascendency is demanded by the best interests of the country. [Applause.] I have been asked what seemed to me to be the future prospects of the Republican Party? I shall not undertake now to discuss the many important questions involved in this inquiry, but simply make a few remarks on the general situation. I do not think, as we are so often told, that the mission of the party is ended, or that it will be defeated in the next national campaign. In saying this I am not unmindful of its reverses in the past year, or of the disaffection of some of its prominent adherents. In these, as in some other particulars, history but repeats itself. In 1871 like reverses and disaffection, with the same demand for the organization of a new party occurred, and then, as now, the discontented were men of ability and political astuteness, yet in the great Presidential contest of the succeeding year the party had a most notable victory. And so it will be again. The people are not yet prepared to intrust the Government to those who so recently attempted its destruction, or place in power any party which advocates those doctrines of State rights that have been so often rejected; nor are they willing to abandon the great principles which have been the main-spring of the action of the Republican Party, or yield one jot or tittle of that which has been accomplished through them. Hence, gentlemen, in my judgment, in the next Presidential election the party, to secure success, must stand upon a platform representing its progressive ideas—those ideas to which the people rallied when the nation was in peril, conquered the slaveholders' rebellion, and liberated millions of bondsmen; those ideas that have led the country on, step by step, in the direction of unequaled and perfect freedom; those ideas that, as has been said, have made it possible for us to say to the nations of the earth, when, next year, we celebrate the centennial anniversary of the establishment of our Government, that the sun does not rise upon a master or set upon a slave in all this broad land, [applause.] those ideas to which the party is pledged by its past and its promises for the future. With, and standing upon this platform, the people will demand a leader of ability, experience, and knowledge of public affairs. And, gentlemen, we have many in our ranks who meet this requirement—one of whom I venture to name—the peer of all in everything that constitutes true statesmanship, of the highest integrity, the most exalted patriotism—New-York's favorite son, Roscoe Conkling. [Applause.] Such, gentlemen, seem to me to be some of the necessities of our party situation. I am quite aware of the gravity of that situation, but I feel that with fidelity to the past, courage, and rejecting the suggestions of timidity, the success of the Republican Party in the next national campaign will be assured, the country go on in its career of progress and freedom, integrity in the administration of public affairs maintained, and the motto, "Equal justice to all men," realized.

Mr. George W. Blunt joined in the compliment tendered to Mr. Lawson, but differed from him in the nomination which he had suggested for the Presidency. He thought that the man who of all others was most entitled to that nomination because of his services was Hon. Hamilton Fish.

Hon. William A. Darling paid a high tribute to the worth of Mr. Lawson. He said, however, that he did not concur in the statement that his public life was ended. Men like Mr. Lawson were not the property of any section whatever, but of the entire nation. No unclean gains, he said, had ever adhered to his hand, and no improper motives had ever reached him.

Hon. Thomas L. James also dissented from the proposition that Mr. Lawson's public life was ended. The people of the State of New-York, he said, had something to say in that matter, and he also suggested the possibility of Mr. Lawson being called to the Gubernatorial office.

Col. Spencer, in a brief address, took the view expressed by Mr. Lawson in respect to the nomination of Mr. Conkling for the Presidency.

Rev. Highland Garnett and Prof. Clark also delivered brief addresses. A collation was subsequently served, and the remainder of the evening was passed in social enjoyment.

HORSES SCRATCHED OUT OF THEIR ENGAGEMENTS.

Mr. Pierre Lorillard has scratched Atilla out of all his engagements and Vivian in the Withers, Ladies, and other stakes. Atilla had a bad leg last year, after the Travers Stake, and his withdrawal was not unexpected. Mr. Francis Morris has scratched Tomahawk and the Leamington Relentless colt out of the Withers, Belmont, Jersey Derby, and Travers Stakes. The Relentless colt was heavily backed in the books, and this news will be bad news for those who had money upon him. Mr. Morris thought very highly of the colt, and had a large amount of money on him in the American Jockey Club books, and also in Kelley's books at the Turf Exchange. The colt went amiss early yesterday morning, and was scratched at 3 o'clock.

DINNER OF VETERANS.

The anniversary dinner of the veterans of the Seventy-first Regiment was held at Delmonico's last evening. About 150 guests were present, among whom were Major Gen. Shaler, Major Gen. Butterfield, ex-Col. Smith, Col. Martin, Col. W. H. Willis, Dr. McMillan, Dr. Reynolds, both ex-Surgeons of the command; Col. Vose, Col. Lockwood, Col. Rockafellar, Col. Coles, Commissioner Perley, Capt. Copeland, Capt. Webber, Capt. Hunt, Col. Hitchcock, of the Ninth Regiment, Major Ennison, Major Ewen, Capt. Eugene Thorne, and Adjt. Francis. The Seventy-first Regiment Band, which furnished the music, occupied a dais at the western end of the hall. The colors of the active regiment were displayed on the wall, surmounted by the battle flag of the regiment, bearing the inscription, "American Guard, Bull Run, July 21, 1861." To this was appended one of the circulars calling for enlistments, and dated May 20, 1861. On the removal of the cloth, Dr. McMillan read a number of letters of regret from absent members, among them being letters from Major Gen. W. S. Hancock, Major Gen. A. E. Burnside, Gen. Chester A. Arthur, Major Gen. McDowell, ex-Gov. Hoffman, and Hon. S. S. Cox. The first toast was entitled "The Day we Celebrate," and was responded to by Major Gen. Butterfield, who related a brief history of the regimental war record, including many reminiscences of the campaigns through which it passed in the late war. Gen. Shaler responded to the toast to the Governor and State of New-York. Toasts were drank and responded to: "The Army of the United States," by Col. Church; "The National Guard," by Col. Vose. Congressman Willis responded to "The Judiciary," and Col. Lockwood paid a glowing compliment to "The Ladies," in response to that toast. The party broke up at a late hour.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

It is important that riflemen who intend to compete for position in the International Rifle Team of 1875, which is to shoot a return match in Ireland in June next, should signify such intention at the office of the National Rifle Association, No. 93 Nassau street, before the 24th inst., or on the range at Creedmoor before 11 o'clock A. M. of that day, as no entries can be secured after that hour, and no person failing to compete on that day can be allowed to take part in the three subsequent competitions.

THE PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 21.—Printing Cloths are firm at 5⅞c.@6c. for standard and extra 64x64; spot goods business limited by light stock.

[Advertisement.]

THE RUSH CONTINUES AND ADMIRATION UNIVERSAL.—The Spring style of gentlemen's HATS, introduced by KNOX, has hit the popular fancy, and all gentlemen of taste select their hats at his store, No. 212 Broadway, or in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Wholesale dealers can obtain their supplies at No. 212 Broadway.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Russia, for Liverpool.—Hon. Godlove S. Orth and wife, Miss Mary Orth, Hal Orth, Mrs. Wyeth, Mrs. Jane C. Underhill, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Robert, Horace Maynard and wife, Miss Maynard and maid servant, Mrs. Maynard and child, Mr. Connor, H. K. Sutton, W. Mourilyan, A. M. Day, R. A. Turner, G. E. Petel, John F. Praeger and son, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan, infant, and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Beique, Edward Earle, John W. Aitken, G. De Forest Grant, E. Kampmann, Miss Jane Marshall, Thomas Newbold, R. Peters, Mrs G. A. Fellowes, Miss Georgie Fellowes, Miss Jessie Fellowes, Mrs. Von Hoffman, Miss Von Hoffman, Miss P. Von Hoffman, Miss Tucker, Miss Kline and two maid servants, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Newhall, Miss C. Furniss, Miss Ricketts, Adolph Bernheimer, N. Samuel, Mr. and Mrs. Elkan Namuburg and child, A. Seved, Mrs. M. Eiseman and child, Mme. Hardy, companion, and two maid servants, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Winans, Mrs. M. Livingston, Miss B. Livingston and maid servant, Lord William Hay and man servant, Capt. R. F. Ward, E. H. Chandler, W. P. McLaren, M. M. Ross, Thomas Fallon, W. Sherman, R. Henderson, Capt. Forbes, R. N., W. A. J. Edmiston, E. Martinez Hernz, John Maclean, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Cole and daughter, Casiniro Suarez, Mr. Bandugo, C. Bolton, Mr. Moffett, Miss Wragg, A. Alexandre, Charles O. Shepard, C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Smith, A. B. Ansbacher, Vicanor Otero, Mrs. Paran Stevens, Miss Stevens, Miss Lennigs, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Hume, L. Greenwood, Mrs. Sherwood, Miss Lowndes, Dr. Wragg, T. C. Lowndes, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. C. Taylor, three children, and two maid servants, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wolff, Jr., infant, two children, and two nurses, Miss Wolff, Miss Wright, Miss Gould, Mr. Schuster, Miss Grace Patterson, J. W. Cochrane, Miss Sadie Cochrane, Ward B. Moore, R. K. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Tytus, D. De Castro, Henry Benham, T. D. Howell, James S. Virtue, John V. Farwell, Hon. C. E. Lowther, W. L. Webber, J. V. Willis, Alexander Dougan, J. M. Greenbaum, E. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Briggs, Mr. and Mrs. Dexter, two Misses Dexter, child, and nurse, T. G. Dexter, E. C. Johnson, John J. Quarry, Gerald A. O'Kelly, Arthur Sendell, Thomas Jefferson, Miss Fairbrother, Mr. and Mrs. J. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Kingan, C. A. Righter, Edward Fane, W. J. Westcott, S. Hausmann.

In steam-ship State of Indiana, for Glasgow.—John T. Edgar, United States Consul at Beyrout, Mrs. Edgar, Master John Edgar, Mrs. Craig, Miss Emma Craig, L. Bernard, Charles Craig, Mrs. L. Bernard and child, Miss Martha Cavan, John P. Sheffield, Miss Sheffield, John Beatty, James Steel, John Pringle, M. D., Thomas Ponter, Mrs. Ponter, Mrs. Isabella Irving, Mrs. R. Wolff and infant, Mrs. Dickson, Fanny Dickson, W. H. Chasselbrauche, Mrs. Chasselbrauche, Miss Eliza Chasselbrauche, Mrs. W. Moore, Capt. Richard Chandler, Mrs. Chandler, Miss Anne Chandler, Richard D. Chandler, Frederick K. Chandler, F. A. Clifton, Thomas Clark, James Pratt, Rev. J. Bogarts, Mrs. Reade, E. Dubois.

In steam-ship Greece, for London.—Mr. and Mrs. Pettit, T. M. Thomas, Lieut. W. G. Eden, Royal Navy; Lieut. C. R. W. Robinson, Royal Navy; Robert Milward, George Worthington, United States Consul at Ghent, Henry W. Giles, James White, Mrs. White and infant, A. W. Jackson, Jr., J. M. Stillman, James H. Bascom, Miss Louisa E. Shadrake, Mrs. Carpenter, H. T. Martin, Mrs. Thomas Tilley, nurse and child, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hitchcock.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Pommerania, from Hamburg.—Ferd Althof, Heinrich Althof, Guido Schmidt, Lieut. B. Von Bülow, H. Ackermann, C. Von Kettler, M. Brunswick, Anton Sonheim, wife, and two children, C. Knille, Anton Day, Marie Erkener and four children, Heinrich Maass, Auguste Sulzer and daughter, Emma Weber, Betti Struve and daughter, August Peter, A. Tenner, John B. Davis, M. Wilsau, Jacob Wagner, Paul Nauhardt, Catharina Greter, Johann Dorner and wife, Elise Stepf, Georg Von Holwede, Samuel Latner and wife, J. Bussmann, Otto Clemenz, Dr. Dorner, wife, and three children, Mathe Lida, Dr. F. H. Kietz, Lonis Strauss, Alfred Gallmann, Ferd. Hein.

In steam-ship City of New-York, from Havana.—Robert A. Tucker, Miss M. Marzetti, Paul Martinetti, Jose P. Muny, Nicholas de las Casa, Paul Guereca, Jose M. Ruiz, D. Gomez, Mr. and Mrs. Miner, R. Knowlton, two children, and maid, Danford Knowlton, Miss Alice Oxnard, Miss Marie Oxnard, Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Hart, child, and maid, A. V. de Goicouria, George W. Wyle, Jose Etamsloa, Juan Elias, and E. Quejano.

In steam-ship San Salvador, from Savannah.—Mrs. L. Henderson, Mrs. D. W. Keys, Miss C. V. Hopkins, Miss Martha Thompson, Mrs Wood, Mrs. Shaw, Miss Lizzie Wheaton, Mrs. S. S. Stevenson, Theodore Glover, wife, and servants, Mrs. Richardson and child, Mrs. R. Moran, Mrs. Benjamin Wilbur, Mrs. J. Hergesheimer, H. C. Paxon, W. C. Warner, Bishop Gross, F. C. Bancroft, Mrs. Vaughn and daughter, F. L. Upham, J. E. Bradford, Miss Lucretia Towne, Miss Rosa Towne, William Towne, Charles Houghton, Mrs. A. Beriun and son, Miss Sarah Towne, Miss Chapel, Miss E. B. Carr, F. Van Wagener, H. Naegele, H. L. Magee and wife, Thomas N. Moore and wife, J. E. Bedell, A. S. Gibbs, Mrs. Lind, Mrs. Baum, Dr. J. T. McShane and wife, Mrs. L. W. Say, Mrs. M. B. Good, R. G. Halger, D. W. Keyes, Mrs. E. V. Gardener and daughter, R. H. Myers and wife, Miss Vaughn, Miss Bushong, Mrs. Betts and child, Mrs. C. Fenner, Mr. Burns, wife, and three children, W. O. Stevens, James G. Sharpless, Mrs. McIntosh and daughter, J. C. Ross, John Munyen, George S. Houton, C. A. Wood, J. Beaden, J. R. Thompson, A. C. Randall, J. Hegesheimer, John Harberer, James Earley, Mary Davis, Maggie Banet, H. Lockinger, Edwin McGlovin, A. P. Downe, J. M. Pond, George S. Geer, R. Moran, W. A. Foss, Jane Hatch, B. Forhan, Bessie A. Nolan, and 46 steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:11 | Sun sets.....6:47 | Moon rises..9:01

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..8:28 | Gov. Island..9:17 | Hell Gate..10:39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......WEDNESDAY, April 21.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships State of Indiana, (Br.,) Sadler, Glasgow, A. Baldwin & Co.; Russia, (Br.) Cook, Liverpool, &c., Charles G. Francklyn & Co.; Greece, (Br.,) Thomas, Liverpool, &c., F. W. J. Hurst; Gulf Stream, Faircloth, Wilmington, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Geo. Cromwell, Bacon, Portland, Me., Clark & Seaman; George W. Elder, Reed, Baltimore, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Ashland, Whitehurst, Savannah, Robert Lowden; Annie, Steen, Wilmington, Del., A. Abbott; Chesapeake, Mangam, Portland; Experiment, Allen, Philadelphia.

Barks Felice Seconde, (Ital.,) Perie, Waterford, John C. Seager; Holtenger, (Norw.,) Olsen, Aalborg, Denmark, Tetens, Bockmann & Co.; Republik, (Ger.,) Fortman, Bremen, Charles Luling & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of New-York, Timmerman, Havana April 17th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Columbus, Reed, Havana April 16, with mdse. and 34 passengers to William P. Clyde & Co. Experienced very heavy weather between lat. 29 and 31. N.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah April 17, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, Del., with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam ship Co.

Steam-ship W. A. Scholten, (Dutch,) Hus, Rotterdam, April 3, via Plymouth 9th, with mdse. and 63 passengers to Funche, Edye & Co.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Bark Sandy Hook, Barsten, Matanzas 16 ds., with sugar to J. M. Ceballos & Co.—vessel to James Borland & Co. Was 12 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. and N. W. winds.

Brig Daphne, (of Thomaston, Me.,) Copeland, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Brig Gloria, (Ital.,) Basile, Trieste 110 ds., with fruit to order—vessel to Lauro Storey & Co. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 18; took the middle passage, and had light, variable weather.

Schr. Annie M. Allen, Conklin, Baltimore.

Schr. David Miller, Sheare, Baltimore.

Schr. C. L. Fessenden, Beebe, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. A. P. Emerson, (of Orland,) Emerson, Ponce, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar and melado to Matthiessen & Wiechers—vessel to master.

Schr. M. S. Tibbetts, Robins, Virginia.

Schr. Louisa Wilson, (of Ellsworth,) Smith, Maracaibo 25 ds., with coffee to Pennyston & Co.—vessel to S. R. Staples. Was 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. and N. W. winds.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, N. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Russia, for Liverpool; Greece, for London; State of Indiana, for Glasgow; Georgia, for Charleston; Ashland, for Savannah; George W. Elder, for Baltimore; George Cromwell, for Portland; ship Mikado, for London; brig Flora, for Rio Grande.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bark Abby Bacon, Merrill, from Alicante Jan. 30, Malaga March 2, and Gibraltar 7th, which arr. 20th, reports: Came the middle passage, and had very heavy weather; was — days N. of Hatteras with heavy N. W. gales; lost and split sails; sprung foreyard and mizzenmast; March 25, lat. 28 52, lon. 42 10, spoke ship The Tweed, (Br.,) from Sydney, for London; April 13, lat. 35, lon. 66 30, exchanged signals with brig Der Pommer, (Ger.,) from Wilmington, N. C., for Rotterdam; 17th, lat. 37 50, lon. 71 20, spoke bark Josephine, (Br.,) from Matanzas, for New-York.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, April 21.—The steamer Crescent City, for New-York, arrived this morning.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, April 21.—Sld. for the United States, Walton, Airlie, Gordon, Friga, Glen Grant, Edwin, Mary A. Marshall, Maggie L. Carvill, Homeward Bound, Abraham Lincoln, Uhland, Clara, C. S. Busnnell.

Arr. from the United States on the 18th inst., Investigator, Sofiid, and Indiana.

Arr. on the 21st, Windmere.

Arr. at Folkstone on the 21st, Amon.

Arr at Dublin on the 21st, New Era. Also arr., Mary Lord.

LONDON, April 21.—The bark Scotland, which filled with water and grounded in her dock at Liverpool, has been raised, and is discg. her cargo.

MOVILLE, April 21.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Bolivia, Capt. Small, from New-York April 10, for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

The steam-ship Scandinavian, Capt. Smith, from Portland April 10, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, April 21.—The Cunard line steam-ship Hecla, Capt. McKay, from Boston April 10, for Liverpool, arr. here at 11 o'clock last evening.

LIVERPOOL, April 21.—Sld. steamer Pennsylvania, for Philadelphia.

SILVER-PLATED WARE

MANUFACTURED BY THE

MERIDEN BRITANNIA Co.,

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Factories: WEST MERIDEN, CONN.

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ICE PITCHERS.

Cleaner, Lighter, and More Durable than the Metal Lined. The Porcelain is enameled on hard metal, and CANNOT BE BROKEN or CRACKED BY ROUGH USAGE.

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FIFTH AVENUE, CORNER OF FIFTIETH ST.,

(Opposite the Cathedral.)

It is expected that this new and elegant Hotel will be ready to lease during the month of May, and will be entirely completed by September next. It has a splendid frontage of 230 feet, and contains about 160 rooms for guests. The location is one of the choicest and most healthful in the City, being on high ground, commanding a fine outlook, within less than half a mile of the Central Park and the Grand Central Depot, and in close proximity to many of the prominent churches and schools, making it an especially desirable residence for families. Unusual care has been bestowed on the ventilation, plumbing, and heating, while in its general finish and construction neither expense nor pains have been spared to make it one of the most attractive, complete, and thoroughly-built Hotels in America.

CLOTHING.

Brooks Brothers,

BROADWAY, COR. OF BOND ST.,

HAVE NOW READY

SPRING STYLES IN THEIR

Ready-made and Custom Department,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

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SAFES!—BEFORE PURCHASING, EXAMINE OUR Patent Welded Steel and Iron Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, vastly superior and fifty per cent. cheaper than any safe in the world. A large stock second-hand Safes on hand; also taken in exchange.
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Are acknowledged to be the best. They have received the HIGHEST PRIZE,

THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL,

AT THE

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Have established a Branch Office in the Nathan Building, No. 12 West 23d st., also in the Grand Central Depot, 42d st., both of which will be found a great convenience to the residents and business community in the upper part of the City.
Packages and freight arriving from the East will be promptly delivered direct from the above offices.
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Representative

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HERTER BROTHERS,
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DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO.,
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JOSEPH GILLOTT & SONS,
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Or other garment to make, or an old one to remake, the "LADIES' COSY CUTTING AND SEWING-TABLE" is a perfect comfort. It is also a capital reading, card, study, and children's amusement table. Several thousand already sold. When in use it stands firmly on four feet, and when no longer wanted can be instantly folded up like a pocket-knife, and by a child set away. One is wanted in every family. For sale by furniture, house-furnishing, and sewing-machine dealers.

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